ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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THE TIMES, Monday, January 6, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five-and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Two Guineas for twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

APPLEBY.—On Jan. 5, 1930, to GLADYS (*née* Ladds), wife of GEOFFREY E. APPLEBY, Stoneways, Kenley—a daughter.

de LAGATINERIE.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 19, Devonshire-terrace, W.2, to BARON and BARONNE MARRIER DE LAGATINERIE—a son.

FRASER.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at 5, Anerley-road, Parktown, Johannesburg, to WINIFRED (*née* Rettie), wife of J. FRASER—a son.

HARBEN.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Skyros, West Wickham, Kent, to JANET (*née* Marsden), wife of N. ROY HARBEN—a daughter.

HARDON.—On Jan. 1, 1930, to LILIAN (*née* Castle-Smith), wife of HERBERT HARDON, B.Sc. (Engg.), Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Struct.E.—a son.

PEYRON.—On Dec. 21, 1929, at Costebelle, Hyères, to NADINE, wife of ALEXANDER PEYRON—a daughter (Jane).

SMYTHE.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 4, Herne-hill, to LILIAN, wife of HARRY ALEXANDER SMYTHE—a son.

TAPP.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at 7, Knaresborough-place, S.W., to AUDREY (*née* Passadoro), wife of THEODORE C. TAPP—a daughter.

TARLETON.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at York, to JESSIE (*née* Melrose), wife of CAPT. G. W. B. TARLETON, M.C., The Border Regiment—a daughter.

TINAYRE.—On Nov. 18, 1929, at Madagascar, to JOAN (*née* Kenrick), wife of JEAN M. TINAYRE—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BLAKE : LOUDON.—On Friday, Jan. 3, 1930, at St. Matthew's Blythswood Church, Glasgow, by the Rev. Robert Ross, M.A., of St. John's Church, Hamilton, and the Rev. Robert Harvie, M.A., Cairns Church, Milngavie, LAURENCE JAMIESON, youngest son of Mr. JAMIESON BLAKE, Oakleigh Park, London to ELIZABETH, second daughter of J. LIVINGSTONE LOUDON, M.D., D.P.H., Linnwood, Hamilton.

ELLIOTT : PHILLIPS.—On Dec. 31, 1929, at Colehill, Dr. A. F. ELLIOTT, of Oundle, to ELEANOR, fourth daughter of the late T. ADAMS PHILLIPS, Esq., of Colehill, Dorset, and Bromley, Kent.

GREIG : CRAGG.—On Dec. 10, 1929, at Heston, ROBERT BRAMSE, son of the late R. M. T. GREIG and Mrs. Greig, and grandson of the late R. H. McCARTHY, C.M.G., to IRENE WENDAY, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. PERCY CRAGG, of Heston, Middlesex. (Trinidad papers please copy.)

GUIMARAENS : HUDSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Holy Trinity, Brompton-road, by Prebendary Gough, M.A., GEORGE PEARSON GUIMARAENS to BERYL ROUGHTON, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. LEONARD F. HUDSON, London.

HILL : EVANS.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, Strand, by the Rev. S. O. Hooper, the Rev. HUBERT CHARLES HILL to ADA MADGIE, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. EVANS, of Hull.

JOHNS : HENDERSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at the English Church, Montevideo, IAN, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. JOHNS, of Canelon, to MARGARETTA, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES HENDERSON, of Montevideo. (By cable.)

LE MARE : GWYNN.—On Dec. 23, 1929, at St. Nicholas Church, Pytford, by the Rev. A. B. Gwynn, late Rector of Compton, Surrey, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. Hamilton, Vicar of the parish, RALPH LE MARE, Nigerian Civil Service, to GWETHLYN MABEL, elder daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. B. GWYNN, of Ewhurst, Pytford, Surrey.

SADLER : MANNERS.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at All Souls', Langham-place, by Prebendary the Archdeacon of Bedford, JOHN ARCHER (Squadron-Leader, R.A.F.), son of GEOFFERY EDWARD SADLER, of Abbots Langley, Herts, to REBECCA, daughter of Mrs. T. N. MANNERS, of Penzance, Cornwall.

SAD-SOWLAND.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Christ Church, Enfield, KENNETH WAKELIN, son of the late Sir WAKELIN SAINT and of Lady Saint, of Sewardstone, Essex, to MARGARET GRACE (PEGGY), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. EDGAR F. GOWLAND, of Sutton Lodge, The Highway, Enfield.

WATTS : CLEGG.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at the Chapel of the Savoy, HUMPHREY WATTS to STEPHANIE LILIAN, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. ASSHETON CLEGG, of Arden House, Ashley, Cheshire.

DEATHS

ANDERSON-MORSHEAD.—On Jan 2, 1930, at Green Hedges, Dormans, LUCY HELEN DUNMORE ANDERSON-MORSHEAD (*née* Dunlop), widow of Lieut.-Col. H. H. Anderson-Morshead, D.S.O., and elder de Guerre, Devonshire Regiment. Funeral Dormans Parish Church to-morrow (Tuesday), 12.30 p.m. No flowers, by request.

BAKER.—On Jan. 2, 1930, suddenly, at Grand Shaft Barracks, Dover, MOSES GEORGE BAKER, late Sergeant and Mess-Corporal, 1st Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday), St. James's Cemetery, Dover, 3 o'clock.

BILLOWS.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Westcliff, FREDERIC HUMPHERY BILLOWS, late Superintendent of Indo-European Tel. Company. Service St. Saviour's, 2.15 o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

BISHOP.—On Jan. 3, 1930, WILLIAM ALFRED BISHOP, of 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, aged 67. Cremation at Golders Green, Wednesday, Jan. 8, 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

BODDINGTON.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at The Chase Cafe Riddens Hall, Knowle, Warwickshire, ELIZABETH MARY, beloved wife of SAMUEL BODDINGTON, J.P., in her 86th year.

BRADDON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Skidon, St. Kew, Cornwall, after a long illness, MAUD ISABEL, fourth daughter of the late MAJOR W. CLODE BRADDON and Mrs. Braddon, R.I.P.

BRAIK.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 20, Cambridge-road, S.W.20, MARY ANN BRAIK, widow of Major John Alexander Braik, London Scottish Rifles. Funeral 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), at Cemetery, Gap-road, Wimbledon.

BRIERLEY.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Mathon Lodge, West Malvern, SYDNEY HERBERT, husband of BEATRICE BRIERLEY, eldest son of the late LEONARD BRIERLEY, of Edgbaston, Birmingham. Funeral, St. James's Church, West Malvern, to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 noon.

BROADLEY.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Margate, M. A. R. BROADLEY (Nannie), for 38 years in the family of the late Dr. Childs, aged 83.

BURCHELL.—On Dec. 17, 1929, in Victoria, B.C., late of Thetis Island, HENRY, only son of the late WILLIAM BURCHELL, of Lakeham, in his 70th year.

BURNESS.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 29, Fourth-avenue, Hove, ANN CATHERINE, daughter of the late JAMES BURNESS. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Hove, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 p.m.

CHAMBERLAIN.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Elm Lodge, Croydon, WALTER JOHN CHAMBERLAIN, Alderman and ex-Mayor of Croydon. Funeral service to-morrow (Tuesday), 12 o'clock, Parish Church, Croydon. Interment at Churchyard, Shirley, 1.45.

CHRIMES.—On Jan. 2, 1930, suddenly, JAMES CHRIMES, dearly loved husband of Mary Chrimes, of Barton-on-Sea, Hants, late of Ludlow, aged 68.

COXWELL WHITE.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 17, The Pavement, Clapham Common, ETHEL, dearly loved wife of the Rev. H. COXWELL WHITE and elder daughter of the late Dr. McDIARMID ALARDICE. Funeral service at St. Anne's, Wandsworth, on Jan. 8, at 12 noon.

CRAWFORD SMITH.—On Jan. 5, 1930, at Boddington, peacefully, ELIZABETH STEEL, wife of the late ROBERT CRAWFORD SMITH. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday).

CROAL THOMSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, peacefully, after an operation, at Kenleith, DAVID CROAL THOMSON, of Broadlands-road, Highgate, and Barbizon House, Cavendish-square, in his 75th year. Service at Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate Hill, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 12 noon. Interment at Old (Upper) Highgate Cemetery.

DIVES.—On Jan. 3, 1930, suddenly, at St. Michael's, Tenterden, Kent, WILLIAM ALSTON DIVES, aged 75.

DUNSFORD.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 18, High-street, Marylebone, W.1, EMMA DUNSFORD, of Chas. Wood and Son, 23, High-street, Marylebone, aged 73 years. Requiescat Langham 2478. (Colonial papers, please copy.)

ELLIS.—On Jan. 4, 1930, after a short illness, at Westward Ho, Bognor, THOMAS PATRICK, dearly beloved husband of MILLICENT ELLIS, and only son of Captain Alfred Ellis. Funeral at Bognor, 1.45 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

FRANCE.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Wivelscombe, Somerset, ELEANOR, the beloved wife of WILLIAM ASHCOMBE FRANCE.

GARDNER.—On Thursday, Jan. 2, 1930, suddenly, at Burton House, Stafford, HENRY RONALD, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. BRUCE GARDNER, aged 18.

GARRETT.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 23, Cadogan-gardens, WILLIAM HENRY GARRETT, Past Prime Warden of the Blacksmiths' Company, aged 79. Funeral arrangements will be announced in Tuesday's issue.

GERLING.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at 24, Elmfield-road, Bromley, Kent, ANN ELIZABETH GERLING, late of Jamaica, and 92, Belgrave-road, S.W.1, aged 92. (Jamaica papers copy.)

GILBERTSON.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at St. Ronans, Pembroke, MARY, wife of RICHARD DEANE GILBERTSON, M.A. (Oxon.).

GLUCKSTEIN.—On Jan. 5, 1930, at 26, Weymouth-street, W.1, Rabbi, widow of HARRY GLUCKSTEIN, in her 76th year. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday). *Cortège* will leave the Central Synagogue, Hallam-street, W.1, at 10.30 a.m. for Willesden Jewish Cemetery, Pound-lane. Prayers at the Central Synagogue same evening at 6.

GOWER.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 12, Lee-park, Blackheath, EMMA, daughter of the late WILLIAM SUTTON GOWER, in her 81st year.

GRAY.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Calcutta, after an operation, PERCY FAIRLIE GRAY, of The Burma Shell Oil Company, India.

HARRIS.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Woodlands, Teignmouth, Devon, WILLIAM BANTLETT HARRIS, in his 86th year.

HAYDOCK.—On Dec. 12, 1929, at Charnwood, Tower, Coniville, EMMA, widow of CAPTAIN J. B. HAYDOCK, late of The East Kent Regiment (The Buffs), R.I.P.

HEARN.—On Jan. 2, 1930, passed peacefully over, after a brief illness in a nursing home at Terriet, Jersey, Sir WALTER ESSLEY HEARN, K.B.E., of 31, Kensington-court.

DEATHS (continued)

HENSMAN.—On Jan. 3, 1930, after an operation, EVA, wife of CHARLES W. HENSMAN, of Redroofs, Pembroke-avenue, Margate, aged 41.

HUMPHREY.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Westcliff-on-Sea, CAROLINE FRANCES, widow of JOHN HUMPHREY, of Bombay and Karachi. Funeral at Banstead (Surrey) Parish Church to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3 p.m.

JACKSON.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at the Manor House, Birkenhead, THOMAS HUGHES JACKSON, J.P., in his 94th year. Service at St. Saviour's Church, Oxton, to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. Interment at Flaybrick, Hill Cemetery.

JONES.—On Jan. 3, 1930, SARAH ELIZABETH JONES, beloved wife of Walter Edward Jones, Burdon Corner, Cheam, Surrey.

JULIUS.—On Jan. 5, 1930, at 41, Wickham-avenue, Bexhill-on-Sea, VILLIERS ALEXANDER JULIUS, late of Colombo, Ceylon, aged 79. Funeral at Bexhill Cemetery Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 2.30 p.m.

KAHN.—On Jan. 4, 1930, WILFRED THEODORE, beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. AUGUSTUS KAHN, of 28, Fairhazel-gardens, Hampstead, N.W.6, aged 16. Funeral to-day (Monday), at 11.30, at the Willesden Jewish Cemetery.

KELLY.—On Jan. 3, 1930, suddenly, at Trewinney, St. Saviour's-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, J. FRED. B. KELLY, dearly loved husband of Elise Kelly, aged 71.

KIRBY.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at 1, Ethel-road, Harborne, FRANCES MARIA KIRBY, formerly of 43, Frederick-road, Edgbaston.

LITOUN.—On Jan. 4, 1930, ELIZABETH LITOUN, aged 68. Funeral at Willesden Cemetery to-day (Monday), at 2.45 p.m. Prayers 7 p.m. at 17, Marlborough-mansions, Cannon-hill, N.W.6.

LLOYD.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Heath Mynd, Richmond Park-avenue, Bournemouth, EMILY MARIANNA, widow of GEORGE LLOYD, M.D., of Birmingham, in her 91st year.

LUFFMAN.—On Jan. 4, 1930, from pneumonia, the Rev. DANIEL LUFFMAN, Vicar of St. Augustine's Grove Park, S.E. Funeral as above at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, Jan. 8. Deeply mourned.

"More jasmine than white."

LYLE.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 7, Court-road, Tunbridge Wells, suddenly, JOHN WILLIAM, youngest son of STACEY and MARJORIE LYLE, aged 18 months.

MACGIBBON.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Cliff Cottage, North Foreland, suddenly, JOHN ORMISTON, dearly loved husband of FLORENCE MACGIBBON, aged 56 years. Funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11.30 a.m., St. Peter's, Broadstairs. Train 8.55 a.m., Victoria.

MAISEY.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Walway, Otterv-St. Mary, Devon, SOPHIA MAISEY, widow of Lt.-Col. F. C. Maisey, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Charles Maunoir McNiven, of Perryshield, Oxted.

MEREDITH.—On Jan. 4, 1930, suddenly, at Gleneagles, EDWARD WILLIAM MEREDITH, of 24, Bracking-ham Palace-mansions, S.W.1, beloved husband of Edith Mary Meredith.

NAISMITH.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Grove Lodge, Tow Law, County Durham, JANE HENDERSON NAISMITH, M.B., Ch.B., beloved husband of Thomas Watson Naismith, aged 60 years. Funeral at Tow Law to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.30 p.m.

NICHOLSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Lois Weedon House, Towcester, MAJOR CAMERY (OCTAVIUS) EDWARD NICHOLSON, beloved husband of Judith Nicholson, aged 55. Funeral at Privett, near Petersfield, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 3 p.m.

PAGE.—On Jan. 4, 1930, suddenly, at Wimbledon, SIDNEY HUBERT PAGE, late of Brondesbury, the beloved husband of Rose, aged 71 years. Interment at Margate Cemetery, Wednesday, 2.30 p.m.

PALGRAVE SIMPSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Chilland, near Winchester, Hants, REGINALD PALGRAVE SIMPSON (late of Weymouth, Dorset), age 83. Funeral at Bournemouth Cemetery at 2.30 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday). No flowers.

PARRY.—On Dec. 30, 1929, at "Sunny Bank," Moss-lane, Bramhall, the REV. J. B. PARRY, in his 80th year.

PATERSON.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at 25, Weymouth-street, W.1, WILLIAM MORISON PATERSON, age 71 years. Private funeral. (Flanders Poppies only.)

PLANTE.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at 81, Cliddesden-road, Basingstoke, SOPHIA, the dearly loved wife of CYRUS POPE PLANTE, and second daughter of William Gedge, aged 81. No flowers, by request.

REEVES.—On Jan. 5, 1930, at Dunsets, Chesham Bois, Bucks, ALBERT JOHN REEVES, aged 57. Funeral service at The Free Church, Amersham-on-the-Hill, to-morrow (Tuesday), at 2.45 p.m. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

ROBARTSON.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at Kumasi, Ashanti, VIOLET MILDRED, beloved wife of MAJOR JOHN RICHMOND ROBERTSON, District Commissioner, Gold Coast Colony, and dearly loved daughter of George H. Lindsey-Renton, of Reigate, Surrey.

SANDBACH.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at 48, Cadogan-square, London, from pneumonia, ADELAIDE MARY, eldest daughter of the late G. H. and MRS. SANDBACH, late of Rossett, Denbighshire. Funeral at 11 a.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), at Handley Church, near Chester. Flowers to Queen Hotel, Chester.

SANDERSON.—On Jan. 5, 1930, at Winton, Cramond Bridge, Mid Lothian, ADA MAY BRESTOWE, widow of WILLIAM MARK SANDERSON. Funeral arrangements later.

STOBART.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Southcliffe, Queen's-road, Weston-super-Mare, FRANCES SMITH, dear wife of JOSEPHINE STOBART, of 25, Osborne-terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and late of Wylam.

SWIRE.—On Jan. 3, 1930, suddenly, at a nursing home, CLAUDE MARTIN, younger son of the late WILLIAM HUDSON SWIRE, aged 60 years.

TAPPENDEN.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at Noel House, Wood-Green, EDWARD JAMES TAPPENDEN, in his 84th year. Service St. Michael's Church, Wood Green, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 12.30. Interment at New Southgate.

TUCK.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Granville House, Newcastle-on-Tyne, FARNDON GROOM TUCK, beloved husband of Charlotte A. M. Tuck, aged 87.

TWISS.—On Dec. 29, 1929, at Jullundur, NORA MURIEL, wife of MAJOR-GENERAL W. L. O. Twiss and daughter of the late J. E. W. Wakefield, of Amberd, Taunton.

WALL.—On Jan. 2, 1930, at Blythewood, Sutton, Surrey, suddenly, after a brief illness, THOMAS WALL, in his 84th year. Funeral service at The Adult School, Benhill-avenue, Sutton, to-day (Monday), at 1.30. Interment Sutton Cemetery, at 2.15.

WALLACE.—On Jan. 3, 1930, at The Haven, Keston, DORIS EVELYN WALLACE. Funeral at Golders Green Crematorium at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday).

WYLEY.—On Jan. 4, 1930, at a nursing home, JAMES HENRY WYLEY, of The Grange, 28, Carew-road, Eastbourne. Funeral at Ockhyrge Cemetery, Jan. 8, 2.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BIRT.—In proud and loving memory of CAPTAIN L. HAROLD BIRT, D.S.O., 1st Royal Berkshire Regt., third son of the late Sir William and Lady Birt, who was killed in action at Festubert, Jan. 6, 1915, aged 30.

CAREY.—In ever-loving remembrance of SEYMOUR JAMES CAREY, Lieut., 1st Battn. Suffolk Regiment, killed in night attack off Colesburg, South Africa, on Jan. 6, 1900, younger son of the late Arthur and Elizabeth Carey, of Downside, Rosebery, and Rosary-gardens, S.W., aged 25 years. Utroque fidelis.

MOORE.—In proud and ever-loving memory of our dear son and brother, CAPTAIN the REVEREND EDGAR NOEL MOORE, M.C., C.F., attached to the King's Liverpool Regt., who was killed near Ypres on Jan. 5, 1918.

"Faithful unto Death."

BANDMAN PALMER, MILLICENT, who passed over Jan. 6, 1926.—HARRY FARMER SKEIN.

BOULTER, STANLEY CARR, who passed away 13 years ago, Jan. 5, 1917. In ever loving and grateful remembrance from his children.

BOULTER.—In loving remembrance of STANLEY CARR BOULTER, who passed away Jan. 5, 1917.

CHRISTIE.—To the dear memory of GEORGE WHITMORE CHRISTIE, dear husband and father of E. M., H. W., and M. T. Christie, who died on Jan. 6, 1922.

Always deeply mourned.

GARDOM.—In ever-loving memory of my beloved husband, CLIVE GARDOM, Jan. 6, 1927, Sierre, Switzerland.

"At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

HOLMAN.—In memory of CECIL MARION HOLMAN, of Reigate and Shere, Jan. 6, 1929.—Her many friends.

HOWLE.—In ever-loving memory of MAJOR THEODORE HOBLEY, who died at Harrow on Jan. 6, 1922. R.I.P.—K. H.

HUTCHINSON.—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, FREDERIC ARUNDEL STEWART HUTCHINSON, who passed away very suddenly on Jan. 6, 1927.

"I shall remember while the light lives yet, and in the nightime I shall not forget." R.I.P.

MACKRORY.—In loving memory of EDWARD GIDDEN MACKRORY, who fell asleep Jan. 6, 1928, at Windsor.

He passed, but lives for ever.

PALMER.—In ever-loving memory of BRIG.-GENERAL H. PALMER, J.P., V.D., who passed away on his 74th birthday, Jan. 6, 1927, the Epiphany.

PONTING.—In ever fond and loving memory of ADA PONTING. Never forgotten.

SEYMOUR.—In vivid and delightful remembrance of COMMANDER RALPH FREDERICK SEYMOUR, R.N., 1.4.0., C.M.G. Born Jan. 6, 1880. Departed this life Oct., 1922.

TIMES.—In very loving memory of HENRY TIMES, who died on Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918. Also of SUSAN, his wife, who died March, 1926.—R. M. A.

WELLS.—In loving memory of my dear TOM, T. N. WELLS, who passed away Jan. 5, 1921.

THE GARDEN OF REST, GOLDERS GREEN, or WOKING.—Descriptive Booklet from Crematorium Office, 25, Nottingham-place, W.1. Welbeck 4168.

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PERSONAL

JACK.—If it was you in Tan, Regent-street, Thursday allow me explain meet Park 3 p.m.—Hilda.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MR. RALPH SHEPPEY GREENE and Mr. WILLIAM SOMERS SCHUSTER THANK their many friends for their kind SYMPATHY and beautiful flowers.

THE MISSES CANNAN wish to THANK all the friends of their sister, the late Mrs. L. M. Ritchie, who so kindly sent letters of sympathy, flowers, and cards, and they hope later on to acknowledge them individually if their health will permit them to do so.

THE STONYHURST ASSOCIATION DANCE will be held at the MAY FAIR HOTEL, Berkeley-street, W.1, at 9 p.m. on Thursday, January 9th. Tickets (£1 1s. each) may be had from E. Bidwell, Esq. 10, James-street, Paddington. (Padd. 1235.)

METROPOLITAN POLICE.—FOUND during December, BROOCH BAR set precious stones.—Apply Police Station, Vine-street.

THE HOFFMANN MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.—Notice is hereby given that on and after 8th of January, 1930, the TRANSFER OFFICE will be REMOVED from No. 1, Broad-street-place, London, E.C.2, to the Registered Office, CHELMSFORD.—F. RITCHARD, Secretary. 6th January, 1930.

TO be SOLD, or might be LET FURNISHED to careful tenant, COTTAGE or five rooms. Unspoilt country, four miles from Guildford and 25 miles from London. In perfect condition and very well-furnished. Central heating, telephone; garage; very pretty garden of one acre, tennis court; Company's gas and water.—Write Box Q.1525, The Times, E.C.4.

M.T.S. (Mothercraft Training Society.—Babies' Dietetic Hospital and Clinic, Cromwell House, Highgate, Mountview 2100. Visiting day, Wednesdays, 2.30 p.m. More jars have vitae. More babies.—Apply Matron, Cromwell House, or Superintendent, Branch Centre, 128, Walton-street, S.W.3.

IN LONDON JOURNALISM there is a chance for an alert young man (preferably Cambridge) who can write Leader notes.—Write Box V.1466. The Times, E.C.4.

FROM OLD ROCHESTER BRIDGE (1387).—Some very ancient and historic stone BALUSTRES and COPING for sale.—32, Lesbia-road, Clapton. (Clis. 7769.)

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EX-OFFICER seeks EVENING ENGAGEMENTS: tall, good appearance, reliable, active-minded secretarial, secretarial, income-tax, financial and investment knowledge; vocal and dramatic ability; highest references.—Write Box 0713, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

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500 PERSONS WANTED in the New Year to HELP the sick and suffering by subscribing £2 2s. annually to ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, London.

A UDLEY HOUSE, MARGARET-STREET, W.1.—Inexpensive SERVICE SUITES. Unfurnished; one or two bed rooms, sitting room, and bath room; from £200 per annum.—Apply the Secretary.

DE. will help Pops win his wager, Monday.

NURSERY SCHOOL. Professional Classes. Doctors recommend. Reduced Fees, 60 guineas.—Write Box Q.1381, The Times, E.C.4.

N.S.P.C.C. Means joy instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin. Please help.—Write Lt.-Colonel Lemprière, C.B.E.

CHAMPAGNE BARGAIN.—A private owner of 5 large quantity of IRROY (Ernest) "Carte D'Or" Extra Quality 1920 vintage is prepared to dispose of about 25 cases, in bottle, duty and bottling paid, at 155s. per case, delivered London.—Write Box Q.1417, The Times, E.C.4.

TWO MOTORISTS.—The 1930 Edition of "CARS OF TO-DAY," containing 96 complete reviews by "The Times" Motoring Correspondent and a new and revised edition of "The Art of Driving" are now published at 2s. 6d. and 1s. respectively. Copies can be obtained from Bookstalls, Booksellers or Newsagents, or the Publisher, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth.—Feb. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 at 8.30 p.m. C.B. will be Chairman.—Over 1,000 women are attended annually in the Hospital and nearly 2,000 in their own homes. DONATIONS, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are urgently required to replace the important work, which is essential to the nation's future.

MR. G. EATON, M.C. COACHES Matric., Public Schools.—19, Chilworth-st., Hyde Park. Padd 5978.

WHEN you are warm by fireside or in bed to-night think of the Army Officers' Wives' Will be in the street invisible, the homeless to food, shelter, and work for further help.—Cheques, Embankment Fund, Pres. Carlile, 26, Bryanston-street, W.1.

WINTER in BOURNEMOUTH.—Amongst pines in sheltered position, self-contained suites, partially furnished; central heating, hot and cold water in bed rooms; separate tables in dining room; every comfort and the best cuisine; terms per week all-in, from £4 4s. 7d. per week; double rooms; immediate application is desirable.—Write "B.," Smith's, Square, Bournemouth.

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EDUCATION.—For particulars of private and commercial training establishments see "Educational" column on page 3.

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(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Morea	11,000	Holland	Jan. 10	Jan. 19
Naldera	16,500	Harrison	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
*Viceroy of India	19,700	Oliver	Jan. 17	Jan. 24
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
Narkunda	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
*Ranpura	16,500	Packer	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
*Rajputana	16,600	Parker	Feb. 14	Feb. 23
**Rancal	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Medina	11,000	Brooks	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
**Vasna	21,000	Townsend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Rasmak	11,000	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
*Victory of India	19,700	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
Malda	21,000	Gibson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Jan. 10	Jan. 17
‡Monarch	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
†Chitral	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Chitral	15,000	Sievers	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
‡Moldavia	16,500	Burleigh	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
			May 2	May 9

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

*Nankin	7,000	Jack	Jan. 17	—
*Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Feb. 14	—
Padma (cargo)	1,736	—	Feb. 14	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers. † Malta. ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	Jan. 9	—
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan.
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb.
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb.
*Khyber	16,600	Bedwell	Feb. 28	Mar.
Kashgar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON
**HATHMURA	6,866	Jan. 18	Jan. 14	Jan. 25
†DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
†DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 11
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer. † Calling Port Sudan.
‡ Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON
MANORA	7,929	—	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
MULTAN	9,100	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,534	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,066	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'bro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	Jan. 7	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 5	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'bro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

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Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	Sailing SOUTHAMPTON
REMUERA	11,500	Jan. 10
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

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TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡Vancouver	From ‡San Francisco
TAHITI	—	Jan. 22
AORANGI	—	—
MAKURA	Feb. 5	—
NIAGARA	—	Feb. 19
Mar. 5	Feb. 19	

† Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. ‡ Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
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TO AUSTRALIA VIA SUEZ IN 29 DAYS.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons	Liverpool	London.	Plym'th.
BARRABOOL	12,000	—	Jan. 10	Jan. 11
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	7 Jan.	8 Jan.
BALLARAT	13,000	—	—	—
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.

Also 2rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	Liverpool	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30	—

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CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples
OTRANTO	20,000	—	Jan. 24	Jan. 27
ORFORD	20,000	Jan. 10	Jan. 29	Feb. 1
ORONSAY	20,000	Jan. 18	Feb. 2	Feb. 5
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 21	Feb. 9
ORAMA	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 24
ORMONDE	15,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORSOVA	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORVIETO	15,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
	15,000	Apl. 12	May 2	May 4

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Return tickets issued from LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES at reduced Rates
During the Season.

Round South Africa to East AFRICA and INDIA
Returning via Suez to Marseilles and Plymouth.
SPECIAL WINTER TOUR.
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Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Staffordshire	15,000	Jan. 10	Jan. 18
Gloucestershire	12,000	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
Lancashire	12,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 15
Cheshire	15,000	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
	15,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 15

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Postion Jan. 10 and Jan. 24.
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Berenice 16 St. Pierre Jan. 17, and Jan. 31 Ville de Strasbourg
Pir.eus, Constantinople, Smyrna & Egypt Route.
Theophile Gautier, Jan. 18 and Jan. 29 .. Lamartine
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
Champollion Jan. 14 and Jan. 21 .. Anchor
For rassages and all particulars apply —
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SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

†EARTH CASTLE	London, Southampton.
†WINDSOR CASTLE	Jan. 9 —
†DENBIGH CASTLE	— Jan. 10
†BALMORAL CASTLE	Jan. 16 —
*Via Madeira. † Via Tenerife, Ascension, and St. Helena. ‡ Cargo only. † To Mauritius via Walvis Bay and South African Ports.	

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*LANCASTRIA - JAN. 11
SAMARIA Jan. 18 ‡ANDANIA Jan. 25
‡ Via Belfast, not Queenstown.
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S., via CHERBOURG.
ALAUNIA - - JAN. 10
AUSONIA .. Jan. 17 *AURANIA .. Jan. 24
Calls Queenstown.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S., via BELFAST.
ANDANIA - - JAN. 25
†ATHENIA Feb. 1 †ANTONIA .. Feb. 15
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FROM LIVERPOOL .. Jan. 18
SOUTHAMPTON .. Jan. 18
CHERBOURG .. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
.. Jan. 20 & Feb. 8
19 DAYS from £30.
THREE WEEKS OF SUNSHINE IN ITALY, NORTH AFRICA, OR ON THE RIVIERA.
Passengers may sail on the January Cruise and spend about 3 weeks' holiday at any calling port, returning home by the February Cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a voyage cost which need not exceed £30.

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London-Boulogne, £3.

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Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
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* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
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REGULAR
EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES
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"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	.. Jan. 8	Jan. 14
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The largest and fastest liners from England. Also
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TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
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SOUTHAMPTON TO NEW YORK.
FIRST SAILING OF THE
ENTIRELY RENOVATED
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ROTTERDAM JAN. 21
24,170 Reg. Tons.
SWIMMING POOL.
RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER IN ALL CABINS.

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*EDAM, Jan. 25 *MAASDAM Feb. 15
From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No., Ger. 5460), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 5021).

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BOMBAY & KARACHI.
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

‡‡BRITANNIA	Feb. 10	‡‡TUSCANIA	Feb. 11
†ELYSIA	Feb. 17	†CIRCASSIA	Feb. 27

† First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First and 3rd Class Passengers. ‡ Calls Port Sudan.
§ Leave Marseilles Jan. 18 and Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons.
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11, MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

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ETHIOPIA .. Jan. 17 LETITIA .. Feb. 1
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Incorporating the services of the former ROYAL NETHERLANDS WEST INDIA MAIL.
Fortnightly passenger and mail service to Barbados, Trinidad, La Guaira, Pto. Cabello, Curaçao, Pto. Colombia, Cartagena, and Pto. Limon.
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S.S. "VENEZUELA" .. Feb. 1
S.S. "VAN RENSSELAER" .. Feb. 15
COVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.
S.S. "CORTICA" .. Jan. 25
S.S. "COMMEWYNE" .. Feb. 8
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK" .. Mar. 8
For passage rates and full particulars apply to:—
Pns. Van Ommeren (London), Ltd., 14-19, Fall Mall, London, S.W.1. Phone: Regent 4529.
Or to CITY OFFICE: 27, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3. (Phone: Monument 0031.)

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To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, KARACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO.
REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool, Sails Marseilles.
"BURMA" .. 17th Jan. 18th Jan.
"TOMA" .. 31st Jan. 25th Jan.
Galbraith, Pembroke and Co. Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Wm. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples
KATORI MARU	10,000	Jan. 11	Jan. 18	Jan. 20
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 8	Feb. 15	Feb. 17
		Also calling at Gibraltar.		

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

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THE ROYAL MAIL LINE.
BRITAIN'S LARGEST & FASTEST SHIPS
to
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, and BUENOS AIRES.
Via France, Spain, Portugal and †Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
DEMERARA	11,484	—	Jan. 18
*ARLANZA	14,030	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ZAMZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESRADO	11,477	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,485	—	Mar. 15

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.
BERMUDA, HAVANA,

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
†ORDUNA (via East Coast)	15,507	Jan. 7
OROPESA	14,075	Jan. 16
ORBITA	15,493	Jan. 30
ORONTES (omits Bermuda)	15,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Feb. 27

*With liberty to call at Halifax. † With liberty to proceed via Admiralty Source. ‡ Calling at Juan Fernandez.

SPECIAL CRUISES TO MEDITERRANEAN, CRIMEA, EGYPT, PALESTINE, ADRIATIC, &c.,
on 15th March, 25th April, and 9th June,
by
R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
(16,000 tons).
The latest "CRUISING SHIP."
110 single-bedded Cabins.
Permanent Open-air Swimming Pool.
Full-size American Bar.
Facilities for Sun-bathing.
Spacious Promenade Decks.
Handsomely appointed Public Rooms.
LONDON { America House, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Royal Mail House, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
LIVERPOOL—Gores, Water-street.
PARIS.—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg.)

METAGAMA	..	..	Jan. 16
EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND (to New York)	..	..	Jan. 18
METAGAMA	..	..	Jan. 20
MELITA	..	..	Mar. 8

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA (C.)	..	..	Jan. 9
MONTROSE (B.G.)	..	..	Jan. 10
MINNEDOSA (G.)	..	..	Jan. 17
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) to New York	..	..	Jan. 24
(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.			

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MELITA	..	..	Jan. 11
MONTROSE	..	..	Jan. 18

JAPAN & CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic steamer to connect.
EMPRESS OF CHINA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic steamer to connect.
MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian-Australasian Mail
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
ARANCI .. Feb. 5 NIAGARA .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE .. .. Jan. 29
ISLES of the BLEST CRUISE.
DUCHESS OF RICHMOND. Oil-burner. 20,000 tons.
From Liverpool January 25.
£95 upwards. Duration six weeks.
Ports travelling always carry
Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.
ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Hobson's Bay	14,190 tons from Southampton Jan. 22
Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton Mar. 5

Fare from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE,
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3; or Principal Booking Agents.

NEW ZEALAND IN 32 DAYS BY
"MATAROA" AND "TAMAROA"
(oil burners).
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE,
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NO EMIGRANTS. NO TRANSHIPMENT.
No liners afford such luxurious State Rooms throughout.

"ALMEDA STAR"	COMFORT	16 Jan.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	AND	6 Feb.
"ARGENTINA STAR"	SPEED	26 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	AND SERVICE	6 Mar.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL AND ARGENTINA
including best hotels
The appreciation of the "Arandora Star" is such that the January Cruise to the WEST INDIES and FLORIDA is fully booked.
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The World's most delightful Cruising Liner.
SUNSHINE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
March 14th to April 11th, 27 days; 8,785 miles. To SPAIN, CORSICA, ITALY, MALTA, GREECE, EGYPT, MONTENEGRO, ALGIERS, and PORTUGAL.
April 12th to May 8th, 24 days; 7,500 miles. To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, and AEGEAN SEA.
May 7th to May 30th, 22 days; 5,616 miles. To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, and ALGERIA.
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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & Co., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA PORTS.

"Ascanius"	10,058 tons from	Liverpool	4 Jan., 1930
"Sarpedon"	11,314 tons from	Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons from	Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,176 tons from	Liverpool	March 29th
"Aeneas"	10,058 tons from	Liverpool	April 26th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons from	Liverpool	May 24th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

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A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(3) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	25th JAN.
(3) S.S. ATHENIC	Liverpool	8th FEB.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	22nd FEB.

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class only.
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CLAN LINE.
CAPE TOWN, MOSSEL BAY, ALGOA BAY, AND EAST LONDON.
Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd. Feb. 25 Jan. 29
CLAN MACDONALD.
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND BEIRA.
Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd. Feb. 11 Jan. 22
CLAN MACTAVISH
NATAL, LORENZO MARQUES, AND MAURITIUS.
Newport, Glasgow, Birkenh'd. Feb. 25 Mar. 5
CLAN GRAHAM
BOMBAY and PERSIAN GULF.
Glasgow, Manchester, Birkenh'd. Feb. 27
CLAN MACBRIDE
Portsmouth, Malabar Coast Ports, and Dutch Ports direct.
COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND CHITTAGONG.
CLAN MACGILLIVRAY Birkenh'd. Jan. 9
CALICUT, COCHIN, ALLEPPEY, TUTICORIN, AND CHITTAGONG.
Glasgow, Birkenhead, London.
CLAN MONROE
For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to CAYZER, IRVINE & Co., Ltd., London, Glasgow, Liverpool; or to E. E. EYNASTON and Co., Manchester.

MOROCCO (Tangier)	SPAIN (Gibraltar) by	RIVIERA (Marseilles)

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MAIL VESSELS.
FORTNIGHTLY from and to SOUTHAMPTON for BOMBAY, COLOMBO, SUMATRA, SINGAPORE & JAVA.
AUSTRALIA and CHINA PORTS via JAVA.
S.S. Djenjam .. 8,000 Jan. 10
S.S. Tabaris .. 10,000 Jan. 24
S.S. Sindoro .. 12,000 Feb. 7
Apply U.K. Agents, Escombe, Meredith and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; West End Passage Agency, the American Express Co., Ltd., 6, Haymarket, S.W.1.

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SHIPPING (continued)

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OZEAN LINE.
From Southampton.

HAVANA	RIO PANUCO	Jan. 30th
VERA CRUZ	RIO BRAVO	Mar. 6th
TAMPICO	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,	
GALVESTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.	
HOUSTON		

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A large variety of escorted Ital

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MENTONE.—HOTEL MEDITERRANEE. First-class Family Hotel. Full South, large garden. All comforts. Suites. Moderate.

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HOLMFIELD PARK RESIDENTIAL.

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95, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

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COMFORTABLE and convenient; gas fires and private 'phones in bed rooms, some fitted hot water, from 3½gns. partial; bed, breakfast 7s. 6d. Kens. 8127.

COSILY FURNISHED SINGLE BED ROOM in modern flat in Mayfair; suit lady; 2½gns. weekly, including light, baths, attendance.—Telephone Mrs. Price, Mayfair 6698, or write 29a, Brook-street.

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Opposite Kensington Gardens, one minute Tube; 85 rooms, garage; gas fires; excellent cuisine; bridge, dancing; rooms from 3gns., double from 5gns. Park 2131.

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE, sunny BED-SITTING ROOMS, overlooking gardens, SOUTH KENSINGTON (near The Boltons); breakfast, inclusive service; newly furnished and decorated; terms according rooms.—Write Box 5209a, Rays, Cecil-court, W.C.2.

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11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
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Office, 11, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (

Sporting News

(Continued from page 4)

RACING NOTES

A QUESTION OF BREEDING

SPRINTERS OR STAYERS?

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Comment has been made frequently in these Notes on the fact that there has for many years been a tendency on the part of breeders to send their brood mares to sprinting, or at the best middle-distance horses. The breeders have done this because they have found that stock thus bred found a much better market than stock bred from staying sires.

It takes time for a stayer to mature, and the majority of present-day owners are not prepared to wait before they get some return on their outlay. They want to win with their two-year-olds, some for the pure pleasure of seeing their colours carried successfully and some for financial reasons. Two-year-olds got by sprinters always seem to mature more quickly than two-year-olds got by other sires, and that fact explains the popularity of sprinting and middle-distance sires such as, to mention only two, Tetratema and Phalaris. Occasionally such sires as these get a stayer, but in such cases it can nearly always be shown that their staying powers were inherited from the dam and not from the sire. It may be pointed out that Phalaris got a Derby winner in Manna, but I am convinced that Manna was never a stayer. Tetratema got Toureen, who could stay, but he was some way removed from being a good horse. The Tetrarch is sometimes quoted as another of these short-distance sires, but it is not fair to use him, for it was never known on the racecourse whether he could stay or not, for he never ran after his first season. He certainly got some horses who apparently could stay, and three of his sons won the St. Leger—namely, Caligula, Polemarch, and Salmon-Trout, while another, Puttenden, was a high-class stayer, winning, among other races, the Gold Vase at Ascot.

A Loss of Prestige

I have always held that breeding on these lines was bound in the end to harm the breeding industry, especially abroad. So long as the annual sales in this country went well, these views found very few adherents, but now that the sale returns are not so good people interested in breeding are beginning to agree with them. Mr. Coussell, the honorary secretary of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, has been touring recently in four or five European countries, and he found during that tour that in some respects England was losing her prestige as the home of the thoroughbred. With one exception he found that the countries which he had visited were turning their eyes to France. The French programmes include a very large number of long-distance races, and owners and breeders in the countries visited by Mr. Coussell have noted that fact and also seem to be under the impression that England was now the home of sprinters only. The truth is that there are a number of long-distance races run in this country, but for the most part they are very poorly endowed compared with the sprinting events.

As Lord Rosebery pointed out at the annual general meeting of the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association, that is not the fault of the racecourse executives, but of owners and breeders themselves, for the programmes are made for them. As breeders have for a long time been breeding short-distance horses, the majority of horses in this country are now short-distance horses. It is therefore much easier to fill a short-distance race than it is to fill a long-distance one. When, if ever, the type of owner changes and long-distance horses become once again popular, the executives will no doubt increase the value of the long-distance events. As Mr. Taylor, one of the greatest trainers of all time, pointed out at the same meeting, this tendency to patronize sprinting stallions and to buy yearlings which were likely to come out quickly and to win races early in their careers was greatly to be deplored, and if it could be discouraged it would be very much in favour of the English thoroughbred horse.

This is important, for, with the home market none too strong and an increasing number of yearlings bred, the foreign market is becoming more important than it has ever been before. France is quite prepared to take our place in this market, for racing in many other European countries is increasing rapidly in popularity. I have been pointing out this danger to our breeding supremacy for a long time, so it is pleasant to find that two authorities like Lord Rosebery and Mr. Taylor have given expression to similar views.

GATWICK MEETING

The Gatwick New Year Meeting was concluded on Saturday afternoon in fine weather. The racing was of only passing importance, but it was not without interest. Yet another very long-priced winner was recorded on the totalisator, Hat Rock winning the Caterham Selling Hurdle at just over 95 to 1. His starting price with the bookmakers was 10 to 1. As there were other starters at 100 to 8 and at 20 to 1, it is to be assumed that there was some, even if slight, support for this winner in the Ring. In this case, therefore, it is probable that these long totalisator odds were not obtained about a rank outsider, as is generally claimed to be the case by the opponents of the totalisator, but were obtained about a horse whose success was not altogether unexpected. Hat Rock belongs to Mr. R. Shaw, who rode the horse himself, and won cleverly by a length and a half from Venetian Star, with John Haig third.

The Crawley Steeplechase, run over three miles, was perhaps the most important event on the afternoon's programme. It was won with great ease by Lucidor, an eight-year-old, of whom at one time much was expected. He had very little weight to carry on Saturday, but he jumped so well and won so easily that he may yet have a very successful career. The favourite for this race was Hop On, but he was never jumping well, and finally fell about a mile from the finish. Kinnaird, who won a Great Metropolitan a few years ago, is still a good horse over hurdles if the conditions are severe, for he is a very genuine stayer rather deficient in speed. The conditions on Saturday suited him well, for the going was holding, and the Straight at Gatwick is long and stiff. Approaching the last hurdles it seemed that the well-backed Kilreckle, would win, but he did not stay home so well as Kinnaird, who beat him on the run-in and won by a length and a half. It is not without interest to note that when these two horses met recently at Newbury Kilreckle, receiving a stone, finished eight lengths in front of Kinnaird. On Saturday Kinnaird was giving Kilreckle 10lb.

Castletown, who had not been seen on a racecourse for some time, was just better backed for the Purley Steeplechase than the recent Kempton Park winner, Mountain Slip. None of the other starters was backed at all seriously, so that it caused no surprise when it was seen some distance from the finish that one of the two named horses would win. Two fences from the finish Castletown and Mountain Slip were side by side, but Mountain Slip drew away from his opponent at the last fence and won easily. Mountain Slip is a young steeplechaser of considerable promise. Castletown should have been improved by the race and should win soon. His trainer, Poole, had saddled Kinnaird when he won earlier in the afternoon, and he completed a training double when Michaelmas Day won the Maiden Hurdle. Although Michaelmas Day had never been over hurdles in public before, he was very well backed and won very easily indeed. Michaelmas Day is a five-year-old gelding by Tetratema, and was bought by his present owner after winning a selling race at Lewes in the summer.

AN UNUSUAL INCIDENT

An unusual incident occurred at Haydock Park on Saturday afternoon. There were only two starters for the last race of the afternoon, the White Lodge Steeplechase. Both fell, but one of them, Sardonyx, was remounted by his rider, Waudby, and completed the course. The other starter, The Beezer, fell at the last fence, and was caught and mounted by Miss J. Sanday, the daughter of the owner and trainer of the horse. Miss Sanday completed the course on The Beezer. The Stewards have decided to ask the National Hunt Committee whether the horse can be placed second. If The Beezer had been mounted by a man who could do the weight which the horse was carrying, and if he were qualified by the conditions of the race to have had the mount, and if the original rider was disabled by the fall, then, by the Rules of the National Hunt Committee, the horse would have been placed second. The Rule in question never uses the word man, but says, "any person, . . . provided he." This seems to deprive Miss Sanday of the privilege of being the first woman rider to be placed in a race at an important meeting under National Hunt Rules. Further, Miss Sanday was not qualified to take the ride originally according to the conditions of the race, for lady riders are not allowed under National Hunt or Jockey Club Rules.

BIRMINGHAM PROSPECTS

Stechford Selling Hurdle (2m.).—Jehu ran well at Newbury, and on that form, as well as on his previous running at Kempton Park, has a fair chance. Repaid can never be trusted, but if he would do his best he would probably win. Merryvale will appreciate this easy course more than he did the Cheltenham track, when he was beaten after appearing to have the race won. On Avon has a chance on his Kempton Park form, but he is touched in the wind and so may not stay this two miles. I do not know anything about Berkeley as a hurdler, but on her flat-race form she has a good chance if she can jump. The best selection, however, may be CHECKTAKER, who won at Wolverhampton recently and was then disqualified.

Birmingham Selling Steeplechase (2m.).—There are several penalized horses here, of whom the best at the weights may be Jargoon and Rita Fall. Of the two I like better the chance of the latter, who won at Cheltenham. Ground Scout on some form has a good chance, and his trainer often wins races here. Felix II. has a chance on his running at Manchester last week. Perhaps GROUND SCOUT will win.

Packington Steeplechase (2m.).—After winning at Wolverhampton Killia ran quite well at Manchester against Phaeton and Tide. Crousealha has a good chance on Kempton Park form. Blue Mark and Teme Salmon are others who appear to have chances on known form. The market is often instructive in such a race as this. I like best the chance of TEME SALMON.

Staffordshire Hurdle (2m.).—Promptitude has a good chance on his running last week at Manchester, but he would be my selection only in the absence of SUNNY TRACE, to whom he has to give weight. If Sunny Trace gives of his best, as he may do in this small field, he will win.

Stayers' Steeplechase (3m.).—May Crescent has too much weight with a penalty of 12lb. to carry. Fiddle Pin failed last time out but has won this season, and on his best form has a chance here, as has Santabel, who was second at the last Newbury Meeting. Woodland, his trainer, has several others in the race, and the selected should have a good chance. Toy Bell and Sans Blague make most appeal of the others entered. I choose WOODLAND'S SELECTED.

Maiden Four-Year-Old Hurdle (2m.).—The distance here will be fresh to most of the runners, and a two-mile hurdle is a very different affair from a race over a mile and a half with hurdles. BLACK MINSTREL, who ran very well at the last Kempton Park Meeting, seems to me the best selection, for he was running on at the end of his last race and should stay the two miles over which this race is run.

NEWMARKET NOTES

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

So far this season Newmarket trainers have not been very successful, but I feel confident that before the end of March they will be able to claim many good winners. T. Leader's big string will not be long in making their mark. He took the whole team to the Links Course on Friday, when he stripped Swift Rowland (trainer up), Desert Chief (Haley), and Master Buttall and sent them a very nice gallop of nearly two miles over hurdles. These animals are well-known public performers and will pay to follow. Sprite (Fish) did a very nice gallop of a mile and three-quarters. Rathcoole jumped in and took her along the last part of the journey. Captain Whitaker's Starbox, Prince Carlo, The Sheriff, and Blackmoor are all doing very well and are likely winners in the near future.

The work on the Links jumping field was a little disappointing, although one or two schools took place. Aitken sent Virgil's Potion over a few flights of hurdles and he shapes well. F. Leader sent First Flight (Scratchley) and Simeon's Charm (Strand) quite a nice gallop of nearly two miles over hurdles; both animals pleased in their work. The same trainer sent Muezzin and Roquefort II. a useful pace gallop of a mile and a half over hurdles. I like the prospects of all these horses. H. Leader's Persevere and Elton practised over a few flights of hurdles. T. Waugh's Buxom Mary and Fire Engine, who did a useful gallop on the flat, are likely winners this season.

THE TOTALISATOR IN IRELAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Jan. 5

Little doubt remains that mechanical betting will be introduced at Irish race meetings during the present year. A company has been registered in Dublin under the title "The Board of Control for Mechanical Betting in Saorstat Eireann," and it has obtained the necessary licence from the Free State Ministry of Industry and Commerce. This company holds no share capital, and may not produce profits for its members. It will operate the totalisator in the Free State at racecourses licensed by the Turf Club of Ireland or by the Irish National Hunt Steeplechase Committee, and generally will encourage horse racing and horse breeding.

The first directors are named as follows:—Mr. Justice Wylie, Senator Sir Bryan Mahon, Senator Parkinson, Major G. C. Shirley, of Carrickmacross, Captain C. M. Moore, of Tipperary, Mr. J. T. Blake, of Maryborough, and Mr. P. Fitzgerald, of Adare, Co. Limerick. The full board of directors will comprise 16 members, who will represent different interests in the racing world, and the first members of the Board will hold office for five years. The company will be financed by loans subject to a maximum interest of 5 per cent. per annum.

It is probable that the first experiment in mechanical betting will be made at the Grand National Meeting at Fairyhouse on Easter Monday.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

Norwich Selling Handicap Hurdle (Chelmsford).—Townsdale.

Ingatestone Selling Steeplechase (Chelmsford).—Signal Rocket.

Chelmsford January Meeting Engagement.—Solitary.

Hurst Park Engagements.—Holon-Bor.

Astley Plate (Lewes).—Lady Purse colt, Sapbirol gr.f., Pops Gaiety filly, Lady Clarkin, Boulevardiere, Lovely Toy colt.

All Engagements under National Hunt Rules.—Royal Heroine.

BIRMINGHAM PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived.

1.0.—The STECHFORD SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Ottawa (Mr. N. Alvarez) ... Pulford	6	12	0
Mon Pere (Mr. J. B. Balding) ... G. Balding	a	12	0
Jehu (Mr. J. Beary) ... J. Beary	a	12	0
Cylax (Mr. T. Coulthwaite) ... Coulthwaite	a	12	0
a Mary's Son (Mr. H. M. Graham) ... J. Anthony	a	12	0
a Checktaker (Mr. Holford Harrison) ... H. Harrison	a	12	0
Burnt Heather (Mr. F. G. Hurt) ... Hurt	a	12	0
Repaid (Mrs. K. Miners) ... Hobbs	a	12	0
Squabbler (Miss K. Murray) ... Pendayres	a	12	0
Golden Kennet (Mr. W. Needham Cranage)	6	12	0
Merryvale (Mr. W. J. Rimell) ... T. Rimell	a	12	0
Tower Hill (Mr. G. E. Waller) ... H. Smyth	a	12	0
Green Hope (Mr. Keith Fraser) ... Fraser	6	11	10
Berkeley (Mr. E. G. de Mestre) ... De Mestre	a	11	10
a Nursemaid (Mrs. Peirse-Duncombe) ... Powell	5	11	10
Solymelus (Mr. J. Read) ... Newey	6	11	10
a Bobystreet (Major F. B. Sneyd) ... Sneyd	a	11	10
Marza (Mr. Maw) ... Maw	5	11	6
Windora (Mr. G. W. Hands) ... Saxby	4	11	0
Byron (Mr. G. Reed) ... Pulford	4	11	0
Lady Wendeleen (Mr. H. J. Brueton) ... C. Piggott	4	10	10
Veillum (Mr. A. J. Chamberlain) Chamberlain	a	10	10
a Grape Knut (Mr. F. W. Dennis) ... J. Eyall	4	10	10
Kefalia (Mr. Gwilt) ... Pulford	4	10	10
Kensgate (Mr. E. Gwilt) ... Pulford	4	10	10
a B.H.P. (Mr. P. Higgins) ... McGuigan	4	10	10
On Avon (Mrs. R. Laye) ... Laye	4	10	10
a Whitbird (Mr. G. Lyall) ... Lyall	4	10	10
Sufferance (Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Stone) ... Private	4	10	10
a Red Morocco (Mr. H. T. L. Young) H. Young	4	10	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Veillum, Mr. A. J. Chamberlain; Chamberlain. Grape Knut, Mr. F. W. Dennis; J. Eyall. Kefalia, Mr. Gwilt; Pulford. Kensgate, Mr. E. Gwilt; Pulford. B.H.P., Mr. P. Higgins; McGuigan. On Avon, Mrs. R. Laye; Laye. Whitbird, Mr. G. Lyall; Lyall. Sufferance, Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Stone; Private. Red Morocco, Mr. H. T. L. Young; H. Young.

1.30.—The BIRMINGHAM SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Fog Horn (7lb. ex.) (Mrs. Tillard) ... Sanday	a	13	0
Sunbronze (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. A. Butchers) ... Butchers	6	12	12
Nautical Swell (7lb. ex.) (Mr. P. Thrale) Thrale	a	12	12
Newtown Wonder (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ... Stanley	a	12	5
a True Knight (Mr. G. Flintham) ... J. Lyall	a	12	1
Felix II. (Mr. W. L. Irving) ... Mulholland	a	12	1
Benjamin Cherry (Mr. W. P. Doyle) Whiting	a	12	0
Ground Scout (Mr. J. M. Clayton) H. A. Brown	a	11	12
Bridgemore (Mr. P. S. Akroyd) ... Stubbs	a	11	12
Hard Court (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... Hedges	a	11	12
a Jargoon (7lb. ex.) (Mr. R. O. Gray) E. Payne	a	11	11
Gryphon (Mr. Holford Harrison) H. Harrison	a	11	7
Reinstart (Miss B. E. Guinness) ... E. Payne	a	11	7
Variety Star (Mr. G. Barclay) ... A. Pickles	5	11	7
The Philosopher (Mr. C. Piggott) C. Piggott	6	11	7
Gold Star (Mr. G. Wint) ... G. Wint	a	11	5
Rita Fall (7lb. ex.) (Mr. G. Pease) ... Pease	a	11	5
Tullebrooke (Mr. R. Renton) ... Renton	a	11	4
a Sunwood (Colonel Fenwick-Palmer) Fenwick-Palmer	a	11	3
White Cargo (Mr. J. Pendarves) Pendayres	6	11	2
Flame Dance (Captain R. M. Thompson) ... R. Thomson	a	11	2
Retosank (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ... A. Law	a	10	12
Elton Emperor (Mr. W. Sanday) ... Sanday	a	10	12
Donyland (Mrs. N. Roberts) ... Roberts	a	10	9
Another Duke (Mr. F. Sedgwick) ... J. Hall	a	10	5
Smilin' Through (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ... Stanley	a	10	2
Ballywin (Mr. F. Wint) ... Wint	a	10	2
Bettar (Mr. J. Scott) ... J. Scott	a	10	2

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Nautical Swell, R. Thrale; True Knight, R. Lyall; Benjamin Cherry, R. Clark; Ground Scout, P. Kelly; Bridgemore, J. Bisgood; Jargoon, W. Stott; The Philosopher, K. Piggott; Rita Fall, —; Sun-court, Owner; Flame Dancer, —; Another Duke, G. Wilson; Smilin' Through, E. Foster; Ballywin, J. Ward. F. Gurney will ride either Rita Fall or Flame Dancer.

2.0.—The PACKINGTON STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Killia (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... H. Harrison	5	12	10
Royal Scot (Colonel G. Foljambe) Foljambe	5	12	9
Blue Mark (Mr. F. R. Samson) ... Woodland	5	12	5
Crousealha (Mr. F. Barbour) ... Purdy	a	12	0
Mary's Son (Mr. H. M. Cooper) ... Whitney	a	12	0
a Pamperer (Mr. H. Czarnikow) ... Powell	a	12	0
Simonian (Sir J. Grey) ... Stubbs	a	12	0
a Tannhauser (Mr. Holford Harrison) ... H. Harrison	a	12	0
Great Sand (Lord Londesborough) ... H. A. Brown	a	12	0
King Dennis (Mr. G. P. Sanday) ... Sanday	a	12	0
Spanish Thorn (Mr. E. R. Thompson) ... R. Thompson	a	12	0
a Martyr (Mrs. J. Watson) ... Bullock	6	12	0
Golden Buckles (Mr. A. W. Woodford) ... Saxby	a	12	0
Teme Salmon (Mr. F. Greswolde-Williams) ... Rimell	5	11	9
a Redan (Sir G. Abercrombie) ... E. Piggott	a	11	9
a Foxroom (Mr. M. Anthony) ... Anthony	a	11	7
Rockbound (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubbersty) ... Rayson	a	11	7
Mr. Darbee (Mr. W. Charters) ... R. Payne	a	11	7
Scorpion (Miss E. R. C. Laidlaw) Coulthwaite	6	11	7
Loch Eagle (Mrs. H. Mond) ... R. Thompson	a	11	7
Burnham Beech (Mr. Pease) ... Pease	a	11	7
Orbis (Mr. V. H. Smith) ... Wilbraham	6	11	7
Grey Bird II. (Mr. G. W. Stephens) Private	a	11	7
Florist (Mrs. Tate) ... Tate	a	11	7
a Rondrell (Captain W. Westmacott) ... Wilbraham	a	11	7
Prince Carlo (Mrs. R. Bolleau) ... Whitaker	5	11	5
Permanent Wave (Mr. H. D. Dennis) ... P. Dennis	5	11	5
Joker (Mr. J. A. Dewhurst) ... Bickley	5	11	5
a Borros Cottage (Sir J. Grey) ... O. Anthony	5	11	5
Kastron (Mr. E. R. Forwood) ... Forwood	4	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Gavin, R. Clark; Tannhauser, J. Walsh; Great Sand, P. Kelly; Mariner, W. Gurney; Golden Buckles, J. Hamey; Pamperer, W. Parvin; Teme Salmon, W. Speck; Rodmell, A. Mackey; Florist, —; Russian Water, —; Scorpion, —; Redan, —; Foxroom, D. Morgan; Cottage, —; Anthony; Boston (Captain R. Thackray or D. Williams. S. Duffy will ride either Florist or Russian Water and R. Piggott either Scorpion or Redan.

2.30.—The STAFFORDSHIRE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Promptitude (Mr. J. D. Robertson) ... Rimell	6	12	7
Sunny Trace (Lord Dewar) ... F. Hartigan	5	12	2
Ring Stealer (Mr. W. J. Gresson) ... Rimell	a	11	5
a Knud (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ... Pollock	a	11	5
Lenglen (9lb. ex.) (Mr. R. W. Mealing) ... Newey	a	11	2
Bob Stone (Mr. R. E. Morel) ... Roberts	6	10	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Promptitude or Ring Stealer, W. Speck; Sunny Trace, R. Everett; Knud, A. Waudby; Lenglen, D. Butchers; Bob Stone, L. Rees.

2.0.—The STAYERS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
Hovril III. (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ... Cockton	a	12	9
May Crescent (12lb. ex.) (Mr. D. Faber) ... Bayson	a	12	8
Gertoses (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ... W. Payne	a	12	7
Santabel (Mrs. N. Cole) ... Woodland	a	12	5
Hialas Sunset (Mr. D. Cohen) ... Rimell	a	12	2
a Toy Bell (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ... Powell	a	12	2
Fiddle Pin (Mr. E. C. Cotterell) ... H. A. Brown	a	11	12
Twin (Captain H. Cosmo) ... Woodland	a	11	7
Glen Andred (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ... Savill	a	11	7
Shady Lake (Mrs. G. Pease) ... Pease	6	11	7
Prince Albert (12lb. ex.) (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ... Cockton	a	11	6
Roby O'Neil (Mr. S. G. Frost) ... Philip	a	11	5
Pheniseer (Mrs. Bellingham) ... Woodland	a	11	5
Sans Blague (Mrs. G. Pease) ... Pease	a	11	0
a Denburgh (Mr. F. Usher) ... H. Smyth	a	11	0
Suckley (Mr. A. Walker) ... Rimell	a	11	0
Tatlaw (Major H. E. Lytton) ... J. Anthony	a	10	10
Dwarf of the Forest (Mr. H. Kennard) ... E. Piggott	a	10	8
Morpheus (Mr. T. Sprazy) ... Dale	6	10	7
Dory (Major R. T. Stanyforth) ... Woodland	a	10	7
Shanghai II. (Mr. C. H. Evans) ... Private	a	10	7
Black Cap (Mr. R. B. Thomas) ... R. Thomson	6	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Santabel, Captain Sansom; Toy Bell, Mr. R. Bennett; Fiddle Pin, Owner; Glen Andred, Mr. F. L. Cundell; Sans Blague, —; Denburgh, Mr. H. Smyth; Suckley, —.

3.30.—The MAIDEN FOUR-YEAR-OLD HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	St	lb
Lembury (Mr. A. D. McAlpine) ... Barthropp	11	3
Swan Mill (Mr. R. E. Morel) ... Roberts	10	12
Pergamus (Mr. Boulton) ... Bullock	10	5
a Lad's Lair (Mr. W. Charters) ... R. Payne	10	5
Black Minstrel (Lord Coventry) ... Rimell	10	5
Rocky Cape (Mrs. Dale) ... Dale	10	5
Golden Gauntlet (Mr. M. Z. Davis) ... Thrale	10	5
Hadji Baba (Mr. G. Penwick) ... Private	10	5
a Quid Son (Major R. Frater) ... Laye	10	5
a Tyrano (Mr. W. J. Gale) ... Dale	10	5
Lexington Lass (Mr. R. L. Glasspool) C. Chapman	10	5
Lemarilly (Mrs. J. Grieve) ... Sanday	10	5
Kefalia (Mr. Gwilt) ... Pulford	10	5
Laminaria (Mr. P. Hands) ... Thrale	10	5
Zobro Grin (Mr. F. Hartigan) ... F. Hartigan	10	5
a Plumber (Mr. M. G. Hartigan) ... R. Gordon	10	5
Sept (Mr. Peter Jones) ... Renton	10	5
Melanippe (Mr. T. K. Laidlaw) ... Coulthwaite	10	5
a Periscope (Mr. T. B. Leigh) ... Speyd	10	5
Rockefoil (Mr. H. Lygon) ... Beary	10	5
Cervicidale (Mr. R. Mealing) ... Butchers	10	5
Rochester Row (Mr. W. J. Peel) ... Batley	10	5
Lucky Martin (Mrs. G. Perrad) ... H. Harrison	10	5
Uncle Duck (Mr. C. J. Phillips) ... Gale	10	5
Golden Flame (Mr. C. J. Phillips) ... Gale	10	5
a Winnersh (Sir J. Priestley) ... Gilbert	10	5
Bugle Call (Mr. E. T. Prichard) ... Newey	10	5
Orby's Prince (Mr. H. G. Selfridge) ... Powell	10	5
Green Piper (Captain R. M. Thompson) ... R. Thompson	10	5
The Torch (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ... F. Hartigan	10	5
Gallofter Gay (Major J. B. Walker) Whitaker	10	5
a Talawa (Mr. W. R. West) ... Hall	10	5
Rosamint (Captain A. S. Wilson) ... Storie	10	5
Rossalba (Captain A. S. Wilson) ... Whitaker	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

Swan Mill, D. Morgan; Lad's Lair, W. Gurney; Black Minstrel, W. Speck; Hadji Baba, —; Guid Son, —; Tyrano, F. Fish; Kefalia, T. Morgan; Laminaria, R. Thrale; Plumber, —; Melanippe, K. Piggott; Periscope, —; Golden Flame, W. Gale; Winnersh, J. Ward; Green Piper, F. Gurney; The Torch, Everett; Talawa, G. Wilson. J. Hamey will ride either Hadji Baba or Plumber.

PARI-MUTUEL BETTING

For the benefit of readers who wish to compare Pari-mutuel prices with starting prices we give below the following details of Pari-mutuel figures for Saturday's racing at Gatwick:—

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL

(2s. Unit—Stake and Winning)

1.0.—Nautical Swell, Win 5s. 6d., Place 2s. 9d.; Court Scandal II., Place 5s. 3d.; Newtown Wonder, Place 6s. 3d.

1.30.—Hat Rock, Win 68s., Place 15s.; Venetian Star, Place 18s.; John Haig, Place 6s.

2.0.—Lucidor, Win 7s., Place 3s. 3d.; Geryones, Place 2s. 9d.

2.30.—Kinnaird, Win 21s. 3d., Place 4s. 3d.; Kilreckle, Place 3s. 3d.; Rathnally, Place 3s. 3d.

3.0.—Mountain Slip, Win 4s.; Place 2s. 6d.; Castletown, Place 2s. 6d.; Endwell, Place 7s. 3d.

3.30.—Michaelmas Day, Win 62s., Place 7s. 6d.; West Indies, Place 3s. 3d.; Volta's Pride, Place 2s. 9d.

LACROSSE RESULTS

INTER-COUNTY MATCHES

Somerset ...	14	Gloucestershire ... 3

(At the Sea Walls, Durdham Down)

*Somerset Reserves ...	4	Gloucester Reserves 4

(At Keynsham)

CLUB MATCHES

Buckhurst Hill ...	10	*Purley ...	1
Catford ...	9	*Surbiton ...	3
Lee ...	11	*Willoughby ...	0
Hampstead ...	8	*Old Dunstonians ...	5
Wallington ...	14	*Lee II. ...	4
*Buckhurst Hill II. ...	12	Purley II. ...	1
Surbiton II. ...	8	*Catford II. ...	7

JUNIOR LEAGUE

*Henry Thornton Sch.	6	Willoughby II. ... 3

WOMEN'S INTER-COUNTY MATCH

*Surrey "A" ...	8	Hertfordshire 128 ... 8

(At Surbiton)

* Home team.

GATWICK RESULTS

1.0 (1.0).—The LEATHERHEAD SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

Nautical Swell, ch g. by Juggernaut—Santoi's Queen (Mr. T. Higgins), aged, 11st. 7lb. R. Thrale 1

Court Scandal II., b g. by King's Proctor—Royal Welsh (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... G. Turner 2

Newtown Wonder, br g. by St. Brendan—Hoopoo (Mr. G. S. Langlands), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... Owner 3

King Fiddle (Mrs. Boswall-Preston), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ... R. Joynson 0

Kwango (Mr. C. Gond), aged, 11st. 7lb. F. Brookes 0

Larrie (Mr. W. Harris), aged, 11st. 7lb. E. Vinall 0

Porchyrion (Mr. E. B. Skey), aged, 11st. 2lb. Owner 0

Indian Ace (Mr. C. Baker), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. Gurney 0

Expert (Miss M. Cantrell-Hubbersty), aged, 11st. 2lb. ... A. Escott 0

Peter Murray (Mr. C. F. H. Friday), aged, 11st. 2lb. ... E. Foster 0

The Admiral (Mr. G. Vallance), aged, 10st. 11lb. (car. 10st. 12lb.) ... Owner 0

Hartsridge (Mr. R. F. Goad), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... R. McCarthy 0

(Winner trained by Thrale, at Shirley)

Starting Prices.—6 to 4 agst Nautical Swell, 5 to 1 Newtown Wonder, 7 to 1 Court Scandal II., 8 to 1 Largie, 100 to 8 Hartsridge, 100 to 7 Expert, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Totalisator Paces (each unit represents 2s. stake).—Win dividend, 6s. 9d.; places, 2s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 9d. Total win pool, 2,285 units; total place pool, 6,845 units.

Won by half a length; five lengths separated second and third. Kwango was fourth and Hartsridge last.

The winner was bought in for 110 guineas.

1.30 (1.30).—The CATERHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

Hat Rock, b g. by Roquelaure—Hattie (Mr. R. G. Shaw), aged, 11st. 7lb. ... Owner 1

Venetian Star, b g. by Planet—Venice (Mr. F. Pollitzer), aged, 10st. 10lb. ... G. Pellerin 2

John Haig, b g. by Trespasser—Speardale (Mrs. L. Ribll), 5 yrs, 10st. 9lb. ... W. Speck 3

Treasurer (Mr. A. D. Halford), aged, 11st. 12lb. ... S. Ingham 0

Etoile d'Argent (Mr. S. Wootton), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ... F. Brookes 0

Castletown, b g. by Longtown—Octocide (Mr. E. Pash), aged, 11st. 6lb. ... W. Scott 2

Endwell, b g. by Young Pegasus—Castilia (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 9st. 10lb. (car. 9st. 12lb.) ... A. Linegar 3

Kepi Amarante (Lord Queensborough), aged, 12st. 7lb. ... L. Rees 0

Coolcommon (Major Evans), aged, 12st. ... J. Hamey 0

Early Surprise (Major C. H. Stevens), aged, 11st. 5lb. ... R. Everett 0

Quite Alone (Mr. R. F. Goad), aged, 10st. 9lb. ... Mr. Sclater 0

Shadow (Mr. A. W. Groom), aged, 10st. 5lb. ... W. Speck 0

White Bishop (Mrs. Clark), aged, 10st. 3lb. ... Regan 0

Merrie Memories (Mr. J. F. Hackett), aged, 10st. 3lb. ... T. James 0

Ultra-Violet (Mr. T. G. Fletcher), aged, 10st. 2lb. ... T. Maxwell 0

Jingle Johnnie (Mr. W. D. Ward), 5 yrs, 10st. ... T. Griffiths 0

(Winner trained by J. Kelly, at Epsom)

Starting Prices.—6 to 4 agst Mountain Slip, 7 to 4 Castletown, 6 to 1 Coolcommon, 7 to 1 Early Surprise, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Totalisator Paces.—Win dividend, 5s. 6d.; places, 2s. 3d., 8s. 3d., 7s. 9d. Total win pool, 8,775 units; total place pool, 7,248 units.

Won by six lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Coolcommon was fourth and Ultra-Violet last.

3.30 (3.30).—The MAIDEN HURDLE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

Michaelmas Day, gr g. by Tetratema—Sister Barry (Mr. C. Harmsworth), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ... W. Stott 1

West Indies, b m. by Jackdaw—Isle of the Blessed (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs, 11st. ... C. Mallon 2

Volta's Pride, b h. by Volta—Sly Mary (Mr. E. L. Short), aged, 11st. ... W. Speck 3

The Sirdar (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. F. Brookes 0

Dark Ages (Mr. M. Field), 6 yrs, 11st. D. Williams 0

Royal Ambassador (Lord Fingall), 6 yrs, 11st. ... Mr. F. Cundell 0

Birlingham's Joy (Major P. Honner), 6 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ... T. Morgan 0

Double Spot (Mr. Mairs), aged, 11st. ... G. Turner 0

Panters (Mr. E. Robson), aged, 11st. ... E. Foster 0

Lucky Charlie (Mr. M. Stephens), 6 yrs, 11st. ... A. Weymes 0

Kentish Plover (Mr. W. M. Cazalet), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ... W. Payne 0

John o' London (Mr. W. Clarke), 5 yrs, 10st. 10lb. ... R. Everett 0

Blunt (Mr. I. Z. Davis), 5 yrs,

Sporting News

(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

THE ARSENAL AGAIN BEATEN

Sheffield Wednesday beat The Arsenal at Highbury on Saturday by three goals to two.

Sheffield Wednesday were the champions of the Football League last year, and they have retained their form so well in the present season that they are still at the head of the First Division. A notable feature of the team that played on Saturday was that with one exception it was identical with the team that represented the club towards the close of the 1927-28 season and that played practically unchanged through the whole of the 1928-29 season. Their visit drew a crowd of 45,000 spectators to the Highbury ground.

The result of the match did not sufficiently reflect Sheffield Wednesday's superiority. Although they were a goal down after a minute's play, when Parker scored for The Arsenal from a free-kick, there was no period of the game when they did not play and look like winners. While none of the Sheffield Wednesday players was outstanding above the others, it was a pleasure to watch a side so full of the team spirit, and one that played to a man with such magnificent keenness and determination for the full 90 minutes.

Parker won the toss for The Arsenal, who began with a stiff breeze behind them. Almost immediately The Arsenal left wing obtained the ball and Bastin centred. The centre was intercepted by Marsden, who was held to have handled in doing so. The referee gave a free-kick from just outside the penalty area, and Parker shot through a crowd of players into the net. Although The Arsenal played their best football during the first half of the match, and had several chances of scoring, they failed on the whole to take full advantage of the wind, and their finishing was not good. After half an hour Sheffield attacked, and from the right wing Hooper centred well in advance of the other forwards. Allen and Burgess went for the ball, and, with the defence concentrating upon the centre-forward, Burgess, who was up in line with him, received the ball and made the scores level with a shot into the left corner of the goal.

After half-time the expected occurred. Sheffield Wednesday, with the wind behind them, went straight down the field from the kick-off, and some excellent combined play resulted in a header from close quarters by Allen, which was saved by Lewis in a wonderful manner. It is difficult to say how The Arsenal managed to keep their goal intact during the first 10 minutes of this half. Their goal-posts were hit, Lewis saved splendidly, and Parker and Hapgood made some extraordinary clearances from almost under the goal-posts, with all the Sheffield forwards, and often Marsden as well, swarming round the goal. Eventually, from a corner-kick, Burgess put Sheffield ahead with a hard ground shot. A little later, from another corner, Seed headed against the cross-bar, and following up met the ball on the rebound and forced it past Lewis into the net.

Sheffield had almost all of the game in the second half, and there were some fine movements by them, and further bombardments of The Arsenal goal, without any addition to their score. The Arsenal's defence was weakened by an injury to Roberts which compelled him to move to outside-left, while Bastin went to inside-left and Jones fell back to left half-back. With three minutes to go The Arsenal broke away, and, after clever dribbling and a long forward pass by James, Bastin obtained the ball and, controlling it well, scored a second goal for The Arsenal from close range. It was fitting that this player should be the means of reducing The Arsenal's defeat, as his game throughout had been of a high order.

It was in position-play that above all else that Sheffield Wednesday excelled. Although no player outshone the others, Seed and Marsden are worthy of special mention. Seed played a first-rate captain's game, while Marsden had complete mastery over Hulme and was a prominent figure in the attack as well.

The Arsenal had been compelled through injury to rearrange their forward line for this match, and the new arrangement was not a success. Jack is one of the best inside-rights in the country, but has never seemed to be a good centre-forward. James's proper place is at inside-left, and Jones, although originally an inside forward, has now played so long on the wing that he did not appear at home in the inside position. The players themselves were just as good as ever, but there have rarely been seen such a lack of understanding among such first-class forwards and so many passes going astray after clever foot-work. It is to be hoped that The Arsenal will be able soon to return to and maintain their original formation, with their fine wings, Jack and Hulme and James and Jones, in the positions they occupied successfully earlier in the season, and with Bastin as a capable alternative for Jones. They should then have a chance of settling down into the team that their great individual abilities as footballers should make them.

The teams were:—

THE ARSENAL.—Lewis, goal; Parker and Hapgood, backs; Baker, Roberts, and Hulme, half-backs; Hulme, James, Jack, Jones, and Bastin, forwards.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY.—Brown, goal; Walker and Blenkinsop, backs; Strange, Leach, and Marsden, half-backs; Hooper, Seed, Allen, Burgess, and Rimmer, forwards.

DRAWN GAME AT STAMFORD BRIDGE

Chelsea drew with Oldham Athletic, the leaders of the Second Division of the Football League, at Stamford Bridge on Saturday, each side scoring a goal. Chelsea showed many of the old faults of over elaboration and hesitation near goal. Their forwards never seemed able to make use of their chances, and it was only a desperate rally in the last 10 minutes that enabled the game to be saved.

Oldham were held as in a vice for three parts of the match, and it was only rarely that Millington was troubled in goal, for Smith and Law played finely and with a good understanding. The Chelsea half-backs were at the top of their form. Chelsea started with a strong wind at their backs, and in the first minute Wilson with a feint misled the Oldham defenders and sent Elliot through with a chance of scoring, but his shot went over the bar. King, a centre half-back, to whom the ball seemed attracted, and who was therefore probably playing himself cleverly, was added by two big wing halves and a pair of resolute full-backs. These powerful players used their weight and ability to tackle hard and break up some Chelsea attacks, and to set in motion forwards working in a line comparatively straight, who made it evident that if given any rope they would become highly dangerous. Adlam, from right half-back, sent in a long shot, which Millington judged well, and then Cumming tested the goalkeeper again by heading into goal, and Worrall also put in a powerful drive. For some time the Chelsea backs and half-backs played so well that Oldham were hardly ever dangerous. Chelsea, on the other hand, set up a series of strong attacks, but all to no purpose. Law took a free kick and sent the ball to Pearson, but there was no one up to take his well-placed centre. Elliot burst through once, but, confronted by Hacking, shot straight into his hands. Hacking represented England last year and he is still a great goalkeeper. He made every good effort which came to him appear easy. At the other end Law relieved a dangerous situation with an overhead kick, and then Elliot was given further opportunities, but neither he nor Miller could make any sort of progress against a strong defence, and, although Wilson did some clever things and Pearson made some splendid runs and centres on the left, the interval arrived without score.

Chelsea reopened with a further attack, but first Littlewood and then Gray made ground and Gray sent in a nasty ground shot, which was well saved by Millington. Then came a tragedy for Chelsea. Cumming, for no apparent reason, tried a chance long shot from near the centre line. It went high, and with the following wind probably landed a little farther up than Millington expected. It came to the goalkeeper in the nature of a half-volley, and the lively ball slipped over his hands and through his legs into the net. Chelsea then pulled themselves together, and in the last quarter of an hour the team played with dash and fire. Perfect play between Wilson and Meredith gave them a chance which led to nothing, and then suddenly, 10 minutes from the end, Miller backheeled the ball to Pearson, who cut in and shot a goal. Hacking, being well beaten by a hard drive over his head, Chelsea, having saved the game, went all out to win, but, try as they did, they could not score again.

The teams were:—

CHELSEA.—Millington, goal; Smith and Law, backs; Russell, Roger, and Hudson, half-backs; Meredith, Wilson, Elliot, Miller, and Pearson, forwards.

OLDHAM ATHLETIC.—Hacking, goal; Ivill and Porter, backs; Adlam, King and Goodlee, half-backs; Worrall, Cumming, Littlewood, Gray, and Mason, forwards.

MATCH IN MALTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MALTA, JAN. 5

This afternoon the Royal Navy were badly beaten by nine goals to two by the Wiener Athletic Sport Club, now visiting Malta after a successful tour in Italy. This is the same team that defeated Newcastle United in Vienna last May.

CRYSTAL PALACE WIN

A GOOD SECOND HALF

The Crystal Palace beat Fulham at Selhurst Park on Saturday by four goals to three. Twenty thousand spectators saw a poor first half, followed by exciting football after the interval. Fulham as a team were the better side, but the home forwards, with Simpson at centre conspicuous, shot powerfully when chances came their way, and forced a win, in spite of the weaknesses of an unsteady defence.

Both clubs have played in the Second Division of the League, and would like to return to it, but the form shown in this meeting did not suggest that either team will win promotion this season. Crystal Palace have a ground with great possibilities, and South-West London could find the supporters to make further development feasible if the club could get back into higher company. The team at present lacks consistency. Success one week is neutralized by defeat, sometimes heavy, the next. The defence is the weakest feature, and has given away more goals than has any club in its section of the Third Division, with the exception of luckless Merthyr Town.

Conditions on Saturday, it should be said, were against accuracy and the planning of movements. The ground was soft and greasy, the wind sometimes played tricks with the ball, and soon after the start rain began to fall. Fulham with style and method could not finish effectively. In view of the mistakes of the Palace backs their forwards should have scored more than three times. The game began with some even play, and after six minutes Crystal Palace took the lead through Havelock. Simpson, who varied his play with considerable success during the afternoon, passed to Turner when Barrett expected him to shoot, and Turner returned the ball to the inside right, who comfortably headed the ball into the net. Fulham, encouraged by a large company of supporters, met the reverse by playing strongly and making the home half-backs and backs wobble dangerously, but a quarter of an hour went by before they equalized. After a free kick and some good play by Penn and Hammond, Allen beat Callender at short range. There was no further scoring in the first half, although Simpson with more doughty support could have been very troublesome.

It was thought that after the interval Fulham, having revealed superiority while playing in face of the wind and rain, might take command of the game. For about 15 minutes they had matters very much their own way, and Callender alone stood between their forwards and success. Then came a transformation. Simpson took the ball in midfield and made up his mind to go through alone. He dribbled and swerved a way between the defence and from just inside the penalty area drove in a shot which Beecham failed to touch. The goal was against the run of play and Temple promptly put Fulham level again with a good oblique shot. Simpson, however, having found he could trick the opposing half-backs and backs, repeated his earlier feat but with improved technique. He again made a fine run down the centre and ended by beating both Barrett and Rosier with delightful footwork to put the ball into the net almost as he pleased. A better goal is seldom seen in English football. Six minutes later Turner gave the centre-forward another opportunity, but knowing that the defence would concentrate on him, Simpson passed the ball on to Fishlock, and the outside forward, who had closed in, gave Crystal Palace the further lead which proved sufficient to earn full points. Fulham went very ragged for a time and the Palace forced three fruitless corners. Five minutes from the end, however, the visitors tied up the Palace defence in a well-directed raid and Hammond scored their third goal. They could do no more and finished losers. It was Simpson's match.

The teams were:—

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Callender, goal; Wetherby and Charlton, backs; Swan, Wilde, and Rivers, half-backs; Turner, Havelock, Simpson, Butler, and Fishlock, forwards.

FULHAM.—Beecham, goal; Rosier and Barrett, backs; Oliver, Binks, and Henderson, half-backs; Temple, Craig, Allen, Hammond, and Penn, forwards.

LEAGUE MATCHES

SOME HEAVY SCORING

The 44 matches played in the four divisions of the League on Saturday produced 172 goals, of which 58 were scored by First Division teams and 42 by those in the Second Division. Fifteen matches were drawn, while 22 home sides were successful and only seven won on their opponents' grounds. Only one of the First Division teams failed to score, while both Portsmouth and Sheffield United obtained seven goals.

By their victory over The Arsenal at Highbury Sheffield Wednesday strengthened their lead slightly, as Sunderland created something of a surprise by drawing their game with Manchester City. Since they worked their way up from the bottom of the table a few weeks ago Sunderland have made good progress, having beaten Blackburn Rovers and Derby County, and have drawn with Burnley and Manchester City. A side that can accomplish as much as this may justifiably entertain hopes of avoiding relegation to the Second Division. The endeavour to do so may concern a good number of the sides before the season is concluded, and both of the London clubs, The Arsenal and West Ham United, cannot view the position with complete equanimity.

The failure of The Arsenal has provided one of the surprises of the season, and the fact that only one team in this division has scored fewer goals than the London side has some significance. West Ham United were the only side who failed to score on Saturday among the teams in this series of matches, but their task was a difficult one, as Middlesbrough, one of the promoted sides, are a very well-balanced team.

The progress of Aston Villa was checked by Leeds United, who strengthened their own position a little by their victory, while Derby County benefited to the same extent by their equally narrow win over Bolton Wanderers. The heaviest scoring game of all was that in which Blackburn Rovers beat Manchester United by five goals to four, but, in spite of this defeat, the Manchester team have reason to be satisfied with the progress they have made in their recent games. Everton, who at present certainly are in danger of relegation, did well to draw their match with Liverpool, while Birmingham may be equally as satisfied with their share of the points with Huddersfield Town. Grimsby Town, who were promoted with Middlesbrough, failed once again to fulfil their early promise, and the fact that they occupied the sixth position in the table so long ago as October 12 can bring little satisfaction.

THE SECOND DIVISION

The fine efforts made by Chelsea to secure promotion provides one of the most satisfactory features of the season from the point of view of London supporters of the game. Chelsea's record generally shows that they are a well-balanced side, and this was confirmed in their drawn game with Oldham Athletic at Stamford Bridge. As Blackpool gained an easy victory over Southampton they are equal on points to Oldham Athletic, and these two sides possess the useful lead of six points over Chelsea, their nearest rivals.

The failure of Plymouth Argyle, who were beaten for the second time this season in their match with Brentford, has made the competition in the Southern Section of the Third Division more interesting. Brentford have played with such fine consistency that their chance of winning this divisional championship has to be considered. In an even number of games they are only one point behind the Plymouth team, and their goal average is an extremely good one. In the Northern Section Port Vale are no longer in the strong position that they were some time ago, and their failure to do more than draw their game with Barrow enabled Stockport County, who gained a narrow victory over Wigan, to improve their position a little. With two games in hand, they are now only four points behind the leaders.

A.F.A. SCHOOLS BEATEN

The Old Westonians beat the A.F.A. Schools, on the Casuals' ground, at Kingston, on Saturday, by three goals to two. The Schools gained a lead of two goals in the first half, both of them being scored by Adams. The half-backs were not too safe and the defence broke down for a short period in the second half, during which Walters shot three goals.

The teams were:—

OLD WESTONIANS.—J. Clark, goal; A. Chandler and B. J. Trestain, backs; H. Lovelace, E. Walters, and W. J. Barker, half-backs; B. Francis, S. R. Pascall, F. Walters, A. Brookman, and S. Prior, forwards.

A.F.A. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—J. S. Pullen (Aldenham), goal; D. L. Rose (St. Lawrence) and E. F. S. Caution (Repton), backs; J. V. Masters (Margate), N. L. Pearce (Strand), and J. A. Wise (Brentwood), half-backs; A. F. Belcher (Hampton), A. J. Jenner (Chatham House) (captain), S. F. Adams (Westminster City), H. C. J. Bell (Forest), and A. B. Lavers (Chigwell), forwards.

RESULTS AND TABLES

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals		Goals
*Blackburn Rovers (Bourton, McLean, Cunliffe 2, Imrie)	5	Manchester United (Hall, Rowley, Boyle 2)	4
*Derby County (Bedford, Crooks)	2	Bolton Wanderers (Blackmore)	1
*Everton (Critchley, Dean 2)	3	Liverpool (Edmed, McPherson, McDougall)	3
*Huddersfield Town (G. Kelly)	1	Birmingham (Hicks)	1
Leeds United (Jennings 2, White, Wainscoat)	4	*Aston Villa (Brown 2, Talbot)	3
*Manchester City (Marshall 2)	2	Sunderland (Gurney, McLean)	2
*Middlesbrough (Connell, Pease)	2	West Ham United	0
*Newcastle United (Hutchison, Scott, Gallacher)	3	Grimsby Town (Coleman)	1
*Portsmouth (Eason, Cook, Weddle 3, Forward, Thackeray)	7	Burnley (Mantle)	1
*Sheffield United (Dunne 4, Pickering 2, Phillipson)	7	Leicester City (Lochhead)	1
Sheffield Wednesday (Burgess 2, Seed)	3	*The Arsenal (Parker, Jack)	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Sheffield Wednesday	25	14	5	4	59	29	33
Manchester City	24	13	6	5	59	42	32
Derby County	24	13	4	7	47	41	30
Leeds United	24	13	3	8	47	36	29
Aston Villa	24	12	4	8	52	45	28
Liverpool	24	11	5	8	42	46	27
Bolton Wanderers	25	10	6	9	49	40	26
Middlesbrough	25	11	3	11	54	51	25
Blackburn Rovers	25	10	5	10	61	58	25
Sheffield United	25	11	3	11	54	52	25
Huddersfield Town	25	10	5	10	37	44	25
Burnley	25	9	6	10	53	59	24
Leicester City	24	10	4	10	46	52	24
Manchester United	24	10	3	11	39	48	23
Portsmouth	24	8	6	10	42	40	22
The Arsenal	24	9	3	12	38	36	21
Birmingham	24	7	7	10	39	37	21
West Ham United	25	8	5	12	48	51	21
Sunderland	24	7	6	11	38	49	20
Newcastle United	24	9	2	13	46	61	20
Everton	25	5	8	12	42	56	18
Grimsby Town	23	6	4	13	28	56	16

SECOND DIVISION

	Goals		Goals
*Barnsley (Wallbanks Ashton)	2	Tottenham Hotspur	0
*Blackpool (Hampson 3, Tremelling, Ritchie)	5	Southampton (Rowley)	1
*Bradford (McLean 2, Harwood, Millership 2)	5	West Bromwich Alb. (Carter)	1
Bristol City (Williams, Viale 2, Johnson, Paul, Homer)	6	*Reading (Kennedy)	1
*Bury (Robbie, Smith 2, Pugh, Martin)	5	Millwall (Phillips)	1
*Charlton Athletic (Rankin)	1	Preston North End (Nisbet)	1
*Chelsea (Pearson)	1	Oldham Athletic (Cumming)	1
*Hull City (Farquharson (own goal), Musgo)	2	Cardiff City (Davies, Alexander)	2
*Notts County	0	Nottingham Forest	0
Swansea Town	1	*Stoke City	0
(Williams)			
*Wolverhampton Wanderers (Marshall 2, Deacon, Hartill2, Hetherington)	6	Bradford City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Oldham Athletic	24	15	6	3	59	27	36
Blackpool	24	17	2	5	65	40	36
Chelsea	24	14	8	5	45	24	36
Bradford	24	11	6	7	48	43	28
Bury	24	12	3	9	49	41	27
Wolverhampton Wndrs.	25	11	5	9	50	46	27
Cardiff City	25	11	5	9	39	36	27
Charlton Athletic	24	9	8	7	37	32	26
Southampton	24	11	4	9	51	47	26
West Bromwich Albion	24	10	4	10	63	50	24
Nottingham Forest	24	9	6	9	38	42	24
Hull City	24	9	5	10	34	42	23
Stoke City	25	8	6	11	48	47	22
Bradford City	24	7	7	10	36	44	21
Bristol City	24	8	5	11	42	53	21
Preston North End	24	7	7	10	32	39	21
Tottenham Hotspur	24	7	7	10	29	38	21
Notts County	25	4	12	9	31	40	20
Millwall	24	5	9	10	38	54	19
Barnsley	24	6	6	12	30	45	18
Reading	24	5	8	11	27	39	18
Swansea Town	24	6	5	13	32	41	17

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

	Goals		Goals
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (Scott 2)	2	*Exeter City (Houghton)	1
*Brentford (Foster, J. Lane 2	3	Plymouth Argyle	0
*Bristol Rovers (Dix, Reay, Phillips)	3	Swindon Town (Denyer, Roberts)	2
*Clapton Orient (Campbell)	1	Merthyr Town	0
*Coventry City (Pick, Lake 2, Widdowson)	4	Torquay United (Hill)	1
*Crystal Palace (Havelock, Simpson 2, Fishlock)	4	Fulham (Allen, Temple, Hammond)	3
*Gillingham (Dunkley, Whyte, Chessman)	3	Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard)	1
Newport County (McKenna, Martin 2)	3	*Watford (McPherson, Lowe)	2
*Northampton Town (Boden)	1	Walsall	0
*Norwich City (Porter, Hunt)	2	Brighton and Hove Albion	0
*Southend United (Jones)	1	Luton Town (Boylen)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Plymouth Argyle	23	14	6	2	54	21	34
Brentford	22	13	4	5	50	23	30
Northampton Town	22	14	3	5	36	19	31
Brighton and Hove Albion	22	13	4	5	48	29	30
Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic	20	10	7	3	42	23	27
Crystal Palace	25	10	6	9	48	52	26
Coventry City	21	11	3	7	49	34	25
Fulham	23	10	5	8	46	45	25
Southend United	21	8	8	5	34	31	24
Norwich City	21	9	5	7	45	43	23
Queen's Park Rangers	21	7	8	6	30	34	22
Swindon Town	25	7	7	11	41	46	21
Exeter City	22	7	5	10	39	38	19
Walsall	23	7	5	11	40	46	19
Torquay United	23	6	6	11	38	47	18
Luton Town	22	6	6	10	34	48	18
Clapton Orient	22	4	10	8	17	29	18
Bristol Rovers	21	6	4	11	41	47	16
Newport County	21	6	4	11	28	45	16
Gillingham	22	6	4	12	23	46	16
Watford	23	5	5	13	26	36	15
Merthyr Town	20	2	6	12	20	55	10

NORTHERN SECTION

	Goals		Goals
*Barrow (Walker)	1	Port Vale (Mandley)	1
*Carlisle United (Watson, McConnell)	2	York City (Fenoughty, Bottrill)	2
*Chesterfield (Wightman, Duckworth, S. J. Taylor, R. Wass)	4	Accrington Stanley (Ferguson 2)	2
*Doncaster Rovers (Emery, Patterson, H. Smith)	3	Darlington (Welloch)	1
*Halifax Town (Wheelhouse)	1	Rotherham United (Murden)	1
*Hartlepools United (Thompson)	1	Southport (Dowell)	1
*Lincoln City (Roberts, Muldunn)	2	South Shields (Barkus, Mustard)	2
*Nelson (Hedley)	1	Crewe Alexandra (Harris)	1
Stockport County (Everest)	1	*Wigan Borough	0
*Tranmere Rovers (Cartman, Urmson)	2	Rochdale (Tippett, Brown)	2
*Wrexham (Bell, Mays)	2	New Brighton (Johnson)	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Port Vale	23	16	4	3	57	24	36
Stockport County	21	14	4	3	53	22	32
Darlington	24	12	5	7	47	44	29
Crewe Alexandra	22	11	4	7	48	32	26
Accrington Stanley	22	11	4	7	53	37	26
Carlisle United	22	11	3	8	56	55	25
York City	22	5	13	4	33	29	23
Southport	22	9	5	8	44	37	23
Nelson	22	9	5	8	32	40	23
Hartlepools United	21	7	8	6	39	36	22
Lincoln City	22	5	12	5	32	29	22
Chesterfield	22	9	4	9	37	37	22
South Shields	23	8	6	9	38	48	22
Wigan Borough	23	8	5	10	40	42	21
Rochdale	20	8	4	8	43	46	20
Wrexham	23	7	6	10	32	41	20
Tranmere Rovers	22	7	5	10	40	44	19
Doncaster Rovers	22	8	3	11	33	40	19
Halifax Town	24	5	7	12	28	38	17
Rotherham United	22	5	6	11	31	40	16
New Brighton	23	7	2	14	30	56	16
Barrow	23	5	3	15	22	53	13

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

*Aberdeen (Love, Yorston 2)	3	Celtic (Napier)	1
*Ayr United (Brae)	1	St. Mirren	0
*Clyde (King)	1	Kilmarnock (Cunningham)	1
*Hamilton Academicals (F. Wilson, Gray, D. Wilson)	3	Hibernians (Dobson, Bradley)	2
*Heart of Midlothian (Battles 2)	2	Cowdenbeath (Martin, Lindsay)	2
*Morton (Lyle 4, Little, McCartney)	6	Dundee United (Hart)	1
Motherwell (McMenemy, Ferrier, Dowall)	3	*Dundee	0
*Queen's Park (Gilhespy, McLelland)	2	Falkirk	0
*Rangers (Marshall 2, Fleming 3, Morton)	6	St. Johnstone (McBain)	1

The match Airdrieonians v. Partick Thistle was postponed through snow.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Rangers	23	18	3	2	60	19	39
Aberdeen	25	16	5	4	60	37	37
Motherwell	24	15	3	6	57	35	33
Kilmarnock	24	11	7	6	45	37	29
Partick Thistle	24	12	4	8	55	40	28
Celtic	23	12	3	8	51	31	27
St. Mirren	24	12	2	10	46	35	26
Heart of Midlothian	24	9	8	7	48	42	26
Ayr United	24	12	2	10	48	54	26
Falkirk	24	9	5	10	44	51	23
Cowdenbeath	23	8	5	10	36	38	21
Hamilton Academicals	24	8	5	11	50	54	21
Queen's Park	22	9	3	10	41	47	21
Morton	24	11	7	6	45	37	29
Clyde	24	7	7	10	42	51	21
Dundee	25	8	4	13	28	39	20
Airdrieonians	23	8	2	13	31	37	18
Hibernians	24	4	7	13	28	44	15
Dundee United	24	5	4	15	35	70	14
St. Johnstone	23	4	6	13	28	58	14

*** The asterisk indicates the team on whose ground the match was played and the names in parentheses are of the players who scored the goals.

CORINTHIANS' BIG VICTORY

A FAST GAME AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

The Corinthians beat the Athenian League in a very fast and interesting match at the Crystal Palace on Saturday by nine goals to one.

In spite of their heavy defeat, however, the Athenian League were never a weak team, and they might have scored four or five goals on the run of the play had their shooting been like some of that shown by their opponents. Again and again the Corinthian forwards came sweeping up the field almost in a straight line in the old Corinthian formation to put the whole defence hopelessly out of position. Two goals in the first eight minutes gave the Corinthians all the confidence that they needed and afterwards they played some brilliant football. In the Corinthians' side every individual obviously played more than well, and the combination all through was of the highest class. At right back, however, a word must be said about A. D. Lomax, who played in that position instead of A. G. Bower. Lomax is tall and strong, goes very straight, and makes his last three yards in a tackle with great pace and fine timing.

The Corinthians nearly scored in the first minute. K. R. Hegan took the ball down the wing and centred right across to R. W. V. Robins, who put it straight back into the middle. Doggart reached the ball on the volley, but his hard shot went just wide on the right. Good combination by Hegan and Doggart gave Creek a chance, and he shot twice, the second shot being saved brilliantly by A. R. Miles. Robins shot just over the bar, a hard drive from close in, and almost immediately afterwards Whewell came up the field with the ball and passed through to C. T. Ashton. Ashton dribbled through, feinted to pass as both backs came for him, changed feet, and put the ball high into the right corner of the net with a tremendous drive off the left foot. Ashton was only a little inside the penalty area, and the goal-keeper did not, in all probability, expect the shot to come then, but in any case, such was the pace on the ball that it would anyhow have beaten him. Ashton would have scored again three minutes later, but with the goal-keeper out of goal one of the defence took two hands to the ball and knocked it down and away. Of course a penalty was given for such a flagrant offence, and from it Doggart scored the second goal. A little later Ashton, after a quick dribble, got through to shoot, but was just wide with his kick. Then the Athenian League had a spell of attacking, and M. Humphrey shot straight to B. Howard Baker, who had had to come well out of goal. H. M. Marchant hit the right goal-post with a cross-shot which had some curl in it, and the ball came out into play dangerously near goal; in the end Howard Baker cleared cleverly. From a corner kick awarded to the Athenian League R. E. Wright put in a hard, low shot, which flew just wide on the left. After half an hour's play a brilliant movement, in which Ashton, Robins, and Hegan combined perfectly, ended in a goal scored by Creek, who shot the ball into the net on the volley from close in. Three minutes later Hegan followed a long run with a hard, low centre, and Creek headed the ball cleverly past Miles into the goal. The Athenian League forced two corners, and Howard Baker had to come out with a rush to clear one of them. Just before half-time Creek, coming up at a great pace, managed to reach a hard centre from Hegan and secured another fine goal.

There was a walk of only two minutes, and four minutes after the second half was begun Ashton took a pass from W. T. Whewell and beat Miles with another hard shot off his left foot. F. F. Bazin got clean away from the backs, but in dribbling past Howard Baker, who came out at him like a fury, he had to kick so hard and wide that the ball travelled fast and just wide of the right goalpost. Bazin got up just in time to get his right foot over the ball and heel it back before it went over the line, but Lomax was back before any of the opposition could come up. Bazin was yards over the line, unable to stop himself, and he kicked the ball into safety on the right. The Corinthians put in a number of shots to a well-packed goal, and at last Doggart scored again off a pass from Robins. Ashton and Doggart had the defence looking all ways at once, but Doggart slipped with the goal almost at his mercy, and the shot went wide. Creek headed a centre from Robins hard towards the left corner of the net, but Miles saved brilliantly. Whewell came up with a quick, clever dribble and passed through to Creek, who took the ball straight on with him and trickled it through from close in. Robins swung the ball across to Hegan, who made an opening for Doggart, and Doggart scored with a first-time shot off the left foot to make the Corinthians 9—0. Then the Athenian League went down in a converging line, and after what seemed an almost endless loose scrimmage in front of goal Bazin banged the ball into the net. Three minutes were left for play, and in that time Miles twice saved most brilliantly from Doggart. Miles at least was not to blame on Saturday for his side's defeat.

The teams were:—

CORINTHIANS.—B. Howard Baker, goal; D. Lomax and J. G. Knight, backs; A. H. Chidzey, W. Wynne, and F. H. Ewer, half-backs; R. W. V. Robins, F. S. N. Creek, C. T. Ashton, A. G. Doggart, and K. E. Hegan, forwards.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.—A. R. Miles (Enfield), goal; J. Preston (captain) (Leyton) and L. S. Goldsmith (Leyton), backs; J. C. Anderson (Enfield), R. E. Wright (Leyton), and J. F. Goddard (Redhill), half-backs; H. M. Marchant (Cheshunt), A. Morris (Barnet), G. R. Mills (Bromley), F. F. Bazin (Walthamstow Avenue), and M. Humphrey (Barking), forwards.

AMATEUR NOTES

Better staying-power on a heavy ground enabled Nunhead to maintain their position at the top of the Isthmian table on Saturday by winning their home match with Wimbledon. The sides were equal at half-time, as a goal scored for Wimbledon by R. Brown was neutralized by C. Gordon from a penalty. In the second half S. Head and N. Sidey scored for Nunhead.

Ilford improved their chances of winning the championship by gaining a good away victory over the London Caledonians, who were handicapped by the absence of B. H. Gates, N. C. Wootton, and Dr. R. W. Fairbrother in defence, and their outside-right, J. McCree, R. C. Dellow (three), V. F. Welsh, and F. A. Drane scored for Ilford, while A. Conridge and A. Sloan replied for the Caledonians. By beating Oxford City at Woking the local side went up no fewer than five places in the table. To work their way from bottom place to the upper half in a fortnight is an extremely creditable performance. A. Bolton (two) and R. Fitzgerald (two) scored for Woking, and A. Holton got Oxford's City's goal. Kingstonian, who are also in the running for the championship, could only draw with the Casuals, and Clapton, on their own ground, rather surprisingly failed to hold Leytonstone. St. Albans City, at the bottom of the table, showed greatly improved form by gaining a substantial victory over Tufnell Park.

The positions in the table are:—

					Goals		
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Nunhead	15	11	2	2	39	19	24
Ilford	16	11	1	4	62	30	23
Dulwich Hamlet	17	9	4	4	41	24	22
Kingstonian	13	9	1	3	31	17	19
Wycombe Wanderers	17	7	4	6	30	26	18
London Caledonians	17	7	3	7	36	39	17
Woking	14	5	2	7	32	41	12
The Casuals	15	3	5	7	29	30	11
Clapton	14	4	3	7	23	34	11
Leytonstone	17	5	1	11	32	45	11
Wimbledon	11	5	0	6	30	36	10
Tufnell Park	13	3	4	6

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE ENGLISH FIFTEEN

MANY NEW CAPS

The following team has been chosen to represent England against Wales at Cardiff on Saturday, January 18 :—

FULL BACK

J. G. Askew (Cambridge University).

THREE-QUARTER BACKS

*J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins) ;
F. W. S. Malir (Otley) ;
L. M. Robson (Oxford University) ; and
*H. P. Jacob (Old Cranleighans).

HALF-BACKS

*R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and
W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians).

FORWARDS

*H. Rew (Exeter) ;
D. A. Kendrew (Woodford) ;
A. H. Bateson (Otley) ;
B. H. Black (Oxford University) ;
J. W. Forrest (United Services) ;
*H. G. Periton (Waterloo) ; and
P. D. Howard (Oxford University) ; and another.

*A former international player.

Our Rugby Football Correspondent writes :—

The team as it stands is remarkable. It contains nine new caps and may well have a 10th. The selectors have evidently decided that, whatever it may lack in many respects, youth in the main is better for practical purposes than age. The final trial match was taken at its face value, and to all intents and purposes the English team of January 18 will be the team that outplayed The Rest on Saturday. The tests for stamina have been ruthless, and great players like W. W. Wakefield and J. S. Tucker have been passed over, with, however, H. G. Periton, a man who was believed to have retired, restored to his old place in the scrummage. The front row, upon which so much will depend, will be composed of a well-tried player in H. Rew, with the young Woodford player, D. A. Kendrew, as hooker, and a sturdy North-countryman, A. H. Bateson. B. H. Black and J. W. Forrest fairly earned their places in the second row, as P. D. Howard and Periton on Saturday's form also did in the last row. At half-back R. S. Spong and W. H. Sobey selected themselves.

The surprises start among the three-quarter backs, for although the inclusion of J. S. R. Reeve and L. M. Robson was only to be expected, it is perhaps surprising to find that the selectors, in falling back upon H. P. Jacob, should have preferred F. W. S. Malir to A. L. Novis, who often plays as Jacob's partner for Blackheath. J. G. Askew's selection as full-back is open to question, but at least he looks like a player who can become first class, and, apart from his liability to injury, often a matter of ill-luck, has the right kind of physique for a full-back.

THE TRIAL MATCH

EASY VICTORY FOR ENGLAND

The final Trial Match at Twickenham on Saturday ended in a victory for England over The Rest by four goals, a penalty goal, and two tries (29 points) to a dropped goal and a penalty goal (7 points).

The match was not long in bringing out several quite important matters. First, although J. S. Tucker was more successful in hooking than either H. Rew or D. A. Kendrew in the English front row, and nothing could have been better than many of A. Key's passes out from the scrummages, and J. R. Cole, the stand-off half-back, was not often at fault, The Rest's three-quarter backs failed to function in attack. England, on the other hand, and especially the combination of Sobey, Spong, and L. M. Robson in midfield, soon became a deadly menace to The Rest's goal line, well defended though it was. J. S. R. Reeve was poorly served by R. Jennings, but he had the consolation of being able to stand well back to mark the English left wing, A. L. Novis, a dashing player, but, moderately served by his centre, not nearly fast enough to beat a man like Reeve. Eventually Novis gave up trying and wisely resorted to the quick punt ahead or cross-kick. Here he met with some success. Reeve, for his part, ran well enough whenever he was given a pass to earn promotion at half-time.

The Sobey-Spong combination worked better than before, Spong keeping more in touch with his centres, though just as enterprising in attack and as ready as ever to fall back or on the ball in defence. Robson's achievements were even more dramatic, and in the end he stood out as one of the most dangerous runners through a defence seen for some years, but his display was marred by some weak passing.

Still, it was Robson's stride and capacity for feinting and deceiving his opponents that gave England their first try, and it was Robson's stride in support of a splendid recovery by Spong that enabled Malir to run up to the full back and give R. D. Butler an unimpeded run-in. This, incidentally, was one of the few well-balanced bits of play achieved by Malir. Black, who had converted each of these tries from a difficult position, next kicked a penalty goal awarded for off-side play against Key, who all through the game gave Sobey little scope, but was seldom too keen. Key was unlucky on Saturday, for 25 his passes were wasted sooner or later, and when he broke away on his own no one but Wakefield or W. E. Tucker ever backed him up, and yet somehow the impression was gained that he was lacking in speed.

Malir scored England's third try from a cross kick by Novis; P. D. Howard, who, with Periton and Brook, made up an effective back row for their side, collided with someone in fielding the ball and, the defence stood still and let Malir slip through. That was the fault of the centres and not of H. Boughton, the full back, who mostly was sound without being brilliant. J. G. Askew, at the other end of the field, looked a promising player without being quite sound; he was again unlucky in having to retire at half-time as he had been hurt in tackling Reeve. Before half-time, The Rest had several chances to score, but the back play was poor and P. D. Prentice had no luck with a long shot at goal from a penalty kick. England scored a fourth try, the result of one of Sobey's best passes and another of Novis's cross kicks, backed up by the forwards. Periton was the scorer, and Black's place kick made the score 23—0.

During the interval, four changes were made in the teams without much effect upon the game. S. S. C. Meikle was not nearly so effective a partner for Key as Cole had been, and Reeve was not much better served by Malir than he had been by Jennings. D. H. Duder came out a fresh man in the place of Hodgson, who had been one of the best of The Rest's forwards, and Bonner, the Yorkshire full back, took the place of Askew without strengthening or weakening his reputation. Among the survivals, G. S. S. Wilson at last began to show some form, originally as a centre, but H. D. Green, although he lent encouragement to his side by dropping a goal, fell away badly as a runner on the wing. R. Jennings, too, kicked a penalty goal, but he could not do very much as a centre except in defence. The Rest forwards also began to tire when the rain made the going heavy, and Sobey, after Brook had collided with a goalpost, and Malir each snatched the opportunity to score tries for England.

The teams were :—

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University), back ; R. D. Butler (Pyrley), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), L. M. Robson (Oxford University), and A. L. Novis (Blackheath), three-quarter backs ; R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians) and W. H. Sobey (Old Millhillians), half-backs ; A. H. Bateson (Otley), D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), H. Rew (Exeter), J. W. Forrest (United Services), B. H. Black (Oxford University), H. G. Periton (Waterloo), P. W. P. Brook (Cambridge University), and P. D. Howard (Oxford University), forwards.

THE REST.—H. Boughton (Gloucester), back ; J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins), G. S. Wilson (Birkenhead Park), R. Jennings (Redruth), and R. D. Green (Birkenhead Park), three-quarter backs ; A. Key (Old Cranleighans) and J. R. Cole (Harlequins), half-backs ; C. H. Gibson (Birkenhead Park), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), A. A. Traill (Ryton), W. W. Wakefield (Harlequins), N. W. Matthews (Bath), J. McD. Hodgson (Northern), P. D. Prentice (Leicester), and W. E. Tucker (Blackheath), forwards.

CHANGES AT HALF-TIME.—S. S. C. Meikle (Waterloo) for J. R. Cole at stand-off half-back and D. H. Duder (Harlequins) for The Rest ; J. S. R. Reeve (The Rest) exchanged places at right wing three-quarter with R. D. Butler (England) and W. M. Bonner (Bradford) took the place of J. G. Askew at full back for England.

REFEREE.—Mr. J. G. Bott (London).

THE WELSH TRIAL

PROBABLES' EASY VICTORY

The Probables beat the Possibles in the final Welsh Trial match at Swansea on Saturday by four goals and four tries (32 points) to nothing, a result due to the all-round superiority of a well-balanced side.

No sooner had the game been started than there were a series of brilliant passing movements in which the standard of accuracy and the swiftness of the passing were equal to anything in the history of Welsh football. This was by no means confined to the Probables. There were passing movements by the Possibles which were really good, and W. H. Lewis and W. G. Morgan were especially quick in initiating attacking movements. Yet the Probables were distinctly and consistently the better side, largely in consequence of the superior heeling of their pack. W. G. Morgan throughout the game did splendid work in defence by cutting across to the wing and making many fine tackles.

The first try came through H. Jones following up a kick, and the next through a great burst from the line-out by Thomas, who threw the ball out wide to the same player. Then Jones-Davies scored from a pass by F. Williams, who went clean through the centre in perfect style. These tries were converted by D. Parker, and at the interval the Probables led by 15 points. Then Hickman and D. E. A. Roberts were changed over to the Probables in place of H. Jones and Hopkins. As the Probables' pack continued to heel these two players had better opportunities, and Hickman scored the first two tries of the second half after some excellent passing. However, his immediate opponent, G. Morgan, was handicapped by an injury to his shoulder, and at a later stage was compelled to retire. The energy of the Possibles never flagged, and they had quite a good share of the play, but a remarkable run by Thomas led to another try ; more passing gave Morley possession, and he cut inside and eluded three or four men to cross the line, while Jenkins added another try. D. Parker converted the first of them, but failed with the others. Towards the end the Possibles attacked frequently, but Bassett was especially sound in defence. The standard of the Probables' play was exceptionally high, and inspired confidence for the forthcoming match with England.

The teams were :—

PROBABLES.—J. A. Bassett (Penarth), back ; H. Jones (Neath), T. E. Jones-Davies (London Welsh), H. M. Bowcott (Cambridge) (captain), and J. C. Morley (Newport), three-quarter backs ; W. D. B. Hopkins (Cambridge) and T. Williams (Cardiff), half-backs ; T. Arthur (Neath), A. Skym (Cardiff), R. Bowdler (Cross Keys), E. Jenkins (Aberavon), G. Hopkins (Neath), D. Parker (Swansea), W. Thomas (Abertillery), and D. Roach (Penarth), forwards.

POSSIBLES.—E. Jones (Swansea), back ; A. Hickman (Neath), W. G. Morgan (Cambridge), J. Roberts (Cardiff), and G. Morgan (Bridgend), three-quarter backs ; D. E. A. Roberts (London Welsh) and W. Lewis (Guy's Hospital), half-backs ; T. Day (Swansea), C. Parker (Llanelly), W. C. Morgan (Newport), F. Lee (Pontypridd), B. Butler (Pontypool), T. Hollingdale (Neath), J. A. Addison (Pontypool), and E. Matthews (Northampton), forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK WIN

Rosslyn Park beat the London Hospital at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, on Saturday by one goal and three tries (14 points) to nothing.

Although M. Snipper was away, the Hospital had a three-quarter back line including G. V. Stephenson, J. V. O'Sullivan, and R. G. Stanley, who played many excellent games at full-back last season. A good three-quarter line, however, is little use without the ball, and this one saw it so seldom that not more than three short attacks were made on the Rosslyn Park line during the first half. The trouble lay chiefly with the forwards, who, although they did not spare themselves, heeled slowly and employed the wrong tactics. The Hospital wingers left J. Fisher to the mercy of his opponents when, because of the slow heeling, he was particularly in need of help. Fisher was, therefore, often smothered before he could get the ball away. At full-back H. R. Thompson gave a fine display, catching the ball surely and kicking and tackling well.

Rosslyn Park were served best by their forwards, all of whom played well, and W. R. Collins, at stand-off half-back. Collins was the outstanding man on the field and was too clever for the Hospital defence. The three-quarter backs, considering the number of opportunities they had, were rather disappointing, but they were often pulled up because Stephenson came across at just the right moment.

London Hospital kicked off and were soon in trouble. Stanley dropped an easy pass from Stephenson, and Rosslyn Park set up an attack that resulted in a scrummage near the Hospital line. Rosslyn Park heeled quickly, and Collins went over for an easy try that Dent failed to convert. Rosslyn Park continued to have the better of the game, and about a quarter of an hour later Dent broke away, Thompson brought him down successfully, but the ball went to Castle, who scored too far out for Lusty to convert. The Hospital had a little more of the game in the second half, when the wind was behind them, and held out until 10 minutes from the end. Then Collins scored another try very similar to his first, which Lusty converted, and Lewis went over in the corner.

The teams were :—

ROSSLYN PARK.—J. D. Bradford, back ; G. M. Castle, F. J. M. Dent, R. C. Arbuthnot, and C. C. Beatty-Pownall, three-quarter backs ; W. Collins and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs ; F. T. Cosser, D. H. O'Neil, A. C. Lusty, F. S. Kendall, R. J. Tiffe, J. S. Lewis, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and E. B. Ramon, forwards.

LONDON HOSPITAL.—H. R. Thompson, back ; J. V. O'Sullivan, R. G. Stanley, G. V. Stephenson, and S. Weinstein, three-quarter backs ; M. Disney and J. Fisher, half-backs ; A. E. Kendall, J. K. Rogers, A. J. F. Castle, C. P. Reidy, T. F. B. Noble, R. G. Lewis, R. C. Percival, and T. R. S. Cormack, forwards.

RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL TRIALS

*England	29	The Rest	7

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIPS

*Yorkshire	11	Cheshire	6

CLUB MATCHES

Royal Air Force	10	*Police Union	5
London Irish	15	*London Scottish	5
*Rosslyn Park	14	London Hospital	0
*St. Bartholomew's Hospital	25	Harlequins	11
*Blackheath	23	Blackwell	3
Bath	43	St. Thomas's Hospital	3
*Leicester	6	Swansea	11
*Northampton	6	Devonport Services	11
Torquay Athletic	6	*Plymouth Albion	0
*United Services (Portsmouth)	12	Blackheath	5
*Ilford Wanderers	13	Pirates	5
*Dareath	3	Maidstone	3
Civil Service	3	*Stroud	5
*Beckenham	6	Ealing	3
*Streatham	16	King's College Hospital	9
Sutton	26	*Saracens	3
*Wasps	13	Bank of England	3
*Midland Bank	19	National Bank of India	0
Toc H	16	*R.A.F. (Uxbridge)	0
Royal Horse Guards	11	*R.A.C.	0
*Upper Clapton	16	Leytonstone	8
Chartered Bank of India	16	*Charlton Park	8
*B.T.H. (London)	9	P.L.A.	0
*Life Guards	11	British Celanese	10
Hampden Park	8	*Berkeley College	3
Edward "A"	3	*Standard Telephones	3
Standard Bank of S. Africa	8	*Warlingham	6
*Thames Valley	8	Oxford Nomads	6
*Catford Bridge	23	Tonbridge	0
*Catford Bridge	15	Bexley Heath	0
*Hongkong Bank	21	Old Millhillians "A"	6
*Woodford	3	Lensbury	0
Toc H "A"	6	*Motor Union	5
*Midland Bank "A"	8	Cuaco	0
Chiltern	17	*West Herts "A"	3
*Northern Assurance	14	Centymca	3
G.W.R.	5	Windsor "A"	3

SCOTTISH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Edinburgh Academicals	10	*Kelvinside Academicals	3
Glasgow University	9	*West of Scotland	6
*Glasgow High School F.P.	16	Stewart's F.P.	3
*Dumfermline	13	Jedforest	4
Hawick	19	*Watsonians	6
*Royal High School F.P.	10	Edinburgh Institution F.P.	6
Melrose	0	*Edinburgh Wanderers	0
*Glasgow Academicals	37	Greenock	6

WELSH RESULTS

	Pts.		Pts.
Probables	32	Possibles (At Swansea)	0
*Cardiff	19	Bristol	3
*Neath	3	Cross Keys	3
*Llanelly	16	Gloucester	0
*Newport	14	Richmond	0
*Neath	13	Aberavon	3
*Pontypool	15	Blaenavon	0

* Home team.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES

	Pts.		Pts.
*Rugby	22	Old Dunstonians	0
*Oundle	35	Old Alleynians	5
*K.C.S. Old Boys	35	H.A.C.	8
*Sidcup	11	Old Brightonians	11
*Bedford	6	Old Leysians	5
*Westcombe Park	11	Old Reddingensians	3
Old Merchant Taylors	15	*Guy's Hospital	10
*Old Blues	18	Old Charterhousians	5
*Old Emanuel	12	Middlesex Hospital	0
St. Bartholomew's Hospital "A"	8	*Old Rutlishians	6
Old Tiffinians	9	*Malden	3
*Lloyds Bank	16	Old Elthamians	3
Old Millhillians	29	United Services (Portsmouth)	3
*Old Storstonians	9	Old Berkhamstedians	3
U.C.S. Old Boys	10	*Old Whitgiftians	8
Artists Rifles	18	*U.C.S. Old Boys "A"	9
Richmond Extra "A"	18	*Old Johnians	3
*London Rifle Brigade	0	Old Westcliffians	0
*Westminster Bank "A"	18	Old Queensians	3

* Home Team.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

CHESHIRE BEATEN

Yorkshire beat Cheshire at Bradford on Saturday by a goal, a penalty goal, and a try (11 points) to two tries (6 points), and thus the championship of the North remains undecided, for a further match, between Cheshire and Lancashire, who have each been beaten once, is necessary to decide which will play the Champion County of the Midlands for the right to play in the final round of the County Championship.

While Yorkshire thoroughly deserved to win, they were hard put to it to come unscathed out of the determined rally of their opponents in the last quarter of an hour, during which Cheshire scored both their tries and tested the Yorkshire defence to the uttermost. Yorkshire had six reserves playing but they were much stronger at forward and more clever at back. That was notably the case in the first half of the game, when Yorkshire had slightly the better of the tight scrummages. Auty and Kingswell opened up the play in an enterprising manner, and if the three-quarter backs had taken all the chances offered to them, Yorkshire might have built up a substantial lead. Knowles, the Cheshire half-back, tried to do too much on his own, and the Cheshire attack was on that account rather at sea, till the last 10 minutes, and then they almost succeeded in pulling the game round.

Bedford and Cockle were both reliable at full back, and among the three-quarter backs Booth and Stansfield for Yorkshire and Brabner and Sever for Cheshire were the best. On the general run of the play there was not a great deal to choose between the forwards. Smith, the Yorkshire captain, led his men well and was ably assisted by Bolton. The Cheshire forwards excelled in dribbling, Jones, Harris, and Davies being the best. H. Wilkinson, the Yorkshire captain, who was suffering from influenza, was unable to play.

In the first half, after several chances had been lost through lack of finishing power, Simpson scored a try and Bedford kicked a penalty goal for Yorkshire. The second half was much more exciting. Bolton scored a try, and Bedford converted with a fine kick from near the touch-line. Cheshire rallied at the end, and then Sever scored twice.

The teams were :—

YORKSHIRE.—L. L. Bedford (Headingley), back ; W. L. Stansfield (Old Bradfordians), G. Dixon (Middlesbrough), L. A. Booth (Bohemians), and E. Tyas Simpson (Bank), three-quarter backs ; R. M. A. Kingswell (Wakefield) and J. E. Auty (Headingley), half-backs ; J. Standeven (Halifax), H. Eastwood (Halifax), A. B. North (Halifax), B. Newman (Halifax), J. S. Mellor (Huddersfield Old Boys), N. Hipps (Harrogate Old Boys), E. Bolton (Wakefield), and C. Smith (Huddersfield Old Boys), forwards.

CHESHIRE.—F. Cockle (Birkenhead Park), back ; H. Sever (Sale), G. Brabner (Birkenhead Park), G. C. R. Marshall (New Brighton), and P. D. Hickey (Manchester University), three-quarter backs ; O. W. Roberts (Birkenhead Park) and T. C. Knowles (Birkenhead Park), half-backs ; T. Jones (New Brighton), R. C. Critten (Birkenhead Park), H. Cockson (Sale), H. F. Wild (Birkenhead Park), W. L. Scott (Sale), P. H. Davies (Sale), J. H. Edmiston (Birkenhead Park), and C. W. Harris (New Brighton), forwards.

BLACKWELL AT BLACKHEATH

POOR PLACE-KICKING

Blackheath beat Blackwell at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, on Saturday by a goal and six tries (23 points) to one try (3 points). The spring-like weather attracted many spectators, but rain fell during the second half and made the ball somewhat greasy, which, perhaps, accounted for the poor quality of the place-kicking, only one of the eight tries scored during the match being converted, although some of them were from quite easy positions. It was an interesting game. In the first half play was poor. Blackwell had had rather the better of the game and led by three points to nothing. The Blackheath forwards had been sluggish, and their backs seemed to be affected by the same complaint. After the interval, however, the Blackheath team appeared to wake up, and there were some bright patches to atone for the dullness of the first half. The backs and forwards combined well, and Blackheath were able to get 23 points with no score against them. The absence of a place-kicker was noticeable.

Blackheath had a sound full-back, S. T. A. Radcliffe, who tackled well and made some clever kicks to touch. L. Maxwell-Davies ran strongly on the right wing, scoring two really good tries and also defending well. T. Preston was reliable on the other wing, while E. P. Freeman was dangerous in the centre. W. E. W. Kendall worked like a Trojan behind the scrummage, but was inclined to get off-side. He was ably supported by W. E. Millard. H. H. Blanchard, F. G. D. O'Dwyer, L. J. Wanford, and G. Marnham were the best of the forwards. W. S. Thompson, the Blackwell full-back, kicked a good length and saved his forwards a great deal of unnecessary running. E. Williams, the scrummage half-back, was the best player on the side and showed first-class form. W. Reynolds was an admirable partner, while H. Shuttleworth and H. White were the best of an uneven line of three-quarter backs. The forwards played hard under the leadership of J. S. Fletcher.

Blackwell attacked at the start, and H. White made a good run, but Blackheath tackled well, and clever play by E. P. Freeman and T. Preston gained some ground. Blackwell were not to be denied, and a neat round of passing ended in H. Shuttleworth scoring their only try. Blackheath pressed. L. Maxwell-Davies and T. Preston running well on the wings. The Blackwell forwards were having rather more of the ball than their opponents, and they held the lead up to the interval.

After half-time Blackwell pressed again, but E. B. Wrighton made a good run for L. Maxwell-Davies to score a try for Blackheath. W. E. W. Kendall failed with the kick. A rush by the home forwards ended in W. E. Millard scoring a try, which he failed to convert. After a run by T. Preston, W. E. Millard started a movement which resulted in a try by E. P. Freeman, but S. T. A. Radcliffe was unable to kick a goal. Another rush by the Blackheath forwards ended in H. H. Blanchard scoring, but again the kick failed. Blackheath then had matters much their own way, and further tries were scored by E. P. Freeman, T. Preston, and L. Maxwell-Davies, but only one was converted, W. E. W. Kendall kicking a goal from the last try.

The teams were :—

BLACKHEATH.—S. T. A. Radcliffe, back ; L. Maxwell-Davies, E. B. Wrighton, E. P. Freeman, and T. Preston, three-quarter backs ; W. E. W. Kendall (captain), half-backs ; J. B. Worley, L. J. Wanford, F. G. D. O'Dwyer, H. H. Blanchard, G. Marnham, G. C. Unthank, and G. Laing, forwards.

BLACKWELL.—W. S. Thompson, back ; H. Shuttleworth, H. W. Bloom, E. M. J. Fenn, and H. White, three-quarter backs ; W. Reynolds and E. Williams, half-backs ; J. S. Fletcher (captain), W. Hale, W. Orrell, E. E. Taylor, J. Beresford, L. Morris, H. E. F. Heath, and L. J. Richardson, forwards.

REFEREE.—Mr. H. Millett (L.S.R.F.U.R.).

KEEN MATCH AT ORLEANS PARK

The Exiles won a very keen game against the Rosslyn Park Public Schools at Orleans Park on Saturday, by two goals, a dropped goal, and two tries (20 points) to three goals and a try (18 points).

The Schools had out a very good pack of forwards, well led by Hysom, which more than held its own, and generally obtained possession of the ball, especially in the first half, by packing lower. But the superior combination outside, where Marsden outplayed the Schools' stand-off half-back, enabled the club to profit by the mistakes of the visitors. In the first minute of the game Marsden started a round of passing, and Massy scored close in for Hibberdine to kick the goal. Peal converted a fine try by Frankford to make the scores level, but before half-time the club went ahead with a clever dropped goal by Edmunds, the Pontypool centre three-quarter back, and a try by Marsden, the ball rebounding from the half-back's knee from a miskick by the Schools' full back. Shortly after the interval Hibberdine kicked a goal from another try by Marsden, and, being 12 points behind, it seemed that the Schools must be beaten. They made a wonderful rally, however, and Peal kicked two beautiful goals from tries, scored far out, by Lidgate and Douty, the second after a run of half the length of the field down the touch line by King. With five minutes to go Douty made a strong run, and scored close to the corner flag, giving the boys the lead after most spirited play. Peal made a great attempt to convert, the ball dropping just short, and after another mistake by the Schools when attacking, the club forwards made a fine rush, and Swiney scored the winning try on the stroke of time.

The teams were :—

EXILES.—G. C. Daniel, back ; G. D. Swiney, F. M. Kelly, A. G. Edmunds, and A. H. Stephens, three-quarter backs ; F. F. Marsden and S. F. Kershaw, half-backs ; H. W. Gibbs (captain), L. E. Underwood, G. V. G. Lawson, B. J. Milnes, S. Massy, L. J. Lingwood, R. W. Hibberdine, and A. Palmer, forwards.

ROSSLYN PARK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—M. Luxembourg (St. Paul's), back ; H. H. C. Douty (Epsom), D. H. Frankford (Dulwich) (captain), G. R. Reynolds (Dulwich), and G. H. Lang (K.C.S.), three-quarter backs ; F. E. R. Cogran (Aske's) and D. C. King (Uppingham), half-backs ; C. A. Peal (Tonbridge), J. H. L. Grace and J. M. Lougee (Haileybury), G. E. Hysom and S. E. Sellick (Dulwich), J. F. Cope (Cranleigh), S. J. Lidgate (Ellesmere), and F. H. G. Scott (King's, Canterbury), forwards.

R.A.F. BEAT THE POLICE

The Royal Air Force beat the Police at Imber Court, Thames Ditton, on Saturday, by two goals (10 points) to a goal (five points).

The Police, whose side was depleted by the claims of the Welsh Trial, kicked off against the wind, and almost immediately Pilot Officer White made a short punt ahead for Pilot Officer Llewelyn to get the ball and swerve in between the posts, Llewelyn converting the try himself. The Police forwards retaliated with a dangerous rush into the R.A.F. "25," but Pilot Officer Ievers put his side once more into an attacking position with a long kick to touch. The R.A.F. forwards were now playing a great game, and Flying Officer MacLean got the ball away from the scrummage smartly, so that another sound passing movement among the three-quarter backs ended in White, though well tackled, passing inside to Flying Officer Pott, who scored a try which Llewelyn converted. The Police were getting a fair share of the ball, but their backs passed too high, and the movement was frequently spoiled by a knock-on. C. Cameron, on the left wing, ran well when he had the opportunity. Just before half-time some good play by the Police forwards ended in the ball being carried over the R.A.F. line, and shortly afterwards the R.A.F. had to kick the ball dead to save a try.

The second half opened with some hard forward play, but both Ievers and W. A. Everson, the full-backs, were successful in breaking up the rushes. A rush by the R.A.F., in which Flying Officer Cotton, Pilot Officer Constantine, and Sergeant Hall were prominent, gained a lot of ground, and for some time the Police were kept in their own "25." Towards the end of the game the Police forwards kept the ball at their feet more successfully, and play was more frequently at the R.A.F. end of the ground. A movement started by D. Thomas looked like ending in a try, but was spoiled by a forward pass just in front of the posts. After some baffling play, however, C. Thomas fielded the ball from a kick to touch and cut through for a clever try, which Everson converted. Just before the end there was an unfortunate accident when Everson cross-kicked from a mark, and E. Thomas and Sergeant Kerby came into collision when running to field the ball ; both men being badly hurt.

The teams were :—

POLICE.—*W. A. Everson (Newport), back ; *C. Thomas (Glamorgan), L. Shipton (Derby), E. Thomas (Metropolitan), and C. Cameron (Glamorgan), three-quarter backs ; D. Thomas (Glamorgan) and T. Parry (Mountain Ash), half-backs ; *T. H. John (Glamorgan) (captain), *S. Lawrence (Glamorgan), *T. Lewis (Glamorgan), *R. C. Herrera (Newport), J. Rees (Glamorgan), *C. D. A. Gummer (Plymouth), forwards.

R.A.F.—P./O. Ievers, back ; F./O. White, F./O. Pott, P./O. Llewelyn, and F./O. Cotton, three-quarter backs ; *F./L. Odbert and F./O. MacLean, half-backs ; P./O. Williams, *P./O. G. R. Beamish (captain), Sgt. Kerby, F./O. Franks, P./O. Constantine, Sgt. Hall, L.A.C. Maxwell, and P./O. Gillan, forwards.

* An International player.

EDGWARE BEAT BERKSHIRE WANDERERS

Edgware beat the Berkshire Wanderers at Edgware on Saturday by four tries (12 points) to nothing.

The conditions were bad, the ground looking more like a sea of mud than anything else, and rain fell heavily throughout the second half. Neither side was at full strength, Edgware being without K. H. Chapman, their captain, and the Berkshire Wanderers lacking the services of the brothers Atley. Edgware's three-quarter line consisted of four players each of whom is really a centre, which may account for the fact that several easy scoring chances were lost on each wing when a little determined running would have scored a try. The tendency was to wait for the inside man to come up to take a reverse pass, but as this gave the defence time to get back nothing much came of the movements.

Although the score in their favour was not particularly large, Edgware were much the better team, but the Berkshire Wanderers fought pluckily, especially in the second half, and defended really well. Superior hooking by the winners gave their backs many chances, and with C. Williams playing one of his best games at the base of the scrummage, these chances were not wasted. S. C. Howard and C. Browning, of the forwards, were always prominent for the winners; and C. Outram and A. Meredith defended especially well for the visitors.

Almost immediately from the start Williams broke through for Edgware and passed to W. Morgan, who scored a try near the corner flag, which was not converted. Play continued in the Berkshire Wanderers' half and remained there during most of the match. Williams, who was fining and giving his passes with a greasy ball with great accuracy, again broke through for Howard to score a try. This player led a great forward rush to score another try, under the posts, but failed to convert. In the second half the Berkshire Wanderers improved in defence, and, although pressed constantly, only yielded one more try, Browning going over to score from another good rush started by Howard, but failing to convert.

The teams were :—

EDGWARE.—T. J. Davies, back ; W. Morgan, W. H. Vickers, C. Mahoney, and A. E. Mitchell, three-quarter backs ; Edwards and C. Williams, half-backs ; W. H. Hicks, J. F. Monk, C. Brownlee, G. Gunn, R. Oliver, J. S. Howard, and E. D. Bowie, forwards.

BERKSHIRE WANDERERS.—A. Meredith, back ; G. H. Hale, T. Sanders, C. Outram, and B. H. Marshall, three-quarter backs ; F. J. P. Shaw and R. W. S. Crost, half-backs ; C. G. Talbot, S. Marshall, E. Higgs, H. W. Bartlett, C. A. Settle, H. J. Butler, O. T. Murless, and G. C. Sacred, forwards.

LONDON IRISH IN FORM

FINE FORWARD PLAY

A match that is usually most entertaining to watch, that between London Scottish and London Irish, was played at Richmond on Saturday and resulted in a victory for London Irish, who had far the weaker team on paper, by a goal, a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and a try (15 points), to a penalty goal and a try (6 points).

The match this year was a disappointing one, and the weather did nothing to recompense the spectators for the lack of good football among the backs. The game started as though London Scottish were going to win easily. Their forwards heeled cleanly from a scrummage, and, with the ball going across the three-quarter line, I. S. Smith scored a try within five minutes. However, this attack by the London Scottish three-quarter line was almost their last. The London Irish forwards deserve great credit for the complete and ruthless way in which they disorganized their opponents. Throughout the match they were magnificent in the loose, and the wonder was that they managed to keep up a pace that was always a little too much for the London Scottish. None of the four wing three-quarter backs ever had much of the ball, but P. Coote, at right-centre for London Irish, played a very good game and scored an excellent and unexpected try.

The match began with the London Scottish try, which has already been mentioned, but any thoughts of an easy London Scottish victory were promptly banished by the energy of the London Irish forwards. They were astonishingly quick on the ball and, when A. A. Duncan did get the ball out cleanly to C. H. N. Waldock, a host of London Irish spoilers seemed to rise from the ground and the London Scottish attack seldom got farther than the first move. It was not long before the London Irish caught up, Coote kicking a good penalty goal for them from some way out. A great rush by the London Scottish forwards, in which W. N. Roughead and D. A. Thom were conspicuous, gained 40 yards or so of ground, but the London Irish were soon back again and W. R. F. Collis forced his way over from a line-out. The end of the first half came with the London Irish attacking fiercely. Two scrummages were formed nearly on the London Scottish line, and, just before half-time, P. A. G. Gummer, who slipped E. G. Taylor cleverly, seemed certain to score, but he was pushed into touch just in time.

Although they were three points down the London Scottish must have been hopeful enough at half-time. It seemed reasonable to suppose that the London Irish pack, in which Collis and I. M. B. Stuart had always been prominent, would fail to keep up their tremendous effort all through the game. London Scottish did press hard for a few minutes and, after Smith had got through and been only just pulled down in time, C. R. McCullough kicked a penalty goal for them and levelled the scores once more. It was, however, merely a flash in the pan on the part of the London Scottish The London Irish forwards showed not the slightest sign of weakening and dominated the game to the end. Coote cut through a mass of players and converted his own try and, before the end, in a long period of Irish pressure, F. S. Hodder dropped a splendid goal.

The teams were :—

LONDON SCOTTISH.—R. W. Langrish, back ; I. S. Smith, N. C. W. Green, A. M. Young, and E. G. Taylor, three-quarter backs ; C. H. N. Waldock and A. A. Duncan, half-backs ; W. N. Roughead (Cambridge University), C. McCullough, J. A. Thom, R. Ramsay, and R. S. Walker, forwards.

LONDON IRISH.—G. J. MacMahon, back ; P. A. G. Gummer, P. Coote, F. S. Hodder, and L. G. Chance, three-quarter backs ; J. Reid and W. McMurtie, half-backs ; W. Smith, R. H. Wolfe, I. M. B. Stuart, W. R. F. Collis, H. E. P. Anderson, S. McClean, T. R. Whittaker, and W. Morgan, forwards.

RUGBY LEAGUE FINAL TEST MATCH

A DRAWN GAME

The third and deciding match between the Rugby League teams representing England and Australia, at Swinton on Saturday, resulted in a drawn game with no scoring. As England, in England in 1921-22, in Australia in 1924, and again in Australia in 1928, each season won two of the three matches between the countries, the Cup, which was presented to the English captain in Australia in 1928 by the Tattersall's Club, of Sydney, is retained by England. Of the 26 matches between the countries, England have won 14, Australia nine, and three have been drawn.

It was a struggle in tactics, and it is probable that the Australians made a serious mistake in deviating from their natural game. Open play, quick hand-to-hand passing, hurrying the ball out to the wings, and general persistency in attack have hitherto, particularly when the ball has been dry, brought success to the Australians. Such play brought them victory at Hull, in the first Test Match of this tour, by 31 points to eight. The conditions on Saturday favoured such play, but, since the English spoiling tactics on a treacherous ground at Leeds in the second Test Match led to the defeat of Australia by nine points to three, other methods, which sought to combat the close English play, were adopted on Saturday. If Australia was to win the rubber it was essential to win this match, and they should have risked all to make the fullest use of their greatest asset, which is speed. They were fast, it is true, but the men on the wing were not given many chances.

During the first half, when a cross wind favoured the Australians, and when they were generally pressing, they had every chance of scoring, but the ball never went out from the centre. After five minutes E. Weissell might have kicked a penalty goal, but he failed, and J. Busch later made an unsuccessful attempt to score a field goal, which would have counted two points, with a drop-kick. H. Halsall, a new international player, was hurt towards the end of the first half, but was able to return. F. McMillan, at full-back, often brought his side back to the attack with long kicks, but generally the kicking was not good.

To have kept the Australians from scoring in the first 40 minutes was an English triumph. On changing ends England began to attack, but seemed more intent on giving the Australians no loop-hole to escape. At times when the Australians kicked up the field Sullivan had some time to steady himself and take aim, and tried long kicks at goal, but always missed. The Australians made desperate efforts to win in the last few minutes of the game, and W. Spencer nearly scored at the corner, but was forced into the flag. The tackling then was keen and some of the players were hurt. England for a time played with eight backs and four forwards to prevent the Australians from getting across their line. The play was too close to be interesting to watch.

The teams were :—

ENGLAND.—J. Sullivan (Wigan), back ; A. Ellaby (St. Helens), A. Atkinson (Castleford), H. Halsall (Swinton), and S. Smith (Wakefield Trinity), three-quarter backs ; J. Parkin (captain) (Wakefield Trinity) and

Harvey Nichols & Co Ltd.
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WINTER SALE

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GOLD BROCADE FANCY BAR SHOE, Louis XV. heel, medium toe, also in floral brocade. Usual Price 45/9. SALE PRICE 29/6

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Letters to the Editor

CHANGING UGANDA

NATIVE POLITICAL PROGRESS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In a communication from your Nairobi Correspondent, which appeared in *The Times* a short time ago, we were told that "the leaders of the political parties in the kingdom of Buganda" are pressing for the substitution of an elective body in the place of the present native Parliament. If there be any real force behind this movement it is a development which will cause serious anxiety to all who have at heart the peace and prosperity of that splendid territory and the welfare of its very interesting people.

By an odd coincidence, a few minutes after reading your Correspondent's communication I came across the following passage in the recently published "Life and Letters of Sir Harry Johnston." It is an extract from a letter written to that remarkable administrator and explorer by President Roosevelt in 1908:—

I firmly believe in granting to negroes and all races the largest amount of self-government which they can exercise, but have an impatient contempt for the ridiculous theorists who wish to give to the undeveloped races a degree of self-government which only the very highest have been able to exercise with advantage.

The soundness of the view expressed by President Roosevelt will appeal to all who are personally acquainted with the mentality of the natives of tropical Africa. Those who are petitioning for an elective Parliament for Uganda claim that the "educated population of the kingdom (of Buganda) is 65 per cent. of males and 25 per cent. of women." Such a statement is calculated to give an entirely false impression to people who have no local knowledge. Thanks to the efforts of the missionaries, and latterly of the Government, the people in some parts of the Protectorate have been given a steadily increasing degree of schooling, and the number of natives who can read and write, after a fashion, is already considerable. But there is a vast difference between being able to read a book and being "educated" to such a degree as to be fit to take part in the responsibilities of government.

Up to recent years it was the policy of the administration of Uganda to walk with much caution and deliberation in the direction of education on European lines. Both the Government and the missionaries were convinced of the disruptive effects of European education on the minds of natives who are unprotected by the restraints and inhibitions of a civilized world. The teaching of English was, as far as possible, restricted to those who, by their character and conduct, might be expected to make a suitable use of their knowledge. In more recent times the hand of the Government has been somewhat forced. The teaching of English is now practically unrestricted, and many thousands of natives are every year being placed in the position of reading any kind of literature that may come in their way. Signs are not lacking to show that disruptive influences are already at work in Uganda and that the baleful tenets of Moscow are insidiously being spread.

The people of that country, and especially the Baganda, are remarkably intelligent, courteous, and progressive. Their pleasant manners, adaptiveness, and capacity for organization induced Sir Harry Johnston to dub them the "Japanese of Africa." But, like all Africans, they have no lack of self-conceit. The young man who has been enabled to read a newspaper is apt to believe himself quite capable of running a government, and there is a danger that "education" in Uganda, unless very wisely guided and controlled, may result in the creation of a situation which, unfortunately, has already come into existence in several of our tropical dependencies. A comparatively small group of semi-educated individuals, puffed up by a little knowledge, devoid of a true sense of proportion, and moved chiefly by personal ambition, may vociferously claim to represent 50 times their number of steady, industrious, and peaceful workers who, in most cases, are entirely unaware of the claims that are being made on their behalf.

The history of Uganda during the past 30 years has been a record of sound, prudent, and benevolent administration on the part of the British authorities. The chiefs and people have given numberless proofs of their appreciation of the policy that has been followed. There is no part of our tropical Empire in which the relations between the predominant Power and the protected peoples have been characterized by such harmony and confidence. The administrative officers have been able to make the native rulers, chiefs, and peasants feel that they were their true friends and that every step taken by the Government has been in the direction of better health, more wealth, and greater progress for the people. The native Parliaments (*lukiko*), composed of the wisest, most prudent, and most responsible elements of the population, have worked in perfect accord with the paramount authority. Uganda, up to the present, has furnished an unparalleled illustration of the harmonious working of native rule under the guidance of an alien but wholly sympathetic authority, and it would be a thousand pities to see so admirable a system weakened by the precipitate introduction of a system of government which is entirely alien to the traditions of the people and unsuited to their present stage of development. To undermine the authority of the chiefs and of the existing councils by acceding to the demands of those who are now asking for the creation of institutions which have taken centuries to develop in civilized countries would be a disaster. "Festina lente" should be the motto of all our tropical administrations, and the trusteeship accepted by Great Britain should be characterized by a determination that the political progress of our protected peoples shall be decided not by the vociferous claims of irresponsible individuals, but by the real needs and fitness of the voiceless millions that are the heart and soul of those countries.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HESKETH BELL.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While entirely agreeing with your correspondent "Cricket," whose letter appeared in *The Times* of December 31, I would like his suggestions to include those Regular officers who were retired with a gratuity and no pension, the former, if invested in safe securities, bringing in approximately £1 a week. I leave to the imagination of your readers the chances of an officer retired at the age of 35-40, on such a gratuity with no other private means, of obtaining a position with reasonable remuneration in the labour market of this and of the last few years. It should be remembered that the retired officer is not considered a skilled employee by any business concern, nor are employers philanthropists.

"RANKER."

A POST OFFICE REFORM

Now that Post Office reform is in the public eye, might I suggest that the post offices provide a little fresh blotting paper? A tiny block rag is all we find when we drop in to address a letter.—LADY CUST, Datchet House, Datchet.

THE BODLEIAN

PROGRESS OF NEW ARRANGEMENTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I am repeatedly asked—twice within the last week, by friends interested in Oxford—what has been done about the Bodleian. As so much uncertainty about this matter appears still to exist, will you kindly allow me space to state what has been decided and what already achieved?

On March 12 last Congregation definitely adopted, without debate or division, an agreed scheme brought forward by the President of Magdalen for extending the Bodleian by erecting "a dignified building" on a large site to the north of the Broad-street, with subsidiary provisions for further extension when necessary. The Curators of the University Chest are authorized to receive contributions for this purpose; and the preparation of architectural plans is under consideration.

In pursuance of the scheme electric light has been introduced into the Bodleian reading-rooms, which are now to be kept open till 7 p.m., summer and winter; preparations are being made to give direct shelf access to approved readers; a special English room has been added to the Upper Reading Room; and in the new building across the Broad-street there is to be, besides other conveniences, a large reading-room, which it is proposed to assign to Modern History and kindred modern studies.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
P. S. ALLEN.

Beaumont, Ottery St. Mary, Jan. 3.

WEATHER OF 1929

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The very interesting letter of Mr. Christmas in your issue of January 2 brings out the meteorological peculiarities of a very remarkable year. I should like, however, to lay more stress on the abnormally warm March. The mean temperature here was 45deg., which is the highest mean for any March, certainly since 1906; it was 4½deg. above the normal for this district, and only ½deg. below the normal for April. There were 10 days on which the thermometer reached 60deg. or more; in the previous 23 years there were only 16 such days in March. The highest temperature was 68.5deg. on the 30th, which was higher than on any March day since 1906; so high a temperature is seldom reached even in April. February, of course, was a very cold month, with a mean temperature of 31.6deg.; this was the only month in 24 years when the mean temperature was below 32deg.

The rainfall here is high owing to the effect of the hills; the first nine months of the year produced 13.51in., the last three months 26in.; the total of 39.51in. is about 90 per cent. of the average.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
C. J. P. CAVE.

Stoner Hill, Petersfield, Jan. 3.

ENGLISH RAILWAY GAUGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The writer of the very interesting article in your issue of January 3 describing the Roman fort in Hadrian's Wall states that:—

Here, as at Pompeii, the Roman chariots have left their marks behind them. . . . The grooves are about 4ft. 8½in. apart. It is interesting to note that the wheel marks at Pompeii are at exactly this distance from one another, and, by a curious coincidence, this is also the gauge of the English railways.

There is reason to believe that this identity of gauge is not merely a coincidence. I remember as a boy hearing from a barrister a detailed account of how the gauge of the English railways was decided. A committee of the House of Commons had been sitting for a long period taking evidence from specialists as to what would be the best gauge for the railways then seeking Parliamentary sanction. Finally the committee grew bored with the multitude of conflicting opinions, and one of the members suggested that the best way to settle the matter was to go out and measure the first wagon that passed. The committee promptly accepted the suggestion, and the width between the wheels of the wagon measured was found to be 4ft. 8½in. If this account is accurate, the identity of our present railway gauge with the gauge of Roman chariots is not a mere coincidence, but the result of the unbroken maintenance of ancient practice.

Yours, &c.,
HAROLD COX.

DR. JAMES'S POWDER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Dr. James's patent has an interest from its influence upon the development of Patent Law. In 1752 Baker, a chemist in the Strand, petitioned the Privy Council for the revocation of the patent, but his petition was dismissed. In the following year he indicted Dr. James for perjury, and on the action being transferred to the King's Bench, where Lord Mansfield presided, Baker petitioned the Council to allow their Clerk to produce affidavits, which were essential in his case. The Council refused, and Baker was unable to proceed, but subsequently the Council allowed its jurisdiction to lapse, though the clause authorizing their procedure was retained in the Letters Patent until quite recently.

The chief importance, however, of James's patent lies in its specification; for if James's powder killed Goldsmith his specification shunted Patent Law down a side line. It is quite clear from the Judge's opening remarks in Liardet v. Johnson (1778) that Lord Mansfield's doctrine of the place of the patent specification in Patent Law was first hatched in his Lordship's brain in 1752, when he formed an unfavourable opinion of the validity of Dr. James's patent. As an innovation his thesis was magnificent; but as an exposition of the true meaning of the Statute of Monopolies it left much to be desired; for it practically repealed the statute which it professed to explain. In 1919 in a blundering fashion the old consideration of the patent grant was restored, but British legislators have yet to learn that if you wish to promote the introduction of new industries in this country threats to inventors are a mistake. The true policy is to find out how to attract capital to new industries, and having discovered the principle to base your administration upon it. The effect of legislation from 1902 to 1919 has been to deter foreign inventors from coming to this country. Anyone with an elementary knowledge of the history of invention knows that in all places technical progress in industry is mainly due to foreign suggestion or initiative. This generalization casts no reflection upon the native inventor, for, as the comedians discovered, "white horses eat more than black Lurses" only because there were more of them.

E. WYNDHAM HULME.

Littlehampton.

THE INLAND REVENUE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As an instance of the flagrant injustice with which the industries of the country are treated by the Inland Revenue, may I point out that, by some inspectors of taxes at all events, it is held that in the case of a sand and gravel company the cost of the gravel extracted during any period (which is obviously the raw material which the company extracts, works up, and sells) is not admitted as a debit against profits for income-tax purposes. This contention amounts to maintaining that the company makes its profits without paying for its raw material, and that the cost of the gravel extracted is an item of capital expenditure included in the cost of the freehold.

CHAIRMAN OF A GRAVEL COMPANY.

Points from Letters

LONDON AND DAVENTRY

I think Sir Stuart Sankey and other listeners who are worried by the excessive power of the Brookman's Park transmission will find that an indoor aerial fixed on a picture rail gives good reception from this station, and their outdoor aerial will still be available for more distant stations. With 40ft. of wire that connects my three-valve set with the "lead-in" I get excellent reception from 2LO.—Mr. EDWARD FREEDY, Cornerways, Knotty Green, Beaconsfield.

SHEEP WORRIED BY DOGS

Captain Fairholme's statement in your issue of December 3 that the R.S.P.C.A. has instituted prosecutions in cases of alleged cruelty in the shooting and killing of trespassing dogs and cats itself confirms that there are already sufficient means for dealing with such cases where cruelty is proved, and I may add that the National Farmers' Union has always refused to use its funds or its influence to protect cruelty in this or any other form. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that the chasing of sheep by uncontrolled dogs is an acute form of cruelty, as to the widespread existence of which there is overwhelming evidence. At present there is no remedy against this cruelty until the moment arrives when it can be proved that the sheep are in absolute danger of their lives; therefore, to leave the position at law as it stands to-day is to condone widespread cruelty.—Mr. J. B. GUILD, Secretary, National Farmers Union, 45, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

"THE TESTAMENT OF BEAUTY"

Dr. Bickersteth, and it may be others, might thank me for referring them to a passage, famous in its day, in the "Pleasures of Imagination" of Akenside (Bk. I., 350-390) which would seem to be all on the same lines in its treatment of the subject as those which evoke the admiring commendation of Dr. Bickersteth in the present Poet Laureate's poem. In the Argument of Book I. of Akenside's poem, the passage is summarized as "The connection of Beauty with truth and good, applied to the conduct of life." The passage contains these notable lines:—

Thus was Beauty sent from Heav'n.
The lovely ministress of Truth and Good
In this dark world: for Truth and Good are one,
And Beauty dwells in them and they in her.

—REV. L. B. CHOLMONDELEY, Beacon House, Painswick.

UNIVERSITY AND BUSINESS LIFE

With reference to the suggestion made in Lord Lake's letter of the 1st instant for the provision of a bridging period between university and business life, I do not know whether it is generally realized that the activities of the National Union of Students afford a preliminary to such a period through the arrangement of "Faculty Tours" for groups of students to other countries, of exchange tuition visits, and of vacation employment, by which means the university man can obtain, as he can in no other way, a grasp of the mentality of the countries he visits, and some insight into the business which he will ultimately pursue. If readers of this correspondence are interested in these preliminary measures, the secretary of the National Union of Students, 3, Endsleigh-street, W.C.1, will be only too glad to supply further details.—PROFESSOR F. R. M. DE PAULA.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR

A large number of French prisoners of war were drafted into Derbyshire and employed on works of public utility. An old Derby parish register, dated 1763, records that 300 of them, who were here on parole, raised and relaid the main road between Derby and Nottingham. "They worked in their hair wigs, pig-tails, ruffles, &c., &c., a matter which afforded us much merriment. But to their honour let it be remembered that scarce one act of fraud or theft was committed by any of them during their stay among us." Others were located at Chesterfield and Ashbourne, and many stories are told concerning them.—Mr. W. J. PIPER, Derbyshire Club, Derby.

THE STORMY PETREL

The writer of the very interesting article on the stormy petrel in *The Times* of January 2 may be interested to hear that a specimen of this bird was picked up dead in Pyrton village (South Oxon) on December 20 and brought to me for identification. It had evidently been dead only a few fours before it was found. I have preserved the skin.—MAJOR H. DUCAT-HAMERSLEY, Pyrton Manor, Watlington, Oxon.

LONDON TO PEKING

Some year or two before the Great War I had occasion to call upon a leading London firm which had business of all kinds with China, and I was startled by what one of its members told me with regard to travelling facilities. Only two days before my call his firm had sent, by the Siberian route, a young English girl of 10 into the depths of China, the last part of whose journey would be accomplished by sampans, the crews of which were entirely Chinese (I think my memory here is correct). But they had sent her as light-heartedly as though she were a bale of goods of no value to any one but to those to whom it was consigned. It appeared that a married sister of this girl had, with her husband, prospered, and had then room for this child in their Chinese home. The firm had franked the child through, and the only identity of herself was by a metal disc hanging from her neck, coinciding with that fastened to her trunk. Said my informant, "Barring any unavoidable accident, the child is absolutely safe. There is no such thing as molestation to be dreaded, and her little person will be respected by all and sundry from start to finish of her long, but quite pleasant journey."—Mr. HENRY WILLIAMS, Nyewood, 79, North Way, N.W.11.

QUIET FOR LISTENING

Cannot the B.B.C. institute a weekly early closing day, so that listeners may be more free to enjoy wireless tours abroad? One does not undervalue the chief provider, but the miracle of wireless is in its power to take us across the frontiers. At present this power is obstructed by the too many good things of the home stations. Even the few existing unprogrammed hours frequently are occupied by trials. A created opportunity to listen to the voices of other nations might prompt a like movement abroad, from which all the peoples of Western and Central Europe could gain. The B.B.C. tells us that radio is an international force. Too often there are forces in dire conflict. By promoting national weekly half-holidays would we not make the internationalism more effective?—Mr. P. REDFERN, Bankside, Mellor-road, Marple Bridge.

HELM ORDERS

Many of those who favour the proposed change in helm orders suggest that the words "right" and "left" should be substituted for "starboard" and "port." Such a change would, I think, be very liable to lead to disaster. The expression "All right," or more often "right," is frequently used by the officer of the watch in response to a hail from the forecastle look-out or in reply to ordinary reports. It is often spoken in a loud voice, and it is easily conceivable that the helmsman might mistake it for a helm order, with possibly disastrous results in a narrow channel or crowded fairway. Personally, I am decidedly in favour of a change. Steering orders that refer to the direction of a tiller are practically as obsolete as those that refer to the direction of the wind, such as "up" and "down." I suggest the adoption of the phrases "starboard the wheel" and "port the wheel." The use of the full phrase for a time would serve to emphasize that the order referred to the movement of a seen and felt wheel and not to that of an imaginary tiller. Moreover, such an order would be a steering order proper and not a vague direction order as "right" or "left" would be.—Mr. J. B. ULLYETT, Master Mariner, Mount Hotel, Chandlersford, Hants.

SMOKELESS FUELS

Mr. FitzHerbert Wright's letter on the Government Coal Mines Bill is interesting, although his reference to the need for "improved smokeless solid fuel" seems hardly necessary. Has he forgotten that there are in South Wales almost unlimited supplies of anthracite, which has been appropriately termed "solidified sunshine"? Anthracite is smokeless, sootless, practically without ash, and consists of 93 per cent. of pure carbon. Having regard to its high calorific value, it is relatively the cheapest fuel on the market to-day. We should not overlook the fact that Nature herself, in supplying us with rich veins of anthracite, was herself the first smoke-abatement enthusiast.—MAJOR R. W. HARLING, 9, Ladbroke-road, W.

INN SIGNS

It is as difficult to envisage the evolution of "goat and compasses" from "God encompasses us," as it is to imagine the latter phrase giving rise to an inn sign. I have been told that the goat and compasses were the arms of the Cordwainers' Company—on a field az. between a chevron or, three goats' heads erased arg. Hence the sign of The Cordwainers' Arms.—CANON T. HERBERT BINDLEY, Denton.

Your correspondent's letter on "Puns on Names" recalls that of the well-known inn in my own native county of Derbyshire, the Cat and Fiddle, one tradition concerning which derives it from a former governor of British Calais, "Le Caton Fidele," after the way in which "Boulogne Mouth" became transmuted into "Bull and Mouth."—The REV. WALTER WESTON, 67, Iverna-court, W.8.

ROBINSON AND CLEAVER'S

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Winter weight, warm, soft Union Flannel which will give entire satisfaction in wear and washing. Sizes 38 to 46. Worth 18/6
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Winter weight, pure wool, soft and warm. Attractive stripes in Blue, Gold or Helio. 32/6 quality.
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Special Offer of Wool Shirts

Lot D. Pure Wool Taffeta Shirts. Our regular 25/- and 27/6 quality. Good designs, but we probably had too many of certain colours. The chief colours left are helio and brown, but we have a few blue, pink and black stripes. All on white grounds. 2 collars to each.
Sale Price, each 13/11

Lot E. Poplin Shirts
900 at half-price. 25/6 for 12/9. Superfine Poplin. Quiet, attractive designs in helio, tan, blue, etc. 2 Soft Collars included. Sale Price, each 12/9

Lot F. Wool and Art Silk Underwear
Light medium weight in sky blue or fawn. Fully fashioned garments. Vests, Pants or Drawers. Warm in wear, silky in appearance and entirely free from irritation.
Sale Price, per garment 11/3

Write for SALE CATALOGUE, post free.

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FUTURE OF SYON PARK

FAMOUS RIVERSIDE VIEW

PROTESTS AGAINST SEWAGE WORKS PROPOSAL

The statement published in *The Times* on Saturday that the Rivers Committee of the Middlesex County Council have decided to recommend that steps be taken to acquire the Duke of Northumberland's property at Syon Park, Brentford, for use as a large-scale sewage disposal works has caused much anxiety among the large body of people who are acquainted with the park and the fine stretch of riverside scenery in which it is an essential part.

The view of Syon Park from Kew Gardens, along the avenue of Holm oaks leading from the palm house to the river, is familiar to visitors from all over the world and has for a long time been known as Syon vista. It looks across the greater part of Kew Gardens on to Syon House, a stately old mansion above whose facade stands one of the sculptured lions which was removed to Syon Park when Northumberland House was demolished in order to build Northumberland-avenue. Another favourite walk of the Londoner is

along the towpath of the Thames from Kew to Richmond, part of which is immediately opposite Syon Park. The view along the river between Kew Gardens and Isleworth has inspired many an artist, and is to English landscape painting what the famous view of Dordrecht is to Dutch painting.

The beauty of Syon Park and the surrounding district would undoubtedly be seriously affected if the land were acquired by the Middlesex County Council for sewage disposal works. It would be necessary for the county council to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the acquisition of the land, and the procedure in this connexion provides various opportunities for those opposed to the scheme to be heard. The matter is being closely watched by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and other organizations interested in the amenities of the countryside, and will certainly become the subject of strong public protests if further action is decided on by the county council. The Duke of Northumberland, it is understood, is strongly opposed to the idea of Syon Park being used as a sewage disposal works, but the matter has not yet reached a stage at which he has been approached by the local authorities.

"A NATIONAL CRIME"

Dr. Hill, the director of Kew Gardens, discussing the project with a representative of *The Times*, said that to turn Syon Park into a sewage farm would be nothing less than a national crime. The riverside view from Kew Gardens had been immortalized by Turner and Richard Wilson and was probably one of the best known "beauty spots" of the Empire, by reason of the large number of people who visited Kew Gardens. It would be disastrous to spoil it by buildings and river embankments that must be constructed if sewage works were erected at Syon Park. If such a scheme were put forward by the county council he should do everything possible to arouse the most strenuous public opposition, and he felt confident of the support of all organizations interested in the preservation of rural scenery near London. Every one with whom he had spoken on the subject was horrified at the proposal.

The sewage works, Dr. Hill added, would be bound to have a detrimental effect on Kew Gardens. However scientific such works might be, it would be impossible to avoid smells and the embankment of the river, both of which would seriously affect the amenities of the Gardens. Throughout the past autumn there had been a prevailing west wind, which was from the direction in which it was now proposed that the sewage works should be built.

It was stated at the Middlesex Guildhall on Saturday that should the county council accept the recommendations of its Rivers Committee, the proposed sewage disposal works would not necessarily involve any unsightly buildings being erected at Syon Park. Syon House itself would certainly be left intact. The works, if the scheme was proceeded with, would be at the Isleworth end of Syon Park, and would be unlikely to interrupt the view from Kew Gardens. It was also suggested that, in accordance with the most up-to-date methods, practically the whole of the sewage works could be placed underground. The problem of sewage disposal in West Middlesex has been gradually increasing, and there are at present about 25 minor authorities dealing with the matter separately. An earlier attempt at centralization, when it was proposed that there should be two main disposal works, at Feltham and Perivale, was abandoned because of the opposition of Ealing Town Council to the latter scheme.

HISTORY OF SYON HOUSE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In Act IV., Scene I., of *King Henry V.*, his Majesty, pleading with the "God of battles," before Agincourt, says:—

> Five hundred poor I have in yearly pay,
> Who twice a day their wither'd hands hold up
> Toward heaven, to pardon blood: and I
> have built
> Two chantries, where the sad and solemn
> priests
> Sing still for Richard's soul.

Syon and Sheen were the chantries thus mentioned, and Syon was a very large establishment, with a yearly income of nearly £1,700. The Duke of Somerset held Syon for five or six years, in the reign of Edward VI., and it was then granted to the Earl of Northumberland. In the possession of that family the property has since remained by one tenure or another.

Within the park is the site of the Battle of Brentford in 1642.

A photograph of the view of Syon House from Kew is published on page 16, and correspondence on the subject will be found on page 13.

The Syon Park proposal is, of course, in its earliest stages at present and has not yet been discussed by either the Middlesex County Council or the other local authorities concerned.

ARABS EXPELLED FROM RUSSIA

MISSIONARIES' TALE OF ARREST

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JAN. 5

The immigration authorities are presented with a problem of nationality in the arrival at Barry of three Arab missionaries who claim to be British subjects. The men, one of whom is 85 years of age, are stated to be natives of Iraq, and have been engaged in mission work in the Caucasus for several years.

They state that while carrying on their work at Erivan they were arrested by order of the Soviet authorities and thrown into one prison after another, and were only released conditionally upon leaving the country. While the Cardiff steamer Tregenna was loading at Odessa, the Arabs were placed on board, and the master, Captain Cordy, was forced to accept them under protest. They were landed at Barry on Thursday without money or passports, and were taken yesterday to Cardiff prison, where they will be detained until their identity has been established, when in all probability they will be sent back to their own country. The men, who appear to be well educated, say that the prisons in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea are filled with hundreds of missionaries belonging to various faiths who are subjected to great privations.

At Harlow (Essex) County Petty Sessions on Saturday Frank Fuller, butcher's manager, of Market-place, Harlow, was fined £5 for exposing for sale imported meat without its being labelled as imported.

LEVEL CROSSINGS AT HULL

CONTROVERSY OVER SCHEME FOR ABOLITION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HULL, JAN. 5

The scheme to abolish level crossings in Hull is causing much controversy. A special meeting of the City Council will be held to-morrow, and at night a meeting will be held in the City Hall. There is little doubt that a poll of the ratepayers will also be taken, as the various factions will have no difficulty in getting the necessary hundred ratepayers to demand it.

There is also a movement on foot to form a Kingston-upon-Hull Citizens' League. The City Council has suggested a number of enormously expensive schemes since the Labour Government came into power, and the townspeople are divided in their opinions. It is unanimously agreed that the level crossings are a nuisance and cause serious delay to traffic, but it is felt that the city has already enough burdens to carry during the present generation. The chief opposition will come from the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, a body which includes all the leading business people. A letter has been addressed by the Chamber to its members urging them to oppose the L.N.E.R. level crossings Bill at the meeting to-morrow evening. It states that the Bill has been very carefully considered by the council of the Chamber, who arrived at the unanimous conclusion that it should be opposed in accordance with the following resolution passed by the council on December 16:—"That the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, while admitting the desirability of the abolition of the Hull level crossings from the point of view of general and public convenience, is of opinion (*a*) that the benefits to be derived by the trading and commercial community do not justify the enormous expenditure involved; (*b*) that the suggested agreement is undesirable in the best interests of the port and of the ratepayers of Hull, on whose behalf much better terms should be obtained from the railway company before the scheme should be allowed to go forward."

A letter has been received from the Ministry of Transport and will come before the City Council to-morrow. It is stated that Mr. T. R. Ferens, Lord High Steward of Hull, is supporting the scheme.

Councillor A. D. Willoughby, chairman of the Corporation Special Level-Crossings Committee, stated to-day that the total cost of the scheme would be £1,137,749. The L.N.E.R. had definitely agreed to contribute £100,000, the Ministry of Transport over £33,000, and the Unemployment Grants Committee £587,000, leaving the Hull Corporation to pay the remainder. The cost to the city would work out for the first 20 years at £23,000, but from this should be deducted £10,000, which would be given from the tramways undertaking. The rate would be approximately 2½d. in the £. At the end of 20 years the rate would have to be equalized over a period of 45 years, and would work out at a rate between 4d. and 5d. in the £.

There is little doubt that the scheme will go through, as the minutes recommending it were confirmed at last Thursday's meeting of the City Council, when it was decided to submit the latest financial position to a special meeting of the council to-morrow. Another important feature of the position is that a number of city councillors will not be legally entitled to vote or to speak, because as shareholders of the L.N.E.R. they have personal pecuniary interest in the matter. About half-a-dozen councillors are affected, and as none of these belongs to the Socialist group it is almost certain that the scheme will be passed.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

COACHES OF EXPRESS DERAILED

Passengers on the 5.30 London and North Eastern express from King's Cross to Newcastle on Saturday night had a narrow escape from serious injury, when a bogie on the restaurant car collapsed as the train was rushing through New Barnet station. The restaurant car was badly smashed and the carriage following it was considerably damaged. Fortunately, there were no passengers in the restaurant car, and attendants who were preparing for dinner, although very shaken, were not seriously hurt.

Many of the passengers complained of bruises and shock, but none was badly injured. A woman and a boy were taken back to London on a local train, with slight injuries. A hundred yards of the station platform were damaged, and the track was torn up for a distance of over 300 yards. Large blocks of the stone platform were flung yards away, and the débris of the wrecked restaurant car strewed the line for nearly 300 yards.

Both the up and down tracks were blocked, but main line traffic was diverted on to the local lines and the passengers in the derailed train were able to proceed to their destination after some delay.

The official report of the mishap states:—

"Two coaches of the 5.30 p.m. express from King's Cross to Newcastle were derailed at New Barnet station while passing through. Two passengers complained of shock. The remainder went forward in the front part of the train. The cause of the accident is under investigation."

Seven wagons of a mineral train were derailed early yesterday when it came into collision with another mineral train about half a mile from Paisley (Gilmore-street) station. The line for fully 100 yards was strewn with wreckage, but there were no injuries to persons. Traffic on the main line was not affected.

OVERTIME IN RAILWAY SHEDS

COMPLAINT BY A.S.L.E.F.

It is disclosed in the *Locomotive Journal*, the monthly magazine of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, that only in 1929 was the union able to see the end of the financial troubles due mainly to the general strike of 1926. The general secretary states that the last of the bank overdrafts contracted in that year has now been paid off, and that in the last few weeks it was possible to invest £23,000 of the surplus capital of the society at advantageous rates of interest. The membership of the union during 1929, it is stated, was progressively upward.

The complaint is made in the journal that some of the railway companies, notably the L. M. and S., are demanding that members, having finished their train duty, should remain on the shed, making overtime up to nine or 10 hours. This, it is stated, is not only causing long hours but also the displacement of men previously employed on shed duties and so adding to unemployment. The comment is made that, sooner or later, the union will have to take serious notice of excessive overtime, particularly on shed duty, where there is no authority for keeping men beyond their eight-hour day.

£4,000 FUR ROBBERY

THIEVES BELIEVED TO HAVE HIDDEN IN STORE

The police believe that men who secured a haul of furs valued at £4,000 from the shop of Mr. Ralph Harman, of Great Portland-street, W., hid on the premises before closing time the night before. Included in the missing property was a real chinchilla valued at over £2,000, which had been purchased and was to have been delivered to a lady leaving this country for the South of France. The theft took place early on Saturday morning, the thieves apparently making their escape without forcing doors or windows.

An ex-policeman who acts as caretaker stated that the thieves made a careful selection of the best furs, and dodged the numerous burglar alarms which were fixed in various parts of the building. The wife of the proprietor of the shop noticed a small two-seater car near the premises in the early morning, but there appeared to be nothing suspicious about it.

DISAPPEARING FOOTPATHS

Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., chairman of Middlesex Sessions, when, on Saturday, the Court granted orders for stopping up footpaths which were no longer considered necessary, said: "I hope we shall have a few footpaths left in the county." The footpaths comprise two at Ealing, one at Tottenham, one at Little Stanmore, two at Wembley, and four at Norwood.

BRITISH LEGION PROSECUTION

OFFICIAL SENT TO GAOL

Before Mr. Gill, at the Westminster Police Court, on Saturday HAROLD EDWARD CHEESMAN, of Aubert Park, Highbury, was summoned by Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Crosfield, the chairman of the National Executive Council of the British Legion, for stealing £486 12s. 7d., money of the Legion.

Mr. Gerald Dodson, counsel for the prosecution, said that the defendant admitted taking the sum mentioned in various amounts between last June and November. He was secretary for the Metropolitan area of the Legion, and was paid a salary of £500 a year.

Mr. Money, solicitor, on behalf of the defendant, pleaded "Guilty." The defendant wished to give as little trouble as possible.

Counsel proceeded to say that the defendant was a highly trusted servant. Last November it was discovered that the accounts for the Metropolitan area were not in order. A careful audit was being made about that time. The defendant was interviewed about various matters, and admitted he had misappropriated various sums. Later he gave an explanation as to why he had taken the money and the way in which it had been spent. The defendant said that he would like to put in writing his explanation, and he wrote a letter to Colonel Crosfield. In this the defendant stated:—

> If only I had come to someone like you in 1926, when I joined the staff of the British Legion, and told you of my difficulties, I should not have brought this humiliation on myself and my family. What hurts me more than anything is the shock to the British Legion and the many people who thought differently of me. I don't want to whitewash myself or to plead any justification for my wrong-doing, but I do want you to know the cause of it all. Whatever may be the decision of those who are to judge my conduct, those who know me will, I feel sure, believe me when I say I have not benefited by one penny, and that everything has gone to help others.

The letter went on to state that on being demobilized in 1919 he went to Ireland to resuscitate a business there. His premises were burned down and he got into debt and then he got into the hands of moneylenders. The letter concluded:—

> I have tried to make a success of my job. I have not lived beyond my income or squandered money in gambling or drink. I have only had one suit of clothes in two years, and I wanted that in order to go on parade at the Albert Hall.

HELPING OTHERS

Counsel said that the money had primarily been used in meeting debts to moneylenders and helping others to pay liabilities in Ireland. The defendant was formerly a soldier in the Regular Army, enlisting in 1909. He was commissioned on the field in 1916, promoted from lieutenant to major in three days, and awarded the Military Cross.

The MAGISTRATE said that it was very sad to see a man of the defendant's character and honourable career in that position. On the other hand, he had been given a position of trust. He had not acted under sudden temptation, and it was impossible for him (the Magistrate) to take the course which had been suggested, under the Probation of Offenders Act. He took into account the fact that defendant had lost his position and character, and that would be a very serious punishment. He could not do less than pass sentence of four months' imprisonment in the Second Division.

The defendant said that he would take his medicine like a man. He had been stripped of his rank and decorations, but he would serve his sentence and come back to make restitution and work for his wife and family and make good.

THE COAL BILL

MR. MORRISON'S APPEAL TO LIBERALS

Speaking at a social gathering of the South Hackney Labour Party at Homerton on Saturday, Mr. Herbert Morrison, M.P., Minister of Transport, referred to the Parliamentary situation.

It would be necessary in the coming months, he said, for the Liberal rank and file in the House of Commons to make up their minds as to their general attitude towards the Government. What the Liberal Party had got to decide was whether they desired some years of constructive legislation in the interests of the people or whether they desired to make this impossible by alliances with the Conservative Party on particular occasions. The second reading of the Coal Bill was a case in point. The present Government had faced up to the difficulties, and had presented not a final measure but a Bill embodying necessary first steps for the reorganization of the mining industry. Even if it were admitted that Liberal criticisms were sound—which he certainly did not—there would be opportunity to amend the Bill in Committee, so that there was no justification for the Liberals voting against the second reading unless it was from a deliberate desire to combine with the Conservatives for the purpose of defeating the Labour Government, which was the only possible progressive administration. While he could not answer for Mr. Lloyd George and one or two others, he could not believe that this was the purpose of the Liberal rank and file.

The political outlook for the Liberals was in any case one of the greatest difficulty, because the country was steadily getting back to the two-party system. If, however, there was any hope for the Liberals at all, it was not by acting as the cat's-paw of the Tories, but in sharing the credit which would come to those at the next election who had cooperated in the beneficent social and economic reforms which the Labour Government has been able to achieve in the present Parliament. If the Liberals were really a progressive party it was difficult to see what purpose there was in voting against the second reading of the Coal Bill, for this opened to them the charge by Labour members that they had voted against a reduction in the miners' working day and the setting up of a national wages board.

COAL FOR INDUSTRY

LORD LONDONDERRY, speaking at Seaham Harbour (Durham) Conservative Club on Saturday, said the Government's Coal Mines Bill was a very bad Bill indeed. Any measure to increase the price of coal to the consumer could not be of benefit to the people of this country. He would qualify that by saying that the sheltered industries were capable, perhaps, of paying more for their coal than they had been required to pay in the past. When they thought of the coal trade as a whole, it was abundance that was required, it was the furnishing of our industries, which had to face foreign competition, with the cheapest possible fuel. If they were called on to spend their resources in paying for fuel, they would be unable to compete with other countries in the markets of the world.

THEFT OF MAILS AT BRISTOL

BAG TAKEN BEFORE CHRISTMAS

A mail-bag robbery at the Temple Meads Joint Station, Bristol, a fortnight ago, was revealed on Saturday. The Bristol Post Office authorities declined to make any statement either in confirmation or denial of the report. It is understood that the robbery took place on No. 1 down platform, at a time when the station was more or less deserted. One bag was stolen. It is believed to have contained packages from banks to the value of some thousands of pounds. It was being transferred from one platform to another at the time.

Apparently the thieves took the bag on to the bridge over the river, took out the packages which appeared to be of value, and then threw the bag over the bridge. It was afterwards seen by a railway detective, who climbed under the bridge and retrieved it from a girder on which it had lodged.

An official at the General Post Office, London, stated:—"It is true that a robbery of mails took place at Temple Meads Station just before Christmas, but we have no further information. I cannot say what is the value of the missing mails."

THE FUTURE OF AIRSHIPS

Mr. F. Montague, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air, speaking at the fourth annual dinner of the Luton Labour Club on Saturday night, said a great deal of money had been spent on airships, though not nearly so much as had been reported in some quarters. America had spent a great deal more money on the construction of airships, thereby showing her faith in the development of the science. The R 100 and the R 101 were largely experimental even now. The result of the tests of the R 100 and R 101 had been simply wonderful from the standpoint of the science of flying. He believed there was a great future for airships, for they had found that airships could do work that aeroplanes could not do. They would take all kinds of commerce for transit which could not be carried in aeroplanes. He did not think the money spent on airships had been wasted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2 10s. conscience money.

ROUND THE SHOPS

BARGAINS AT THE SALES

FURNITURE AND FURS

A number of well-known firms begin their sales to-day and are offering exceptional bargains in fashion goods and furs as well as household needs and furniture. A notable feature of many sales is the big reduction in furs, which are offered in the finer qualities at unusually low prices. Only good furs are an investment, as poorer qualities, which look well for a time, rarely last longer than the season in which they have been purchased. Fine furs can be remodelled for several seasons as fashion changes.

There are opportunities to re-stock linen cupboards and to secure the small necessities of the home which during the year run away with a good deal of money when renewals are put off. There are very few things on which savings cannot be effected during the coming weeks, and the sale catalogues are being carefully studied; but in most houses there are bargains not to be found in the catalogues, which have been drawn up some time ahead, and these await that personal search which results in some of the best bargains.

HARRODS, Brompton-road, are concentrating on remarkable values in their one-week sale beginning to-day, for which 85 per cent. of the goods on sale are of British manufacture. Heavy post orders already show the confidence of the country customers in the values offered in the catalogue, and the windows have been a source of attraction over the week-end, with their varied collections of bargains for personal and household needs. There are big reductions in all departments. In the men's section there are reductions in sports suits, which are 87s. 6d., reduced from 5gns. and 6gns.; cardigans at 15s.; crêpe de Chine handkerchiefs at half-price; and bargains in socks, underwear, hats, and accessories. School outfits for boys and girls show substantial reductions. There are articles in silverware and cutlery at half-price, and canteens usually 84s. are at 70s. in stainless cutlery. There are dinner and tea services at half-price, and also half-price offers of English crystal. Every material need can be met at a sale price during the present week.

BRADLEY'S, Chepstow-place, begin their sale to-day. The interest in this event is always great, and as this year reductions are made on a very drastic scale, particularly in the fur departments, where there is only one sale during the year, and where all the bargains are single items, the desire to secure the values offered is considerable. There are model gowns reduced from £40 to seven guineas, and there are day and evening gowns at a third, fourth, or fifth of their original prices. Model tailor suits, some fur trimmed, vary from a half to a third of their original cost, and are made with short, three-quarter, and long coats, according to the style and material. A few tweed jumper suits are at 3½ guineas, and a number of redingotes in different colours are being cleared at from 4½ to 10 guineas. There are many bargains in millinery at half-price and less, and there are a number of pull-on felt hats trimmed with petersham at 18s. 11d. All the lingerie is at bargain prices.

REVILLON FRÈRES, Regent-street, are holding a sale of their fine-quality furs in their exclusive models from to-day until January 17. These beautiful wraps and coats represent an unusual opportunity to effect savings in the purchase of winter furs. This is the only sale of furs in this house during the present year, and should be noted by those who appreciate the finest skins at much reduced prices.

PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, begin their sale to-day. Many of the sale items were only marked down on Saturday morning, and everything offered in the sale is regular stock remaining from the season's goods. In the millinery department, on the first floor, all the model hats which have been 10 and 12 guineas are marked at £5, and the entire stock of smart felts, some with chenille crowns, are at half-price. There are sports hats and hats for many occasions in great variety in felt and velvet and panne at 5s., 10s., 15s., and 20s. A few straws useful for those going South are reduced to £2, 30s., and £1. Hosiery, gloves, shoes, and all accessories are at sale prices. There is no catalogue at this house, and the shopper has golden opportunities of finding unexpected bargains.

DEBENHAM AND FREEBODY, Wigmore-street, begin their 12-days' sale to-day. There are notable reductions in all the fashion departments in their exclusive stocks. In the knitwear department there are bargains in model suits and there are a number of three-piece suits originally 5½ to 15 guineas, which are now 6½ guineas. Others which have been 6½ to 8½ guineas are 94s. 6d. and 79s. 6d. Coats and sweaters for sports wear are at big reductions and there are useful matching coats and jumpers for wear with sports skirts at 29s. 6d. each. During the sale the entire stock of rich silks, brocades, and velvets will be at low prices, and there are many at half-price. Handblock printed crêpe de Chines, crêpe satin, and mousseline de soie in small and medium designs in wide widths which have been 10s. 9d. to 18s. 9d. are now 5s. 9d. to 12s. 9d. In the woollen and cotton dress material department there are exceptional bargains; fancy French novelty fabrics, originally 9s. 11d., 10s. 9d., 12s. 9d., and 15s. 9d. a yard, are now 4s. 11d., and there are 600 yards of Rodier printed tuslikasha on a variety of coloured grounds, suitable for dresses, jumpers, or scarves, originally 15s. 9d. and 21s. 9d. a yard, now marked at 8s. 11d. All the season's designs in Cumberland homespuns, originally 21s. 9d. a yard, are 12s. 6d. a yard, and there are exclusive French and Swiss woven and embroidered cotton voile and organdi at 4s. 11d. a yard. There are many special bargains in gloves, such as real deer skin at 8s. 11d. Many fur, woollen, and lined gloves have been greatly reduced, and some are offered at half-price.

THE ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Victoria-street, begin their sale to-day with excellent values throughout their many departments. There is a collection of fur-lined coats at half-price to clear, some of which are at £5. Exceptional bargains are to be found in clearances of limited quantities of goods, which are at very low prices in the fashion and household sections. In the curtain departments there are many single tossed pairs of lace curtains at half-price, and there are offers of artificial silk, slub repp and artificial silk and cotton damask by the yard at half-price. In the children's departments parents will find reductions in boys' and girls' clothes, which should be useful in fitting out returning school children.

THE LOUVRE, Oxford-circus, begin their sale to-day and continue it for three weeks. There is a clearance of model gowns from well-known Paris houses, which have been 15gns. and are now 6gns.; these include both day and evening clothes. There are a collection of afternoon dresses at 35s. each, and a special offer of a leatherette coat, warmly lined, at 15s. 11d., and bargains in day and evening shoes at 15s. a pair, in brocades and kid. Bedroom sandals and mules are at 8s. 11d., and there are real lizard shoes at 25s. a pair.

DICKINS AND JONES, Regent-street, have some special bargains this week in their small ladies' department. There is a collection of dresses and jumper suits in various materials, such as printed velvets, crêpe de Chine, and georgette and tweed at 79s. 6d., which have been six guineas and are in a number of useful sizes. Another collection is of evening gowns, many of which are at half-price; in this group there is a purple net, a black fishnet with a spangled coat, several flowered taffetas, and some in printed materials. Among the coat bargains are some reduced from six guineas to 73s. 6d., and outstanding bargains are smart two-pieces at 7½ guineas reduced from 11½ guineas.

SELFRIDGES, Oxford-street, have some special offers this week in their sale. In the knitwear section there are three groups of jumpers and cardigans at 10s., reduced from 15s.; at 14s. 11d., reduced from 39s. 6d.; and at 20s., reduced from 49s. 6d. There are also some notable bargains in two-piece and three-piece knitted suits. A large purchase of Italian shoes has been made and these are all at 9s. a pair; they were made to sell at 21s. to 30s. a pair and cover a wide range of styles for out-of-doors and indoors.

MARSHALL AND SNELGROVES, Oxford-street, are having a linen week beginning to-day, the second week of their sale. There are half-price offers of hand-embroidered linen sheets, which are 27s. 6d. each for the single bed size and 33s. 6d. each for the double bed size. Irish linen hemstitched sheets are 27s. 9d. a pair for the size 2 yards by 3 yards and 38s. 9d. for the size 2½ yards by 3 yards. Household cloths and towels of all kinds are at big reductions.

D. H. EVANS, Oxford-street, begin their sale to-day and continue until January 18. There are bargains in all departments, and in the lingerie department there are special values in Pesco, Wolsey, and Vivella garments, and in silk underwear. Their first remnant day will be January 10, and even-money bargain day will be January 15.

RURAL BEAUTY AND HOARDINGS

MESSRS. ENO'S DECISION

Support for the movement for protecting the countryside from disfigurement by abuse of advertising signs is given by a decision communicated to the Council for the Preservation of Rural England by the well-known firm of J. C. Eno, Limited. The company, by a resolution passed at a recent meeting of the board of directors, has directed the advertising department that posters or outdoor signs should not be placed where they would spoil, or tend to spoil, the beauty of their surroundings.

Mr. H. G. Griffen, the secretary of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, states that the action of the firm follows closely the decision by Shell-Mex, Limited, to remove any of their signs which may be a disfigurement. The attitude to this problem displayed by two such well-known companies, he adds, deserves the widest publicity.

While there is nothing quite so hideous in Great Britain as the continuous lines of advertisement hoardings and signs which are strung by the sides of the coast roads of the French Riviera, this form of rural disfigurement has become much too common in our own country. The defacement of beautiful roads has been made worse in the last few years by garish petrol-filling stations reinforced by hoardings which inform motorists that they are approaching an installation of pumps. Agitation against injuries to beauty has brought some response from time to time. The Dunlop Rubber Company six years ago decided to renounce approximately 6,000 wayside signboards, and at the same time Shell-Mex, Limited, and the Anglo-American Oil Company also decided to remove road and field signs of an exclusively advertising character. Other firms may have been deterred from using advertisement boards in country districts by the public expressions of indignation at their interference with natural beauty. But there is much that calls for removal, and it may be hoped that the resolution adopted by J. C. Eno, Limited, will be followed by other firms.

Since 1907 local authorities have been permitted to issue by-laws to deal with the nuisance, and the Advertisement Regulation Act of 1925 empowered the same authorities to make more extended by-laws to prevent disfigurement. In many areas no use has been made of these powers, and Lord Hunsdon, speaking in the House of Lords in 1928, said that new advertisements were appearing even in districts where by-laws had been made. Authorities, it is to be regretted, are often slow to act.

WOMAN PLAYWRIGHT'S DEATH

OVERDOSE OF NARCOTIC DRUG

An inquest was held at Kensington on Saturday on the body of Mrs. AGNES CROYSDALE, 47, a playwright, of St. Albans-mansions, Kensington Court-place.

Mrs. Gibbons, a sister of the dead woman, said that Mrs. Croysdale had had two plays produced and a third accepted. She had suffered for a long time from sleeplessness brought on by irregular hours of rest due to her hard work as a playwright. A doctor had prescribed sleeping draughts, but a phial found beside Mrs. Croysdale at the time of her death was not ordered by him. Mrs. Gibbons added that her sister's husband, a dye works proprietor, was abroad a good deal. He was in London at present. Though on good terms with his wife, he did not live with her.

Mrs. Brewitt, who worked for Mrs. Croysdale, said that she bought a phial from a chemist in High-street, Kensington. "I gave the phial to Mrs. Croysdale, and on it was marked that the dose was half a teaspoonful. While I went to get some water for her to take the dose in she tipped up a whole tablespoonful. She was soon asleep, and I spent the night with her. I did not ring for a doctor until 8 the next morning."

The CORONER.—Your common sense should have told you that it was a dangerous thing for her to take all that amount when you knew what the dose was.

Dr. R. M. Bronte said that the phial was labelled "Somnifaine." This was a hypnotic and, taken in large doses, a poison. Somnifaine, however, was not scheduled. The phial held 12 times a fatal dose.

The CORONER.—Do you think that this drug should be placed under restrictions?

Dr. Bronte.—Yes, I do. I think these drugs should all be more restricted, but as fast as one is placed on the schedule, another is manufactured.

The chemist, William Chapman Inman, of Kensington High-street, said that the drug was under Part I. of the Poisons Act. It was necessary to record a sale of the drug in a book, but in this case the record had not been made.

Mrs. Gibbons, recalled, said that her sister had often taken more than the prescribed dose.

The CORONER recorded an open verdict, and said that he was not satisfied as to the motive for taking the overdose, whether suicide was intended or whether it was merely an act to induce sleep.

THE PAISLEY CINEMA DISASTER

TOTAL OF RELIEF FUND NOW £4,000

The task of interring the bodies of the children killed in the Paisley cinema disaster was completed on Saturday, when eight children were buried in the town cemetery at Hawkhead.

The relief fund on Saturday reached a total of £4,000. The majority of the children still under treatment in the Royal Alexandra Infirmary were due to return to their homes during the week-end.

There were moving scenes at Hawkhead Cemetery on Saturday. Crowds gathered from far and near to view the graves of the children and deposited wreaths, which were piled several feet deep on every grave.

References to the cinema disaster were made in all the churches. At Sherwood Church, with which the boy James Johnstone was associated, special mention was made of his courage in re-entering the cinema to save a little girl, thereby losing his own life.

ANCIENT BOAT BUILDING

BEGINNINGS IN EGYPT

The Christmas lectures on "How Things were done in Ancient Egypt" which are being delivered in connexion with the Royal Institution of Great Britain by Mr. S. R. K. GLANVILLE (of the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, British Museum) are adapted to juveniles; but the audience which listened on Saturday afternoon to a description of the boats that sailed on the Nile in prehistoric and historic times was not wholly youthful. As the Royal Institute buildings in Albemarle-street are in course of reconstruction the lectures are at the Institution of Electrical Engineers.

Having spoken of the historic importance of the Nile to Egypt, the lecturer described how the ancient Egyptians built their boats, at first of bundles of papyrus lashed together and later of wood, mostly acacia, cut in short lengths and arranged brickwise. By picture and model, he showed how there evolved out of the primitive boats, though these continued to be used, barges in which cattle crossed the river, and seagoing vessels, moved by oar and sail, in which voyages were made in the Mediterranean. Wood for building seagoing ships, it was explained, had to be found abroad, mostly in Lebanon, as Egypt was poor in timber. Pictures, derived from ancient Egyptian sources, showed carpenters boat-building and men fishing and hunting fowl from their primitive craft. The lecturer explained with lantern slides the construction of the larger barges, such as those used by Egyptian potentates long before the Christian era, and the funerary boats in which the dead were conveyed to burial. After the lecture the audience inspected models of the boats and of tools used by the ancient boat-builders.

PRESS CLUB CHILDREN'S PARTY

At the annual children's party at the London Press Club on Saturday a number of orphans of journalists were present as guests of temporary "uncles" in the club. A message was received from the King and Queen thanking the children for a telegram of greetings and wishing them all a very happy New Year. Among those who entertained the children were Miss Lilian Davies, Mr. Robert Loraine, Mr. George Jackley, Naughton and Gold, and Mr. A. B. Payne.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S NEW LINE

WIMBLEDON-SUTTON LINK OPENED

The electrified extension of the Southern Railway linking Wimbledon and Sutton was opened for passenger traffic yesterday. The service worked smoothly, and it is stated that trains were punctual. Sunday traffic is not very heavy, and the line will be more thoroughly tested to-day, when there will be trains running to and from Holborn Viaduct and St. Paul's stations every 20 minutes during business hours and every half-hour at other times.

The value of the extension for passenger traffic will increase with the development of the St. Helier, Sutton Common, and Sutton West districts. From St. Helier Station, which serves the new London County Council estate, St. Paul's is reached in 34 minutes.

The service will be worked between Holborn-viaduct and West Croydon in both directions, connecting at Sutton with Victoria and at Wimbledon with Waterloo. The new piece of line is 5½ miles long, and there are six new stations. Work on the section began in October, 1927, and 24 bridges had to be built, including three foot bridges. The trains will be made up of eight coaches, giving room for 112 first-class and 540 third-class passengers. Cheap weekly, monthly, and quarterly season and cheap day-return tickets will be available.

TAXES INSPECTORATE

PROPOSED NEW GRADE OF "EXAMINER"

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

The Board of Inland Revenue has under close consideration alternative schemes for the regrading and reorganization of the tax inspectorate staff, which have been put forward by the Association of Inspectors of Taxes, which represents the inspectors, and the Association of Officers of Taxes, which represents the taxes clerical staff.

The Inspectors' Association has submitted to the Board proposals for the introduction of a new grade of "examiner," which would be superior to the clerical staff, and would perform (under the direct supervision of the inspectorate) the less intricate work now undertaken by the inspectors. This new grade would correspond very closely to the executive classes in other departments and would be organized in two classes, a junior class with a salary of £100-£400 (basic), and a senior class on £400-£600 (basic). Recruitment would be partly by open competition from the executive class examination and partly by promotion from the taxes clerical staff.

The Association of Officers of Taxes proposes that the existing grades of tax clerk (£52-£180 basic) and tax officer (£200-£250 basic) should be merged in a single grade with a maximum of £300 (basic), and considers that the higher clerical grades are capable of undertaking increased responsibilities.

The Board has been conducting prolonged investigations with a view to ascertaining whether there is actually a substantial deficiency in the number of inspectors, and, if so, whether any part of the work of the inspectors could suitably be delegated to a junior grade.

UNUSUAL SHIPBUILDING FEAT

VESSEL CUT IN TWO

The unusual feat of cutting a vessel in two in order to lengthen it was successfully accomplished in the Alexander graving dock, Belfast, on Saturday, by Messrs. Workman Clark and Co. The vessel is the La Marea, a ship of 3,689 tons, owned by the United Fruit Company, and employed since her construction at Birkenhead in 1924 in the passenger and fruit carrying trade between the United States and the West Indies.

The La Marea arrived in Belfast some weeks ago to have her Diesel electric machinery replaced by turbo-electric generators. This necessitated the lengthening of the vessel by almost 30ft. The cutting of a ship in two and building in a new portion is not unprecedented, but is very rare.

News in Brief

Mrs. Elizabeth Hasler, of South Primrose-hill, Chelmsford, is 104 to-day. She had her hair bobbed when she was 102.

Harold Ryder, 14, of Atkinson-street, Stourton, who had just begun work with the Middleton Brick Making Company, was trapped with his head in a hoist on Saturday and killed.

Five persons were injured in a collision between a motor-omnibus and a light locomotive on the Slough trading estate last night, and the front of the motor-omnibus was completely smashed.

The Grand Jury at Middlesex Sessions on Saturday threw out a bill against Thomas Mullins, 22, a cook, who had been committed from Wealdstone on a charge of shopbreaking and theft at Wembley.

While flying from Stag Lane Aerodrome on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Reginald Brie, a reserve flying officer, made a forced landing at Aldenham, Herts, and crashed into a tree. The machine was wrecked, and the pilot was treated in hospital for shock.

The owners of the extensive slate quarries in Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire have made an agreement with the Quarrymen's Union by which, owing to trade depression, the workers all receive a reduction in wages of 8d. a day, beginning to-day.

When the Aberdeen trawler Alnmouth arrived at Aberdeen on Saturday it was reported that David Martin, 60, the engineer, was missed the previous morning when at sea. A search was immediately made for him, but no trace could be found.

William Lewis Bott, 28, of Kingston, Jamaica, charged on remand before Mr. Fry at Bow-street Police-court on Saturday with being concerned with another man in fraudulently incurring a debt of £24 16s. at the First Avenue Hotel, High Holborn, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Archie George, 27, of Manchester-road, Warrington, a clerk in the borough treasurer's department, was remanded at Warrington on Saturday charged with embezzling sums of £17 and £2, the moneys of the Warrington Corporation. The Town Clerk said that a large amount was involved. George was allowed bail.

While a children's party was in progress at Wimborne House, Arlington-street, W., on Saturday a fire broke out in the boiler-room in the basement. News of the outbreak was kept from the children, who continued their games, and the household staff had nearly put out

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS IN BUSINESS (VII.).

WAITING FOR INSTRUCTION.

By CALLISTHENES.

A Public School Boy after commendable perseverance got an interview with a Fleet Street Editor and asked him for a job. "What can you do?" asked the Editor. "I can do what I am told," said the Public School Boy. "That's no use to us," said the Editor. "The pavement of Fleet Street is crowded with men who can do that."

This little dialogue is characteristic of the Public School Boy arriving in business. He thinks that "Play the game" applies not merely to the spirit of his work but to its form. He thinks that he will be assigned to a place in the Organisation as he was assigned to a place in his football team, where he will know exactly what to do, where the referee will see he does it right and the captain or the coach will see he does it well.

He may be willing to work hard, but wants to be assigned to a position and have its rules explained to him.

His school work has tended to produce the same sort of disability as his school games. His typical work has been to construe a passage, to make a calculation to which there was always an exact answer. He has consulted authorities.

Commerce is different from all that. Only to a small and minor extent does it consist of positions that can be satisfactorily filled by exact obedience to exact instructions. He may make a second-rate barrister by an exact knowledge of authorities and precedents. He may do good work in the Church by obeying his Bishop and studying doctrinal authorities. Lack of originality will not cripple him in the Army.

But in Business he must be ready to direct his own effort. More often than not he will have to make his job rather than to pick up one ready made.

In Business to be creative is more important than to be well disciplined. Initiative is more important than a knowledge of the authorities. A man should have the team spirit, but not the team mind.

When this becomes obvious, as in pioneer work on the fringes of civilisation, the Public School Boy is excellent. He must learn to show initiative just as promptly in the more restricted and complicated circumstances of modern Commerce.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

Will you help this Baby and his 7,999 brothers and sisters?

8,000 children being supported.

Will you feed one of these children for ten days in the New Year?

10/- will do this.

Cheques and orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

Enos
105, MOUNT STREET, W.1
WINTER SALE
THIS WEEK
GOWNS — HATS — LINGERIE
TEA GOWNS & SPORTS CLOTHES
Many Small Sizes for Slim Figures
ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE REGENT STREET
"TEMBI"
A STORY OF THE JUNGLE BY CHERRY KEARTON
"Each sensation greater than the whole of 'Chang' put together."—Sunday Pictorial
Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN"
(SILENT FILM)
DAILY AT 2.30, 5.30, 8.30 BOX OFFICE 10-10 MAYFAIR 2330

The aristocrat of drinking waters
Perrier

Entertainments

THE THEATRES

WEEK OF REVIVALS

After the curtain falls on the performance of *The Sleeping Beauty* at Drury Lane this evening the traditional Twelfth Night ceremony of cutting the Baddeley Cake will be undertaken by Mr. C. M. Lowne in the presence of the company. Robert Baddeley, the original Moses in *The School for Scandal*, left the revenue of his house in Surrey for the support of an asylum for decayed actors and

One hundred pounds three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities which produce three pounds per annum to purchase a Twelfth Cake, wine and punch, which the ladies and gentlemen of Drury Lane Theatre are requested to partake of every Twelfth Night.

After a very successful run *Love Lies* is to be withdrawn from the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, January 18. The full company will play for a week each at Golders Green, Streatham Hill, and Lewisham, and then visit Liverpool, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, and Birmingham. Mr. Laddie Cliff's next production at the Gaiety will be *Darling, I Love You*, which has already been presented outside London, and in which the leading players are Mr. George Clarke and Miss Vera Lennox. While the withdrawal of *Love Lies* means the temporary absence from London of Mr. Stanley Lupino, another member of the Lupino family, Mr. Lupino Lane, has recently returned from Hollywood to take up a leading part in the new musical play *Silver Wings* and to produce films in this country.

This week is a week of revivals in the London theatres. To-night at the Savoy *The Pirates of Penzance* and *Trial by Jury* are being revived for the last week of the first portion of the Gilbert and Sullivan season, and at the Court Theatre the Macdona Players are to present *Man and Superman*, with Miss Rosalinde Fuller and Mr. Esme Percy in the leading parts. To-morrow evening at the Vaudeville Theatre Mr. Archibald de Bear is reviving Mr. Reginald Berkeley's popular War comedy *French Leave*, with Mr. Charles Laughton in the principal part.

Mr. Lee Ephraim proposes to introduce a new experiment in musical comedy production to the West End before Easter. Believing that there is a large body of playgoers who like early entertainments, that the present musical comedy is too long, and that it will be the most effective way of meeting the competition of the talking films, he has decided to present a new musical comedy at one of the larger theatres twice nightly. The performances will begin at 6.30 and 9.0, and the prices of seats will range from 2s. to 8s. 6d.

It was recently announced that Mr. Ivor Novello's *Symphony in Two Flats* was to be presented in New York with the original company at the end of the London run, but it does not look as if the visit will take place before the autumn. Arrangements have now been made to transfer the play from the Apollo back to its original home, the New Theatre, on January 30.

Miss Olga Lindo is leaving for South Africa in the Windsor Castle on Friday. Her repertory of plays will include *Her Past*, *The Stranger Within*, *The Fatey*, *The Constant Nymph*, and *A Private Room*, the one-act play by Sir Arthur Pinero, in which she appeared during the last Grand Guignol season. Miss Lindo will be back in London in a new production in the autumn.

Typhoon was withdrawn from the Duchess Theatre on Saturday night, and its place will be taken from this evening onwards by *The Man at Six*, which has been played during the Christmas season in the afternoons only. Arrangements had also been made to withdraw *The Last Enemy* from the Fortune Theatre on Saturday, but during the past few days business has shown a marked improvement, and it has been decided that the run shall be continued. A number of alterations have been made in the play since the first performance.

The 200th performance of *Bitter Sweet* will be given at His Majesty's Theatre on Thursday. Mr. Hamilton Deane has fixed February 10 for the first performance of *Frankenstein* at the Little Theatre. At the Lyric Theatre this evening Miss Marie Ney will take over the part in *Murder on the Second Floor* originally played by Miss Nora Swinburne.

ENGAGEMENTS THIS WEEK

TO-NIGHT.—*The Pirates of Penzance*, Savoy; *Julius Cæsar*, Scala; *Man and Superman*, Court.
TO-MORROW.—*La Finta Giardiniera*, Scala; *French Leave*, Vaudeville.
WEDNESDAY.—*Illusion*, Everyman.
FRIDAY.—Four one-act plays, Players Theatre.
SUNDAY.—*The Devil*, Arts Theatre.

THE FILM SOCIETY

RUSSIAN FILM OF THE COMMUNE

New Babylon, the Russian film of the Paris Commune, which was shown by the Film Society yesterday, fails as a film from too great a use of film "tricks," and misses its propagandist aim through over-emphasis.

If all who took part in the Commune of 1870 had been Communists; if it were conceivable that Frenchmen defending Paris should proclaim themselves no Frenchmen; and if Parisians in retreat at Versailles had divided their time between eating and drinking; then the contrast between the regulars in retreat and the workmen staying by their guns might have been more effective. At first the directors, MM. Kozintseff and Trauberg, achieve their aim by a skilful interweaving of caption and scene. "Going cheap" shouts an assistant in a department store sale. "Going cheap," and the next picture is of soldiers entraining for the front. But by the time we have reached the barricades the trick has been so often used that it ceases to work.

The same fault is to be found in the excessive use of methods resembling those of Western experimenters. In place of the restraint which was the main attraction of the older Soviet films there is over-acting, wild gesture, a rapid *tempo*, and photography from all the usual unusual angles. Instead of a simple story, simply told, half-a-dozen narratives are cut into each other in a manner which can have meaning only if one accepts the Communist division between the sheep and the goats. "Shots" of the *can-can* in Montmartre are jumbled together with "shots" of a department store and of soldiers fighting. Everything is there, down to the "symbolism" popularized by *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*. And where they have taken so much of our technique, we cannot perhaps blame Russian directors for taking at the same time the picture of a luxury-wallowing bourgeoisie which is all that many of our own films can show of Western civilization. We can only regret.

AVENUE PAVILION

"THE LATE MATTHEW PASCAL"

This film has a certain historical interest for students. It is only five years old, but these years have seen rapid developments in the film world. As an example of the expressive handling of a single figure against the background of Rome it forms a basis for technical comparisons between the advanced experiments of 1925 and the methods more or less generally accepted to-day. In the movement that has so notably raised the standard of French film production M. L'Hertier is a conspicuous figure, and his direction of this film made out an obvious case for many of the changes which the movement then existed to bring about. The film is notable also for an accomplished performance by M. Ivan Mosjoukine, given when he was less well known than he is to-day. These merits apart, however, it is disappointing.

The story, which is a version of an early novel of the same name by Signor Pirandello, has an effect of ponderous emptiness. It is simple to the point of naivety. Matthew Pascal, "desiring always to be free," is destined to be perpetually entangled in human relationships. Again and again it seems to be on the verge of some devastating criticism of life, but invariably it swerves away into quite unremarkable narrative. The theme loses it all because Pascal is not one man but three. He begins as a figure of tragi-comedy, blundering into marriage with a sulky, disappointing woman. It is a quite different person who, having deserted his wife, wins a fortune on the tables at Monte Carlo and, allowing the report of his death to go uncontradicted, feels himself free to the uttermost. This Pascal is a figure of farce, whose want of a name and of papers of identity is a constant embarrassment. Then he falls in love again and, after ascertaining that his wife has a second husband, marries. This second marriage comes not as a stroke of irony but as the expected consummation of a romance. The connexion between the romantic of the last phase and the young Pascal who desired so ardently "to be free" is so slight that we hardly notice the difference between what he does and what he meant to do. But many of the scenes are rendered with delicate, imaginative expertness, and the acting of M. Mosjoukine is never dull.

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

FINAL ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, JAN. 4

The ninth and final round of the Hastings Chess Congress was played today, only one or two games, on which prizes depended, going beyond the morning session.

The MAYOR OF HASTINGS presided at the final meeting in the Town Hall, when the prizes were presented by Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell. The cup which Lady Margaret Hamilton-Russell has given to the International Chess Federation for the Women's Championship of the World was presented to Miss Menchik. A vote of thanks to the Hastings Corporation for their support of these congresses was proposed by Señor J. R. CAPABLANCA, and seconded by M. G. MAROCZY. Señor CAPABLANCA said that the number of young players in the Premier Reserves Tournament was a notable feature, full of promise for the future.

The chief interest in the last round of the Premier Tournament was the defeat of W. Winter in 17 moves by Dr. M. Vidmar.

The pairings and results in the ninth round of the Premier Tournament were :—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Miss Menchik	Queen's Pawn	Sergeant	Drawn
Maroczy	Four Knights	Thomas	Drawn
Capablanca	Reti's Opening	Yates	Drawn
Price	Queen's Pawn	Takacs	Black won
Vidmar	Queen's Pawn	Winter	White won

The final scores were :—J. R. Capablanca, 6½ points; Dr. M. Vidmar, 5½ points; F. D. Yates, 5 points; Sir G. A. Thomas, G. Maroczy, E. G. Sergeant, and A. Takacs, 4½ points each; W. Winter, 4 points; Miss Menchik, 3½ points; H. E. Price, 2½ points.

By drawing all his games in this tournament G. Maroczy has set up a new record. The late C. Schlechter never got beyond 17 games out of 21.

The following were the results in other tournaments :—

PREMIER RESERVES TOURNAMENT.—Ninth Round.—Flohr drew with Koltanowski; Rellstab beat Noteboom; Vidmar, Jun., beat Winser; Reitr drew with Jackson; Tylor drew with Alexander.

Final scores :—E. H. Tylor and G. Koltanowski, 6½ points each; S. Flohr, J. Reitr, and L. Rellstab, 5½ points each; C. H. O'D. Alexander, E. M. Jackson, and D. Noteboom, 3½ points each; W. A. Winser and M. Vidmar, Jun., 2½ points each.

MAJOR TOURNAMENT.—A.—Ninth Round.—Kipke drew with H. Brown; Illingworth drew with Schmidt; Multhaup beat Landau; Mortlock beat Wenman; Berryman beat Leidi. Adjourned Game.—Seventh Round.—Wenman beat Multhaup.

Final scores :—S. Landau, 6½ points; L. Illingworth, 6 points; R. Multhaup, 5½ points; P. Wenman, 5 points; H. Brown and E. Kipke, 4½ points each; W. J. Berryman, A. Mortlock, and H. O. Schmidt, 3½ points each; E. Leidi, 2½ points.

MAJOR TOURNAMENT "B."—Ninth Round.—G. C. Brown drew with Vine; Crothers beat Powell; Ursell beat Barlow; Ewbank drew with Safran; Cross beat Dickinson.

Final scores :—P. A. Ursell, 8 points; A. H. Crothers, 6 points; the Hon. A. M. Ewbank and L. Vine, 5½ points each; F. Safran, 4½ points; Rupert Cross and Captain A. E. Dickinson, 4 points each; A. D. Barlow and G. C. Brown, 3 points each; G. W. Powell, 1½ points.

OTHER SCORES

FIRST CLASS TOURNAMENT "A."—G. Wright, 7 points; R. W. R. Clarke and Miss Musgrave, 6 each; A. H. Hart, 5½; C. Maxwell, 5; H. E. Tudor, 4½; F. B. Puckridge, 3½; Miss Abraham, 3; the Rev. C. F. Bolland, 2½; H. J. Kemp, 2.

FIRST CLASS "B."—M. Demby, 7 points; W. Barker and A. J. Goetzee, 5½ each; S. Meymott and J. H. Wise, 5 each; W. C. Wakefield, 4½; C. Bean and S. Kealy, 4 each; the Hon. A. J. Lowther, 3½; Mrs. Wheelwright, 1 point.

FIRST CLASS "C."—E. N. Fox, 7½ points; Major E. Montague Jones and G. D. Self, 6 each; C. H. Taylor, 5½; Miss M. Andrews and S. F. Dalladay, 4 each; A. H. Reeve and the Hon. F. G. Hamilton-Russell, 3½ each; Miss O. Mercklik, 3; L. A. Hanson-Powter, 2.

SECOND CLASS TOURNAMENT.—A. J. Friend, 7½ points; C. Lewis, 6½; F. M. Turner, 6; T. Moody and H. W. Tidball, 4½ each; H. Collins and Captain H. W. Heneage, 4 each; E. R. Pigrome, 3; E. Behrndt and Mrs. Winser, 2½ each.

THIRD CLASS TOURNAMENT "A."—L. R. B. Scott, 8 points; R. Crouch, 7½; Miss Drummond, 6; D. A. Breach, J. E. Coleman, and Mrs. Fish, 4½ each; L. Banks, 4; W. F. Freeman and W. Howgrave, 3 each; C. H. Breach, none.

THIRD CLASS "B."—Mrs. Peckar, 9 points; J. S. Wilson, 8; Mrs. C. Macvean, 5½; S. H. Hanson-Powter, 5; Miss M. Bramble, and C. Goldsmith, 5 each; Mrs. Cobbold, 3½; C. Scrivener, 2; T. Gasson, 1½; L. J. Message, ½ point.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE

The results in the Christmas Congress of the London Chess League, which finished on Saturday at St. Bride Institute, E.C., were :—

MAJOR TOURNAMENT.—J. A. J. Drewitt and R. C. Griffith, 7½ points each; G. J. Warnick, 6½; W. E. Bonwick, O. H. Morrison, and M. A. Sutherland, 4½ each; Sir Richard Barnett and S. G. Howell Smith, 4 each; F. N. Braun, 2½; H. J. Reeve, ½ point.

MINOR TOURNAMENT.—H. Golombek, 8½ points; J. Levy, 8; W. Henderson and S. J. Osborn, 7½; J. Cooke, 6½; A. N. Hopkins, 6; S. J. Dennis, 5½; W. J. Yeates, 5; W. Birch and H. Vine, 4 each; F. E. Allen, 3½; R. O. Boger, none.

EVENING TOURNAMENT.—G. P. Kitchener, 4 points; C. V. Foster, 3½; J. Green, C. C. Ives, 2½; the Rev. F. Stanley, 2½; C. Williams, ½.

The tournament for the Boys' Championship of London was played in two sections, the first two in each section playing off for the first four prizes, and the second two in each section playing off for the fifth and sixth prizes. The results were :—

SECTION 1.—M. W. Alford, 2½ points, thus winning the Championship; R. M. Brown and R. Baker, 1½ each; L. C. Dove, ½ point.

SECTION 2.—S. Hood, 2½ points (fifth prize); R. Tilworth, 2 (sixth prize); D. V. Farmer, 1½; B. K. Kelly, none.

The prizes were presented on Saturday afternoon by Sir Richard Barnett.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

Adjudication of the unfinished games from the final match for the County Championship of England, 1929-30, gives the victory to Surrey by the odd point. Surrey draw on board No. 1, though here a win for Yorkshire was hoped for; draw on board No. 3; win on board No. 10; while Yorkshire win on board No. 12. The final score is :—Surrey, 6½; Yorkshire, 5½.

The unfinished games from the match between Somerset and Gloucestershire have now been adjudicated, Somerset drawing on board No. 1 and losing on boards Nos. 3, 5, and 16. Somerset lose this match by five games to 11, but, as they won the first match at Bath by 11½ games to 4½, they win their section of the Southern Union Championship by one point.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY

"MESSIAH" AT THE ALBERT HALL

The Royal Choral Society gave their customary New Year performance of *The Messiah* at the Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, under Dr. Malcolm Sargent. This is an occasion for fine choral singing rather than for all-round excellence, and on Saturday the tone of the large choir was full and steady. So far as could be judged from a seat rather too much at one side, the balance was also well adjusted. Dr. Sargent took it all at a lively pace, and, if his *tempi* were sometimes too fast for the full dignity of the music to make itself felt, briskness is, at least, preferable to the sluggishness which has too often characterized these performances in the past. A more serious fault in the conductor was his tendency to alter the pace during the progress of a movement in a way which is quite out of keeping with the style of Handel's music. There was, indeed, more nervous vitality than solidity in his presentation of the work.

The soloists (Miss Dora Labbette, Miss Olga Haley, Mr. Walter Widdop, and Mr. Norman Allin) were all adequate to their several tasks, but none of them rose above adequacy. The orchestral playing was slovenly, and the treble sometimes parted company with the bass in a way that would have disconcerted a choir less sure of its notes. There was an audience large enough to fill nearly all the available seats.

SUNDAY OPENING OF THEATRES

Mr. LESLIE HENSON, speaking on the Sunday opening of theatres at a meeting of the Gallery First Nighters' Club in London last night, said :—"As a manager I naturally welcome the idea of a packed house on Sunday as opposed to a half-empty one on Monday. As an actor I put my foot right down on seven nights a week. I would not do it for a million pounds. Life is too short and work too hard. I must have one day off for rest and recreation, but not necessarily Sunday, the most dismal day of the week, when London is just a very little brighter than Leeds. If actors are not allowed to work on Sunday then let us be fair. No one must work on a Sunday—no trams, no trains, no buses, no Press, no meals, no service of any kind."

Mr. LEWIS CASSON said that theatres should be allowed to open seven days a week, but no employee should be allowed to work more than six days a week. If the theatres opened on Sunday people would go to the theatre in a rested state and would therefore be in a more intelligent frame of mind. *Journey's End* and *The Lady With the Lamp* were first produced on a Sunday, and most of the best plays were produced on Sundays.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. HENSON, that the living dramatic stage should be accorded the same privileges as the cinematograph industry, and that theatres should be allowed to open six nights a week, to be chosen at the discretion of those responsible for the theatre, was adopted.

THE MUSICIAN'S GRAMOPHONE

BACH, MOZART, AND BEETHOVEN

The record of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto in F major as played by the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra (H.M.V., D1708-10) is, in normal reproduction, of somewhat overwhelming power and has passages in which the tone is very raw. But it is worth while to try it with a fibre or some other emollient needle; one then finds that the performance was singularly well adjusted and the alternating solo and *tutti* passages not only contrasted, but, what is more important, unified. Flute and trumpet are not instruments one would expect to hear in colloquy, but the great and the little ship rise and sink together on the ocean-swell, and that is, perhaps, their relation: from first to last the concerto illustrates Bach's noble power of cumulative tidal motion and is as restful as the sea.

We notice that Godowsky's rendering of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat (Les Adieux, L'Absence et Le Retour) was recorded in a concert hall (Columbia L2354, 5) and perhaps should not be wrong to find in that the secret of its speaking quality. A good many solo performances for the gramophone, particularly on the piano, have a stiffness of feature like that one commonly sees in a photograph; the mechanical has imposed itself upon the artist by suggestion. Here, however, everything is free; and, though the recording is in places pinched and hard, the sonata lives throughout and one can recapture in listening the kind of pleasure with which the performance must originally have been heard. This is the best reproduction we have yet heard of a great work of Beethoven for the pianoforte.

Mozart's Fifth Violin Concerto, composed on December 20, in his 20th year, was probably first played at Christmas festivities, but has no Christmas quality beyond its own youthful simplicity and radiance. Joseph Wolfsthal's rendering of it, with the Berlin State Opera Orchestra (Parlophone, E10921-4), is eminently just and quiet; the minuet-like last movement has passages of faery delicacy, and even these are enjoyed without exaggeration. To possess a performance so satisfying of so translucent a work is a peculiar luxury; for everything that it would wish to say is said at the first hearing. The performances of this orchestra have, it must be confessed, a singular finality, when their conductor suits them. The Columbia Company have recently published a record of Mozart's *Il Seraglio* Overture, brilliantly played by the Zurich Tonhalle Orchestra under Volkmar Andreae (Columbia 9892), but inferior in accuracy of phrase and truth of contrast to Dr. Weissmann's in Berlin (Parlophone E10847).

The 'cello is generally an instrument which is grateful to the recorder, but Bach's first Sonata in G which John Barbirolli has played with Ethel Bartlett for the National Gramophonic Society (133, 4), comes out as hardly better than business-like music, in spite of the tender suavities of its andante. Jelly D'Aranyi had a most exacting task with Vitali's noble and nobly decorated Chaconne (H.M.V. 9875); if the timbre of her violin is to be appreciated care must be taken to find the needle which is right for the room. Her performance is notable for its breadth and impulse; like the composer, she has made the very strictness of the form a vehicle for a delightful expression of power and freedom.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 22

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

AN ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held TO-DAY (Monday), at 8 p.m., at No. 9, Conduit-street, W.1, when Dr. Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A., will read a Paper on "Regional Planning with special reference to Greater London." The London Architecture Medal, 1928, will be presented to Messrs. Easton and Robertson, FF.R.I.B.A., and the Award on Prizes and Studentships, 1930, will be announced.
IAN MACALISTER, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ENTERTAINMENTS

BARNARDO FETE Royal Albert Hall, Sat. 18th Jan., 2.30 (all Boxes and Stalls sold). Only tickets left 3s. 1s. 3d., from 19, Stepney-causeway, E.1.

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. GROsvenor 3421.
TO-NIGHT,
FIRST PRESENTATION OF THE
"SPLENDIDE SPLENDID SHOW."
AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION.
WITH A DINNER SHOW AND A DIFFERENT SHOW AT SUPPER.
THE SPLENDIDE DANCE BAND.
EVERY DAY at LUNCHEON and at DINNER
THE SPLENDIDE QUARTET.

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Ice Carnival January 8th, 7 to 12.30 a.m. Admission, including skating, 3s. 6d. Restaurant fully licensed. Free car park. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Ger. 5064. The Leviathan of Talkies. "ATLANTIC." E. A. Dupont's masterpiece. Daily at 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. A British International Talking Picture.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. A Great ALL-TALKING Drama of Sacrifice. BETTY COMPSON in "WOMAN TO WOMAN," with George Baraud, at 12.45, 3.45, 6.45, 9.45, and Gaumont Sound News.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Ger. 8981. Premier Presentation of "THE LATE MATTHEW PASCAL," featuring Ivan Mosjoukine and Lois Moran. "Auld Lang Syne." "Autumn Mists."

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. 12-11. "SPLINTERS," All-Talking and Singing, featuring Hal Jones, Reg. Stone, Nelson Keys, and Sid Howard. Showing Daily at 12, 2.25, 4.30, 7.15, and 9.40. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CARLTON. Haymarket. HAROLD LLOYD in his 1st ALL-TALKING picture "WELCOME DANGER." World's Greatest Laugh Show! "Lloyd's Funniest Film."—*D. Mirror.* Whirlwind of Fun."—*D. News.* Dly., 2.45, 6.8.45. Sun., 6, 8.45. All bookable from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. "SO THIS IS COLLEGE." "ALL-TALKING, Laughing, Sensation. By popular demand, retained for second week. From 11.30 to 1.0, ANY SEAT (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2-11. Talking, Singing, and Dancing. BETTY COMPSON in "STREET GIRL." Estelle Brody in "Kitty," by Warwick Deeping.

LONDON PAVILION. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, and 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30. Last 3 days of MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW." TALKING. Thurs. next: RONALD COLMAN in "Condemned."

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. 2-11. All-TALKING. ALL-LAUGHING. THREE LIVE GHOSTS." (Claud Allister, Bert Mercer), 3.30, 6.30, 9.30. Preceded by Richard Talmadge in "The Cavalier."

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Continuous, 1-11. JANET GAYNOR and CHARLES FARRELL in "SUNNY SIDE UP." All-Talking and Singing. At 1.50, 4.10, 6.30, 8.55. Also British Movietone News, &c.

PICCADILLY. Regent 4506. Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Suns. 6.0 and 8.30. Hear DOLORES DEL RIO Sing in "*EVANGELINE.*" A United Artists Picture.

PLAZA. Last 4 days! All-Talking! CLIVE BROOK in "THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES," by Conan Doyle. Super Thriller! Lupino Lane in "Purely Circumstantial," "Table-Yell." Stage: 34 Mangan Tillerettes. Any seat 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Res. 7201. Fri. next, "Two Black Crows." Talking.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, Mayfair 2330. TEMBI, a story of the Jungle, by CHERRY KEARTON. Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE FIREMAN." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Box Office, 10-10.

REGAL. 12-11. All talking, all colour, singing and dancing. "GOLD DIGGERS of BROADWAY." Five times daily at 12, 2.20, 4.40, 6.55, and 9.15. Mat. prices 1s. 6d. Sats. and Bank Holidays reserved. Padd. 9011.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3715. Talking, Romance, Music. "STREET GIRL," with BETTY COMPSON. "Would You Believe It?" with WALTER FORDE (Silent). Talkie Cameo. "Peas and Cues."

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. 12-11. Bebe Daniels and John Boles in "RIO RITA" (all-talking, singing, dancing). 12.50, 3.25, 6, 8.45. Sessions commence 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.25, from which times seats are bookable. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12 and 1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Eerton & Kellick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
Evenings, 8.15. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
"TRIAL" and "PIRATES."
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN FOR SEASON.
Jan. 13 to March 22. All Seats Bookable.

SCALA THEATRE, W.1.
LONDON OPERA FESTIVAL.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30. JULIUS CÆSAR (Handel). Gwynneth Edwards, Denise Parker, Sumner Austin, Arthur Fear, Henry Wendon, Harpsichord, Boris Ord, Conductor. Gervase Hughes, Producer. Norman Marshall.
17s. to 3s. 6d. Book at Theatre (Museum 6010).

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Trop. J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. LAST WEEKS. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinées, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"A CUP OF KINDNESS."
MARY BROUGH and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. Tem. 1171. 8.30. Tu., Fri., 2.30.
"The Ghost Train" Author's Latest Success.
"THIRD TIME LUCKY."
"Roars of laughter."—*D. Mail.* "Truly comic."—*D. Sketch.*

APOLLO. 8.15. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
IVOR NOVELLO
in his two way Comedy,
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.
LILIAN BRAITHWAITE. VIOLA TREE.
Benita Hume. George Relph. Ben Webster.

BRIXTON, S.W.
CINDERELLA.
Comical Pantomime. Twice Daily, at 2 and 7.30. Seats booked 3s. 6d., 4s. 9d., 5s. 9d. Tel., Brix. 0050. Children half-price to Matinées.

COMEDY. Evgs., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978.
THE GHOST TRAIN.
Matinées, Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat., at 2.30.
SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER. HENRY KENDALL.

CRITERION. Ger. 3844. Twice Daily, 2.30, 8.30.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
POPULAR PRICES (8s. 6d. to 3s., including tax).

COURT. Evgs., 8.15. Th. & Sat., 2.30. Shaw's
MAN AND SUPERMAN.
Jan. 18, THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA. Pop. Prices.

DALY'S. (Gerr. 0201.) Holiday Season.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.15. POPULAR PRICES.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. (Museum 2176.) NIGHTLY, 8.15. All seats bookable.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
ADA MAY. IVY TRESMAND
ELSIE RANDOLPH. MARK LESTER
LESLIE HENSON
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30.

DOMINION. SUNDAY NEXT, at 7.30 p.m. A CONCERT by
JACK HYLTON AND HIS BAND,
in aid of Middlesex Hospital and Musicians' Union.
Seats, from 1s. 3d. to 5s. 9d., can now be booked. Mus. 2176.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
PANTOMIME

DUCHESS. Evgs., 8.30. (T. Bar 6888.) All seats bookable.
THE MAN AT SIX.
Mary Glynne, Dennis Neilson-Terry. (Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.)

DUKE OF YORK'S, Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS. 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
MATHESON LANG
in
"JEW SÜSS."
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EMBASSY, Swiss Cot. Pri. 2211. Daily, 2.30. Th., Sat., 8
"THE BEGGAR PRINCE."
Musical Play. Prices, 2s. 4d. to 7s. Half-price Mats.
"It is an entirely charming thing."—*Morning Post.*

FORTUNE, Temple Bar 7373.
EVENINGS, 8.30. MATS., THURS. & SAT., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
THE LAST ENEMY.
By Frank Harvey.
Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, Frank Lawton, Laurence Olivier, Carl Harbord, O. B. Clarence.

GAIETY, Evgs., 8.15, Mats., Tues., Fri., 3.30.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF
LOVE LIES.
STANLEY LUPINO. LADDIE CLIFF.

GARRICK. Tem. 8713. Matinées only, at 2.30.
PEGGY O'NEIL in
"PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING."
EVENINGS ONLY, at 8.30.
AUBREY SMITH and PEGGY O'NEIL in
"THE BACHELOR FATHER."

GLOBE. (Ger. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
"CANARIES SOMETIMES SING."
By FREDERICK LONSDALE.
RONALD SQUIRE. YVONNE ARNAUD.
ATHOLE STEWART. MABEL SEALBY.

HAYMARKET. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. Ph., Gerr. 0648. EVENINGS, at 8.15. Weds., Thurs., and Sats., 2.30.
"MR. CINDERS."
Musical Comedy. BINNIE HALE, BOBBY HOWES, ALL SEATS BOOKABLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., Wed., and Sat., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. MATINEES ONLY. DAILY, 2.15. ITALIA CONTI Production.
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Box-office (Hol. 5357), and all Libraries.

KINGSWAY. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Hol. 4032. MATS., WED., THUR., and SAT., 2.30.
"THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."

LYCEUM. PANTOMIME.
PUSS IN BOOTS.
Presented in Two Parts and Sixteen Scenes.
TWICE DAILY, 2 and 7.30.
"A FEAST OF FUN."—*Reynolds.*
Seats Bookable, 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s. 6d., 5s. (or 7s. 6d., 12s. inclusive. Temple Bar 7617.

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS. WED. SAT., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. Riverside 3012. EVGS. (ex. Mons.), 8.30. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 2.30.
THE ROSE AND THE RING.
A Musical Fantasy by CHRISTABEL MARILLIER.

NEW. (Tem. 3878) At 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
SYBIL THORNDIKE in
MADAME PLAYS NAP.
LEWIS CASSON. LAWRENCE HANRAY.

PALACE. Ger. 6834.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude

Imperial and Foreign News

SALE OF LIQUOR IN CANADA

THE BREAKDOWN OF PROHIBITION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The recent decision of the people of Nova Scotia in favour of the sale of liquor in the Province brings prohibition in Canada almost to an end. Of the nine Provinces only the small and remote community of Prince Edward Island remains dry, as it has been for many years. Of the other eight, seven have made experiments with prohibition during the last 10 years, and all have now returned to some system providing for the sale of liquor. Quebec alone never went wholly dry, and has a system of its own.

Nova Scotia has been one of the last strongholds of prohibition. But, having a long and rugged coastline with innumerable inlets in the Atlantic seaboard, it has been a happy hunting ground for liquor smugglers. That easy and profitable trade had in recent times grown so enormously that it had become a public nuisance and a menace to law and order. The people of the Province took their decision in a referendum held expressly to decide the matter. The proposal to change the law was carried by a large majority. Many people of moderate views were influenced by the desire to curb the trade of the smugglers, and they felt that the only way to do so was for the Government to take the liquor trade wholly under its control. It is now said that when prohibition was adopted in Canada the people voted for a theory, but that now they have come into line with realities.

At the same time as the referendum took place in Nova Scotia a General Election was held in the Province of Ontario, and the chief topic of discussion there was prohibition. Four years ago, after an election held expressly to decide the question, the Conservative Government, of which Mr. G. Howard Ferguson is the head, introduced the sale of liquor under Government control in the Province. The working of that system came up for review by the people at the election, and as the Government was returned to power with a greatly increased majority, it is clear that the bulk of the people of Ontario approved of what they had done.

It has yet to be seen what form of State control Nova Scotia will adopt. There are three forms of State control now prevailing in Canada. Quebec has the freest system. There liquor may be got in three different ways. There are many taverns where beer may be purchased for consumption on the premises; wines and beers may be purchased for consumption with meals in hotels and restaurants; spirits may be got only at Government stores, one bottle at a time, and for consumption only in private places. This plan has worked well in Quebec for some years, and on the whole it is probably the best.

FORMS OF STATE CONTROL

Other Provinces, such as Manitoba and British Columbia, have followed Quebec in adopting the sale of beer by the glass in restaurants and other places and allowing other liquors to be bought only under licence at Government depôts. In Ontario there is no public drinking of liquor at all. It may be purchased only under a licence, costing $2, at the depôts which are run by a commission appointed by the Government. Each purchase is recorded on the back of the licence, but quantities as large as a case of whisky or several dozen bottles of beer may be got at a time and delivered from the depôt at the purchaser's home. There are not many depôts for the sale of liquor even in the large cities, and there are large rural areas where there are none. On Saturdays it is usual to see long queues of purchasers waiting to be served. This system, like any other, lends itself to certain abuses, and at times, notably in hotels, there is some excessive drinking; but there has been a marked decrease of public drunkenness. The prices charged are not low, and the Government has made large profits, which are being devoted to such useful purposes as the building of new roads and the extension of electricity in the more remote districts of the country.

In Canada the sale of liquor is wholly under the control of the Provincial Governments, and the Federal Government could only interfere with the importation of liquor into the country from abroad or with the trade between the Provinces. In every case a bare majority of the electorate would suffice to sanction a change in policy. Practically the whole of the country, after giving a fair and prolonged trial to prohibition, has returned to the sale of liquor, but only under control of the Government. It is generally felt that the saloon has gone for ever, and public drinking, where it is allowed, is only of light beers and wines. It would probably be too much to say that any of the systems now prevailing in the country is perfect or satisfactory in every detail. But all are efforts to face facts and to prevent the growth of a dangerous section in the community which reaps enormous profits from an illegal trade.

ACROSS THE BORDER

Under the system of local option large areas of Canada have been dry for many years, and the adoption of general prohibition came about largely through the example of the United States. There is no doubt that if prohibition could be repealed in the United States as easily as in Canada there are many States which would now be wet. Some, like Rhode Island, have never voted in favour of prohibition. Others, like New York, have decided to take no part in its enforcement, and others, like Wisconsin, have voted decidedly in favour of the sale of liquor. Still, the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution would be so difficult a matter that it is generally regarded as impracticable. Other amendments to the Constitution have been allowed to lie in abeyance, and that is the case with prohibition in many districts. Canada has the advantage of being able to modify its policy to suit the wishes of the people, and it seems likely that it will continue to make experiments until a system has been worked out which will satisfy the large moderate-minded majority of the people.

Canada has attracted a great deal of tourist traffic from the United States in recent years. It would probably be too much to say that the public sale of liquor there is the chief inducement. It is one of many, and the sales among travellers from across the border are very large. The question of the transport of liquor from Canada into the United States is even now proving troublesome to statesmen and officials on both sides of the border, and is bound to become more so. Not all Canadians are willing to say that it is no concern of theirs, and the troubles which are constantly arising out of this illegal trade may one day move the people to take some definite action to eradicate it.

GENERAL SMUTS AND THE EMPIRE

"UNIQUE WORLD POSITION"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 5

General Smuts had the most enthusiastic reception of his Canadian tour on Friday at a joint luncheon of the Canadian and Empire Clubs, where 2,000 people gave him an ovation as he entered the room. He described himself as an old Boer returning the visit paid by many Canadians to his country years ago, and he felt among friends, thanks to the great freemasonry of the British Empire.

He said he was no jingo Imperialist, but, despite his past, he was a missionary of the Empire because it was the greatest agency for the advancement of human happiness. While the Empire was having its troubles all was well with it, and in Great Britain, its heart, the situation was fundamentally sound. There was no sign of decadence, but a general determination to surmount difficulties and maintain the country's unique position in the world. He felt, however, that the British people might demand a more national Government, in which all parties would cooperate to cope with the present economic stress. The British Empire had come intact through the most trying upheaval in history because it had solved, in its Empire relationships, a problem which humanity had been exploring for thousands of years. He believed that the same solution would be, in time, applied to the Indian problem, and he felt that when its history came to be written the Indian Empire would be regarded as the British Empire's most glorious achievement.

General Smuts warned his audience not to be misled into imagining that South Africa was ready to withdraw from the Empire. Its people were experimenting, but there was no real desire for secession. This was now a fluid world in which points of stability were badly needed, and the British Empire was the one firm structure which must be kept secure as a base from which the problems of the world might be tackled. Besides the Empire the two other great bases of human advancement were the United States and the League of Nations. He felt that the bonds between Great Britain and the United States were stronger than surface appearances indicated, but he was not an advocate of any combination against the world. He was confident that the League, which was in his opinion fully justifying its existence, would gradually develop the same cohesion as its prototype the British Empire—which had guaranteed the peace of one quarter of the world—and come to perform the same function for the rest of the world.

Later, in the Convocation Hall of Toronto University, General Smuts signed "The Golden Book," thereby completing the formalities connected with the honorary degree which he received *in absentia* eight years ago. In a brief address to an audience largely composed of students he spoke of the place of the universities in a nation's life.

IN PRAISE OF THE LEAGUE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 5

General Smuts returned here from Canada yesterday, primarily to attend the celebration to-day in the Metropolitan Opera House of the 10th anniversary of the League of Nations. During the day he was the guest at luncheon of 33 organizations supporting the League; attended a reception in his honour by the Bar Association, which on Friday had made him an honorary member; and was entertained at a private dinner by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

At the luncheon General Smuts warmly praised the efforts of his hosts in support of the League, and predicted the eventual success of their labour. "As sure as we sit here to-day," he said, "there will be a time when all your efforts and the cause you stand for will be triumphant all over the world. I know we cannot fail. If we failed the foundations of the world would be shaken. We must win, and we should go on fighting."

At the Bar Association reception General Smuts defended the World Court against the charge that it could not be effective without power to enforce its decisions, asserting that in that respect it was similar to the United States Supreme Court. All over the world it was the same thing: it was not the Courts but the executive authority which enforced decisions. The World Court was one of the greatest conceptions for world peace in the future and one of the most hopeful events of recent years was the signing of the protocol whereby the United States joined the Court.

The speakers at the Opera House meeting this afternoon were, besides General Smuts, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler and Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War during the War. Mr. George W. Wickersham, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, presided. Among the many distinguished persons in the audience was Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, who was the guest of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch.

RUSSIAN CROP FAILURE

DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 5

For the last few days the Agricultural Departments of the chief Republics of the U.S.S.R. have been sending to the Union Commissariat of Agriculture in Moscow demands for the introduction of emergency measures to counteract the failure of the plans for 1930, investigation having confirmed the disquieting reports noted in December. Reports from the provinces published in the Soviet Press state that the lack of preparation for the sowing campaign threatens to bring calamity.

Leading Communists, including Kalinin, have published warnings of the critical condition of agriculture, and the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party has published a decree holding the heads of local administrations personally responsible if the spring agricultural campaign should fail.

INDIAN SHIPPING CONFERENCE

FAILURE TO REACH AN AGREEMENT

DELHI, Jan. 4.—The Shipping Conference convened by the Government of India held private meetings yesterday and to-day under the presidency of the Viceroy.

It is understood that British shipping interests were represented by Sir Arthur Froom, a member of the Council of State, and Mr. Fyfe, who pleaded that the Indian coastal trade was the result of the investment and enterprise of British shipowners, and that it would be much jeopardized by Mr. S. N. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill.

Representatives of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company alleged that the present state of the Indian companies was due to methods adopted by British shipowners. They insisted on the principle of the reservation of coastal trade for Indian vessels.

The conference failed to reach an agreement. It is understood that the questions of deferred rebates and of a rate war were not discussed. The Indian delegates were dissatisfied at the absence of any provisions on the part of the Government for the progressive increase of Indian tonnage and the promotion of the interests of the Indian Mercantile Marine.—*Reuter.*

WOMAN MISSIONARY MURDERED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JAN. 5

An American missionary, Miss Hulda Stumpf, aged 63, has been found murdered in a house at the African Inland Mission station at Kijabe, 50 miles from Nairobi. Miss Stumpf had been for over 20 years with the Kijabe mission, where she acted as secretary to the head of the station. She was very deaf and lived in a small house 300 yards from the other dwelling. Her assailant was, it is believed, a native, but no arrest has so far been made.

CLOSER UNION IN EAST AFRICA

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NAIROBI, JAN. 5

The Governors' Conference on Tuesday is to discuss a long agenda of matters of common interest, the chief of which are the Customs protection policy of Kenya and the general question of the principles of railway rates, particularly whether preferential rates should be given to local products against similar imported articles. At present, "country produce rates" are in operation on the Kenya-Uganda railway in respect of certain Kenya products. It is estimated that if the distinction were removed it would mean a loss of railway revenue amounting to £40,000.

The protection policy of Kenya was fully outlined in the report of the Tariff Committee which was issued last June, in which the majority supported the retention of the principle in order to give local industries a measure of security. They also supported an East African Customs Union provided that the principle of adequate protection was retained, and favoured the continuation of the principle of the use of railway rates to encourage development. All the recommendations are qualified by the opinion that the policy should not be changed pending the consideration of the whole question of the basis of economic cooperation in East Africa. It was pointed out in the report that while protection is at present only applicable to Kenya, its success in connexion with the development of the Colony suggested the wisdom of its retention as a necessary form of assistance in the development of similar industries in other portions of East Africa. The minority report, representing Mombasa opinion, took the opposite view. Protection in Kenya is applied to dairy produce, sugar, timber, wheat, and wheat flour, and the committee recommended reductions in all except timber.

Since the publication of the report every effort made by Kenya to ascertain the opinion of her neighbours has been unsuccessful. At the last moment the elected members of the Kenya Legislature, after consultation with the president of the Association of East African Chambers of Commerce and Lord Delamere, arranged an unofficial conference, which opened on Friday at Nairobi. Lord Delamere presided, and the conference was attended by the elected members of the Legislature and planters and commercial representatives from Tanganyika, but representatives from Uganda were unable to be present at such short notice. After a frank exchange of views in private, the conference announced its unreserved acceptance of the principle of protective tariffs and of protective railway rates pending a review of the position by the Federal authority. The agreement reached by the conference embodied resolutions (1) supporting a strengthened Customs Union provided the principle of adequate protection is retained; (2) preferential railway rates; (3) the application of Kenya's principle of low railway rates for export to the Tanganyika railways; and (4) the institution of low through railway rates in East Africa in order to facilitate the marketing of local produce. This unofficial conference marks Lord Delamere's return to active politics.

The decisions of the conference will undoubtedly influence the Governors' discussions, and will probably ease not only the threatened deadlock but also the difficult personal position in which Sir Edward Grigg has been placed by the failure of the Colonial Office to adopt his suggestion of an independent chairman, for which Mr. Neville Chamberlain's name was mentioned locally.

DUTCH STEAMER WRECKED

FEARED LOSS OF FIVE LIVES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 5

Disabled by engine trouble, the Dutch steamer Hofplein, 6,801 tons, drifted during a snowstorm on to rocks on the Norwegian coast and broke in two. A boat sent out from Bergen to the ship's assistance early yesterday morning was forced back by the violence of the storm.

The captain and the crew of 36 men, mostly Dutch but including a few German seamen, left the ship in two boats. One boat containing 32 men was picked up and the inmates were landed at Aalesund. The other boat, with five men in it, apparently capsized, and it is surmised that these men, all of Dutch nationality, were drowned. Three bodies have been found.

BRITISH STEAMER AGROUND

MIAMI (Florida), Jan. 5.—The British steamer Lunula is aground six miles east of Puerto. Mexico. She has sent a wireless message stating that a tanker is standing by to render assistance.—*Exchange.*

According to Lloyd's Register the Lunula is a vessel of 6,363 tons, built at Glasgow, and owned by the Aral Steamship Company. Her port of registry is Liverpool.

FRENCH CRUISER ASHORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, JAN. 5

The Edgar Quinet, a French armoured cruiser now used as a training ship, ran aground on the rocks about 13 miles west of Oran on Saturday. There is a hole in her side nearly 50ft. in length and her engine-room is flooded. The accident is believed to have been due to fog. Her crew of 100 cadets and 800 men were disembarked last night.

* The Edgar Quinet, of 14,000 tons, is sister-ship to the Waldeck-Rousseau, and was launched in September, 1907.

PARIS ANTI-FASCIST PLOT

POLICE SEARCHES IN GENEVA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 5

Police searches in connexion with the discovery of the anti-Fascist plot in Paris have been made under the direction of the Federal Attorney-General at Geneva during the last three days. Many letters and documents have been seized in the houses of three Italian anarchists, but the three men have been left free for the present.

Special measures have been taken for the protection of the League of Nations buildings during the coming session of the Council and for protecting the foreign delegations. The Swiss frontier has been closely guarded during the past 15 days. A close watch was kept over the train of the King and Queen of the Belgians and Princess Marie José as it passed through Switzerland yesterday.

BRAZILIAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIO DE JANEIRO, JAN. 5

Dr. Getulio Vargas, the Liberal Alliance candidate for the Presidency, has opened his election campaign with a speech in which he proposed a general amnesty to ensure national peace and the amendment of the present "reactionary" laws.

Dr. Vargas said that he was in favour of electoral reform and the secret ballot. He would maintain and consolidate in principle Dr. Washington Luiz's financial policy, but not to the exclusion of modifications or improvements suggested by experience. The coffee defence scheme had failed because of decreased consumption and increased competition. Efforts should be directed towards reducing costs of production, reducing taxation, and suppressing where possible third parties.

Notwithstanding torrents of rain a crowd of 120,000 welcomed Dr. Vargas on his arrival in São Paulo from Rio de Janeiro last evening. The warmth and sincerity of his welcome in that city, his opponent's capital, surpassed all expectations.

THE HAGUE AND THE YOUNG PLAN

FRENCH SUSPICIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 5

The events at The Hague are being watched here with the closest attention, but it is evident that their immediate effect upon public opinion in Germany is being followed with even closer interest. While the reports of the proceedings are characterized by a tone of mild optimism, the comments on them reveal a nervous suspicion lest the latest German thesis should be allowed to prevail. The view that the present stage of the negotiations will at last decide who has "won the peace" may be exaggerated, but it certainly underlies much of the comment in the French Press.

The problem, now as ever, is thought to turn on the question of guarantees. An article in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* of January 3 has received the widest publicity here because it is thought to be an inspired representation of the German official attitude towards "sanctions" in relation to the Young Plan. The article (the text of which has meanwhile arrived to confirm the accuracy of the telegraphed extracts) gives the German view as being that "the solemn German promises of fulfilment are, according to the Young Plan, to be the creditors' only guarantee," and that any possible disputes are to be referred to an arbitral tribunal, to be set up on the lines of that created under the Dawes Plan. This presupposes the complete annulment of Article 430 of the Peace Treaty, which provides that "in case either during the occupation or after the expiration of the 15 years the Reparation Commission finds that Germany refuses to observe the whole or part of her obligations" the whole or part of the Zones will be reoccupied immediately. The argument is that, since the Reparation Commission is doomed to disappear, the position cannot arise, that there is no room in the Plan for the creation of a permanent substitute body, and that, in any event, in the Young Plan, the acceptance of which creates a new juridical system for the liquidation of the War, there is no place whatever for further political sanction.

This suggestion that fulfilment should for the future rest solely upon Germany's undertaking to pay is vehemently refuted in the Press of almost all shades of opinion. The French view, defined in the recent debate in the Chamber and confirmed by a division in favour of M. Tardieu's Government, is briefly reaffirmed to-day by the *Temps*. "The Young Plan," it says, "which aims at the complete and definite settlement of reparations, cannot have the effect of superseding a single clause of the treaty."

GERMAN FINANCES

Several expressions of German opinion have contributed towards a stiffening of the French attitude in the matter of sanctions, among them the Nationalist-Fascist referendum, Dr. Schacht's memorandum, and Herr Stresemann's remark that the Young Plan might perhaps be considered as good for 10 years. It is agreed that everything depends upon the good will of Germany for the success of the plan. But it is claimed for the creditors that either Germany will loyally fulfil her obligations, in which case the question of sanctions will not arise, or Germany will fail to do so, in which case the rights of the creditors remain intact. Thanks to certain utterances in the German Nationalist Press, the impression prevails that Germany has in reserve the possibility of wrecking the plan by destroying her own Budget equilibrium, or even by simply refusing to reform her financial system, without which the success of the plan is already in doubt. The control system devised by the Dawes Plan disappears, and nothing takes its place. The opinion is plainly expressed that in such circumstances the safeguard of an arbitral tribunal is absurdly inadequate.

It may well be that the conference, originally designed to register and confirm decisions already taken, may escape from the consideration of these political matters, especially in view of the limited time at its disposal. A large section of the Government's supporters, however, is already showing nervousness with regard to the evacuation of the Third Zone in the Rhineland. It is stated that, in the course of the preliminary conversations which were held here before the present conference assembled, it was arranged that Article 430 should be abandoned and that any allegation of shortcomings by Germany should be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice. But there has been no confirmation of this, and there is no sign that it would satisfy the Government's supporters in the Chamber. It is still not clear whether the French delegation interprets Germany's fulfilment as dependent upon the mobilization of the unconditional part of the Young Plan annuities or only upon the acceptance of the plan itself. But the delegation is being urged to take every care to see that none of the French rights, either in payment or in guarantees, is allowed to suffer.

GERMAN PAYMENTS TO THE U.S.

"NO SECURITY OR GUARANTEE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 5

The semi-official Wolff Agency publishes further details of the recent agreement by which Germany undertakes to pay the annuities accruing to the United States under the Young Plan direct to the United States Government and independently of the machinery for transfer and payment to be established under the plan.

The German Press lays emphasis on the fact that the agreement contains "no kind of security or guarantee," referring thus to the clause which states that "the United States Government agrees to regard Germany's loyalty and faith and credit as sole security and guarantee for the fulfilment of Germany's obligations under this agreement." Notes to be exchanged between the Governments on signature of the agreement define this clause as "placing Germany on an equal footing with the main debtors of the United States, according to the debt-funding agreements existent between them and the United States Government."

The procedure for payment and transfer established by the agreement differs in some respects from that laid down in the Young Plan. For instance, the payments are to be made half-yearly and not monthly; the United States undertakes not to capitalize the certificates of indebtedness tendered; and Germany can at any time, on 90 days' notice, postpone payment, as distinct from transfer, for 2½ (not two) years.

M. LEON DAUDET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 4

M. Léon Daudet, who returned from Brussels to Paris on Thursday after being pardoned by the President of the Republic, has defined his future attitude in his newspaper, *L'Action Française*. After declaring that he intends "to struggle more stoutly than ever," he continues:—

I find no grounds for gratitude towards the Government of the Republic for putting an end to a scandalous iniquity by ending my exile of 29 months.

SCIENCE IN INDIA

PROPOSED ACADEMY FOR UNITED PROVINCES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 5

A meeting of scientists from the universities, various other institutions, and Government Departments of the United Provinces, held yesterday at Allahabad, appointed a committee to formulate a scheme for an Academy of Sciences for the Provinces. Professor Manmohan (Lucknow) presided. The meeting discussed the possibility of starting an all-India Academy of Science, but it was agreed that a beginning should be made with a provincial organization, leaving the initiative for starting the all-India body to the Science Congress.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor, in opening the annual session of the Indian Science Congress, which is being held at Allahabad this week under the presidency of Colonel Christophers, Director of the Medical Research Institute, Kasauli, strongly advised the co-ordination of scientific research by such a body as an Academy of Sciences. He asked whether some more conscious co-ordination among research workers in the universities was not possible as an aid to those who were engaged in attempting the solution of practical problems affecting every-day needs. He was well aware that there were definite limits to the extent to which the efforts of research workers or students could be directed to these problems and that the co-ordination of their labours could not be directed from outside. It must be voluntary effort or, at most, must be advice to some academy of science which would contain authoritative representatives of all the specialized branches of scientific activity working in the Provinces. But if some form of visible co-ordination could be attempted, and it could be proved to the public that science workers were contributing at least some of their energies in the direction suggested, they would have a far more effective case in calling for that public support and private liberality on which the further progress of scientific work must depend.

AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS' DISPUTE

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 5

Representatives of the Curtiss Aeroplane Company yesterday served Major James H. Cordes, representative of the Handley Page Company, with a writ, effective for 10 days, restraining the Handley Page Company from proceeding with the dismantling, in preparation for shipment abroad, of the Handley Page entry in the recent Guggenheim safe aeroplane contest. This was a counter-action to the filing by the Handley Page Company of a suit for $300,000 [£60,000] damages for alleged infringement of its wing slot patents.

The Curtiss representatives assert that the Handley Page Company, by a Court order granted in 1921, was prohibited forever from importing aeroplanes into the United States. In stopping the dismantling of the Handley Page aeroplane at Mitchell Field they are preventing, they say, the destruction of evidence that the order has been violated. It is their purpose now to enforce the order. Part of their defence against the Handley Page suit is an allegation that their aeroplane which won the Guggenheim prize was a purely experimental machine, and that no machines of its type were to be produced commercially until the patent matters involved in the dispute were amicably settled.

UNDYING FIRES IN THE RUHR

AN INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 5

Among the troubles of the great industrial cities in the Ruhr are smouldering slagheaps, black monsters with a core of fire which defy all efforts to quench them. These artificial hills contain coal, and ignite through spontaneous combustion. They smoulder sometimes for decades, and neither water nor earth avails against them. The suburb of Alstaden, in Oberhausen, has long suffered from the fumes emitted by one, and is now trying to remove it bodily.

At Essen the slagheap of Messrs. Krupp's cast-steel works has been burning since 1914. The fire in time spread to the track of an adjacent railway line, also covered with slag. This was first realized when telegraph poles began to fall, burnt through beneath the ground. Railway sleepers were also eaten away and the rails sank. Messrs. Krupp tried in various ways to check the nuisance. Deep ditches were dug between the slagheap and the railway line and filled with water. This was unsuccessful, and in 1918 a cut 8ft. wide and 50ft. deep was made through the heap and filled with an insulating layer of clay. The clay became red-hot, but did not stop the fire.

Messrs. Krupp tired of the struggle, and, after repairing the railway line in 1925, refused to accept responsibility for further damage. A Provincial Court and an Appeal Court both supported Messrs. Krupp, since the possibility of fire was not to be foreseen when the heap was formed. Now the matter has reached the Supreme Court, which has revoked the decision of the Appeal Court and sent the case back for a new hearing. The question seems to be merely who shall repair the railway, since experts state that the fire cannot be extinguished.

THE SEARCH FOR LIEUT. EIELSON

RESCUE AEROPLANE MISSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 5

One of the two aeroplanes which yesterday left Fairbanks, Alaska, for Nome, to join in the search for Lieutenant Eielson and his mechanic, Mr. Borland, was reported missing last night somewhere between Nulato (which is 300 miles west of Fairbanks) and Nome. The United States Signal Corps wireless operator at Fairbanks, who made the report to Seattle, did not specify which machine was lost, nor did he say what had become of the other. One of the aeroplanes was piloted by Captain T. M. Reid, who was accompanied by two mechanics, and the other by Mr. Matt Niemenen, an Alaskan pilot, with whom were Major H. C. Deckard, who is in charge of the expedition for the Aviation Corporation, and a mechanic.

Messages from the icebound ship Nanuk, which is the base for the search flights of Mr. Joe Crosson and Mr. Harold Gillam, report difficult conditions. Continued snow makes flights impossible because of poor visibility. In addition, the inhabitants of the coast region are suffering from an insufficiency of food. They depend for sustenance on fish, walrus meat, and thawed mammoth flesh, but the ice is so bad that there is no walrus and very little fish.

Telegrams in Brief

Jamia-el-Arabiyah, a PALESTINE Arab newspaper, has been suspended for publishing a story of a Jewish plot to assassinate the Grand Mufti.

An ATHENS telegram says that the Courts there have given a decision dissolving the Labour Confederation for carrying on Communist propaganda.—*Reuter.*

A new postal record in FRANCE was created on New Year's Day when according to official figures just issued 12,000,000 letters and postcards were delivered.—*Exchange.*

Reuter's correspondent at MADRAS says that the Rev. S. G. Gillett, a young European missionary, went to Royapuram beach on Saturday to bathe. He was carried away by a strong current and drowned.

A fire and explosion, originating from an unknown cause, in the basement of the apartment Hotel Marguery, NEW YORK, on Friday night, led to a panic among the guests. Two persons were killed.—*Reuter.*

The French Government has decided to grant the BEIRUT Port Company £1,300,000 for the enlargement of the harbour. This action has been taken in view of the threatened competition from the projected Haifa harbour.

OTTAWA Correspondent says that Mr. Motherwell, the Minister of Agriculture, who has been dangerously ill, is steadily getting better, but it is not expected that he will be able to resume his public duties until late spring.

An omnibus full of children returning from a basket-ball game in a neighbouring town was run down by a Pennsylvanian express train near Wooster, OHIO, on Friday. Seven of the children were killed and eight injured.—*Reuter.*

Information has been received at Salisbury, Southern RHODESIA, that Sir Alan Cobham's aeroplane is "bogged" at Mpika (Northern Rhodesia) and that he has decided to abandon it. Sir Alan Cobham is on a flight from London to the Cape.—*Reuter.*

A telegram from SINGAPORE states that on Saturday two European detective inspectors, named Byrde and Macdonald, who approached a motor-car containing five Chinese suspects, were shot at and wounded, not seriously, it is believed. The inspectors returned the fire, killing two Chinese and wounding others.—*Reuter.*

Two monoplanes of Commercial Airways, Limited, returned safely to the airport at Edmonton, ALBERTA, on Friday, after concluding a round trip which had taken them 2,000 miles north to Aklavik for the opening of the first winter air mail service to the North-West Territories. Leaving Edmonton on December 8, the two machines, with another still in the North, had delivered mails to posts all along the Mackenzie basin, effecting a great saving of time compared with the service by dog teams.

GROUPING OF FRENCH AIR SERVICES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 5

The recent formation of La Société Générale Aéronautique by the association of the firms of Lorraine, Nieuport, S.E.C.M., Hanriot, Dyle, and Bacalon and C.A.M.S., has been followed by another grouping of firms even more comprehensive. The firms of Breguet, Potez, Lioré and Olivier, Hispano-Suiza, and Renault are now to be associated with the Air Union and the Compagnie Aéro Postale. The association in no way represents a fusion, since each member will retain its identity and independence, but is designed to afford a closer measure of cooperation.

The formation of such groups is in keeping with the declared policy of the Government, which is anxious to eliminate the more wasteful forms of competition and the unrelated efforts of individual firms in favour of a greater measure of cooperation. The effect of such grouping tends to be cumulative, since the competition of groups already formed forces the hands of those who have so far held aloof. One of the reasons for the formation of the new group was, in fact, the existence of the Société Générale Aéronautique.

Other Foreign News on following page

The Way to Warings—Book from any London Station to Oxford Circus. Warings is one minute's walk.

The WARING SALE

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No. B. 113—9ft. 2ins. × 5ft. 10ins. Usual Price £13. 0 SALE PRICE	£10.5	No. B.3648—10ft. 10ins. × 9ft. 11in. Usual Price £23.12 SALE PRICE	£18.10	No. B. 3629—13ft. 6ins. × 10ft. 3ins. Usual Price £32.10 SALE PRICE	£25.15
No. B. 120 — 9ft. 5ins. × 6ft. 0ins. Usual Price £13.10 SALE PRICE	£10.10	No. B.66 — 10ft. 4ins. × 8ft. 11ins. Usual Price £22.0 SALE PRICE	£17.10	No. B. 160—13ft. 6ins. × 9ft. 10ins. Usual Price £31.10 SALE PRICE	£24.17
No. B. 18 — 9ft. 2ins. × 5ft. 0ins. Usual Price £12.10 SALE PRICE	£10.0	No. B.117 — 10ft. 4ins. × 9ft. 0in. Usual Price £22.5 SALE PRICE	£17.10	No. B. 10 — 13ft. 3ins. × 10ft. 4ins. Usual Price £30.10 SALE PRICE	£25.15
No. B. 3651—9ft. 11ins. × 6ft. 0ins. Usual Price £13.0 SALE PRICE	£10.5	No. B.56 — 10ft. 5ins. × 8ft. 11ins. Usual Price £22.0 SALE PRICE	£17.10	No. B. 3633—13ft. 4ins. × 10ft. 4ins. Usual Price £32.0 SALE PRICE	£25.17
No. B.68 — 10ft. 8ins. × 8ft. 11ins. Usual Price £22.10 SALE PRICE	£17.10	No. B. 3688—11ft. 6 ins. × 9ft. 0 ins. Usual Price £24.10 SALE PRICE	£19.10	No. B. 7 — 13ft. 8ins. × 10ft. 0ins. Usual Price £30.5 SALE PRICE	£25.15
No.B.15094—10ft. 4ins. × 9ft. 1in. Usual Price £22.5 SALE PRICE	£16.10	No. B.63 — 12ft. 10ins. × 10ft. 3ins. Usual Price £31.10 SALE PRICE	£24.17	No. B. 78 — 14ft. 2ins. × 10ft. 7ins. Usual Price £35.10 SALE PRICE	£28.15
No. B. 79 — 10ft. 9ins. × 9ft. 1in. Usual Price £21.15 SALE PRICE	£18.5	No. B.15911—12ft. 9ins. × 9ft. 11 ins. Usual Price £30.10 SALE PRICE	£27.10	No. B.45 — 14ft. 10ins. × 11ft. 11ins. Usual Price £39.5 SALE PRICE	£33.0
No. B.85 — 10ft. 9ins. × 8ft. 9ins. Usual Price £22.5 SALE PRICE	£17.10			No. B.21 — 15ft. 1in. × 12ft. 0ins. Usual Price £40.10 SALE PRICE	£34.10
No. B.33 — 10ft. 9ins. × 9ft. 0ins. Usual Price £23.0 SALE PRICE	£18.0			No. B. 109 — 15ft. 6ins. × 12ft. 2ins. Usual Price £41.15 SALE PRICE	£35.10
No. B.15055—10ft. 6ins. × 8ft. 10ins. Usual Price £19.12 SALE PRICE	£17.10			No. B. 145—15ft. 4ins. × 11ft. 10ins. Usual Price £43.0 SALE PRICE	£33.10

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AFTER LAHORE

POSITION OF CONGRESS

THREE OUTSTANDING FACTS

STRENGTH OF THE MODERATES

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 5

Returning to New Delhi after a week's turmoil at Lahore is rather like stepping into a cathedral close after battling with the din of a city's traffic. There is a peaceful, almost an unreal, calm about these pink sandstone buildings and grey marble corridors, but at least they give one an opportunity for meditation and for readjustment of perspectives which had been inevitably distorted by closeness to the *Sturm und Drang* of the *Pandal* [Congress meeting tent] at Lahore.

Here in New Delhi the official mind is sane without being cheerful, serious without giving way to gloom. At the moment three facts stand out as being indisputable. First, the Government of India now knows once for all who among Indian politicians are irreconcilable and not worth wasting time over. Half-heartedness will avail them no longer, and, if force of circumstances makes them ponder over the possibility of reconciliation, the first move must come from them without reservation and without bluff. Secondly, it is authoritatively stated that the course of the Government is now clear. Order must and will be maintained without favour or leniency. Thirdly, there is no doubt that the moderates, by their frank recognition of the necessity of constructive action, have assumed a new importance in Indian politics and a new lease of life in their relations with the Government.

At this distance the throbbing of Sikh drums, the din of Moslem fireworks, and the eternal chant of "Bande Mataram" from the Congress camp grow fainter and fainter. It is possible, therefore, to sit back and review the whole situation without being disturbed by the clash of the various factions close at hand, and estimate the good and bad that is to come out of Lahore. On this beautiful Sunday morning, when the mosques and minarets of Delhi are bathed in winter sunlight, perhaps it is as well to get the bad out of the way first.

INCITEMENT TO VIOLENCE

In the first place it must be freely admitted that, in spite of all splits and walks-out, the machinery of Congress has been left in the hands of Mr. Gandhi and Pandits Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru and their friends. They have been shaken in the saddle but not unseated. They have shaped the destiny of Congress for better or worse; they retain authority over the rank and file, and they are capable of stirring up no end of trouble to serve their ends. The secessionists are still somewhat dazed. They are disorganized, groping for light, and in an uncertain position, and it is too much to hope that at least some of them will not take the easiest way and rejoin the fold.

One unfortunate result, which I have seen for myself, is that foreign observers—particularly Americans, who are apt to be hypnotized by the "colourful" personality of Mr. Gandhi—are disposed to regard the voice of Congress as the voice of India. Without doubt, however, the worst service that the Lahore Congress has done India is the frank incitement of the impressionable youth of the country to violence.

In my messages from Lahore I was able to give you some of the more violent speeches of the leaders both in the Subjects Committee and later in the *Pandal*. But with so many subsidiary conferences going on it was impossible even for official reports to record the thoroughly immoral sentiments expressed by lesser men on such subjects as the resolution congratulating the Viceroy and Lady Irwin on their escape from the bomb attack. Even now they remain like the vague memory of a bad dream, to be forgotten as soon as possible. The trouble is that they will certainly not be forgotten by thousands of young men, who absorbed them greedily.

As for the Congress Volunteers, official opinion is unanimous that the movement has gone far enough, if not too far. The movement is infinitely more militant than were the aims of the gymnastic clubs frowned on by the Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Germany after the War, and the sooner their fictitious authority to assume the functions of police in public places is taken away the better. So much for the bad, now the way is clear to look at the brighter side.

THE BRIGHTER SIDE

The first and foremost cause for silent prayer and gratitude this morning is that the hoisting of the flag of independence at Lahore with the dawn of the New Year was not followed by an outbreak either of violence in the city itself or of industrial strife in other parts of India. Both were fully expected, and for the moment both are over. I use the words "for the moment" advisedly, because there is no saying what will happen when the excited delegates return to their districts with the taste of Dr. Kitchlew's prescription for ennobling political crimes fresh on their palates.

Sufficient unto the day is the immediate thought that the leaders of Congress are divided even on the programme of carrying "independence" into effect. The split in the executive is widening rapidly. It must be a sorry blow to Mr. Gandhi's pride to admit that more than 10 days after his impassioned appeal to all members of the Assembly and of the Councils to resign their seats only four out of approximately 150 have obeyed.

Of course, there may and probably will be more, but the fact remains that the Congress leaders expected a dramatic display by all their members in the various Legislatures. Their ranks were relied on to make the appropriate gesture in accordance with the resolution bidding them to walk the plank for the sake of the good cause. Some of those hanging back frankly state their disagreement with the order, some plead their obligations towards their constituencies. The fact that the members of the Assembly draw 20 rupees daily while the House is in session has prompted cynical humourists to suggest that Congress-men in the Assembly had 20 good reasons every day for making "Revolt in the Desert" the title of their memorandum in reply.

Mr. Patel, the President of the Assembly, is in a most uncomfortable position. He is busy telling his friends that his non-party position absolves him from the Congress decree.

Far more important than the effect of the Lahore meeting on Congress itself is its effect on the whole of India. Here it is necessary to speak with some reserve, as the situation is changing from day to day. But the most conservative appreciation of the reports from the various districts shows a realignment of forces somewhat as follows:—

For independence, with all its extremist attributes, stand Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and the leaders of the left wing of the Congress Executive, and, most dangerous to the present peace of India, the vast majority of the League of Youth. Against them are many in Congress itself who will certainly come out for the Round Table Conference, even seeking nomination to it now that the intimidating atmosphere of Lahore is no longer an element in making up their minds. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, among the elders, and Mr. Kelkar, among the younger members, must command a certain measure of support. Apart from Congress, we have the National Liberal Federation declaring frankly for participation, and the Justice Party (composed of non-Brahmins of Madras as well as sections of the Bombay Presidency) following the example of the Liberals. Alongside them are the Moslems with the exception of a fragmentary minority. There is the Hindu Mahasabha, representing moderate Hindu opinion. There is Mr. Jinnah, representing himself—a politician who counts whatever his following.

Finally there are the Indian States. Their suspicion and resentment of the arrogance of a small vocal minority who claim the right to ride rough-shod over treaties with the King-Emperor, which are regarded as sacred, have been increased by the insulting remarks about the Indian rulers which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others saw fit to make. Mr. Gandhi's ineffectual efforts to erect a temporary artificial bridge between the Congress extremists and the Sikhs show how difficult is the problem of uniting forces which profess the same objective. It remains to be seen whether it will be possible to achieve the necessary decree of unity among elements who are willing to co-operate at least so far as taking part in the round-table discussions. The clear fact emerges that the overwhelming majority of Indian opinion regards the holding of that conference as taken for granted, and here lies the measure of hope for the future of the country.

THE FIRE AT THE CAPITOL

LACK OF MODERN SAFEGUARDS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5

On Friday night, two weeks after the fire in the attic of the White House offices had driven President Hoover and his executive staff into temporary quarters in the State Department, flames were seen in the attic of the old library space near the dome of the Capitol. Twenty-seven fire companies extinguished the blaze, which did no more than £600 damage.

In this Capitol attic is the "studio" of the men whose endless task it is to retouch the mural decorations of the building, and there, either by the spontaneous combustion of a bucket of oil and paint-soaked rags or by the careless dropping of a cigarette, the small blaze started. One of the painters was asleep there when it broke out, and was rescued in a semi-conscious state by the firemen, who reached him with difficulty by the narrow stairways which wind upward through the old building. These firemen worked in darkness, while outside their massed apparatus stood in the radiance of the great electric beams which illuminate the dome through the night hours. Some documents were burned for which duplicates exist. No structural damage was done, but the incident is a warning that some more modern preparation against the danger of fire should be made.

Repairs and refurnishing at the Capitol will take but a short time, but the White House blaze is more serious. It will cost at least £15,000 to set the Presidential offices in order, and it will be some weeks before Mr. Hoover sits at his familiar desk again. Meanwhile, he works in the room once used by the Secretary of the Navy, and more recently by General Pershing, whose decorations he has demilitarized for the period of his stay. Eventually, there will be a complete rearrangement of the State Department space—part whereof is still used by the Secretary of War, the Chief of Staff, and certain administrative divisions of the army—in such a way as to absorb the White House *personnel*, but the time is not yet. This will be part of the reorganization of Government Departments and must await the approval of Congress and voting of supplies.

There have been suggestions that the two small fires were the work of "Reds," and there are not wanting zealous advocates of prohibition who look on them as a Divine admonition to observe the law.

PRESS AND THE LAW

JOURNALISTS' REFUSAL TO BETRAY CONFIDENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 5

The threatened imprisonment of two young reporters of the *Rand Daily Mail* for refusing to disclose confidential information to the police has aroused wide interest here.

About a fortnight ago the *Rand Daily Mail* published articles calling attention to the drawing of an illegal lottery in the Transvaal. The writers of the articles, Mr. Louw and Mr. Cope, were summoned to give evidence at an inquiry held by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg. They explained that they had given their word of honour not to disclose the name of the hotel where the draw took place or the names of those present, and were then informed by the Public Prosecutor that under the Police Administration Act persons known to be in possession of information desired by the police could be compelled to disclose it under penalty of being committed to prison for eight days, at the end of which period, on still refusing to give the required information, they could be recommitted for a further eight days. Mr. Louw and Mr. Cope persisted in their refusal, and have been given until next Wednesday to reconsider their decision.

Meanwhile the annual congress of the South African Society of Journalists, sitting at Bloemfontein, has passed a resolution strongly protesting against any journalist being asked or compelled to "betray confidences reposed in him while discharging his duties" and pledging the Society to give all its moral and financial support in defence of a "great Press principle."

ROYAL WEDDING

ROME'S WELCOME TO THE BRIDE

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ARRIVAL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 5

The Princess Marie José will not readily forget the warmth of welcome which Rome extended this morning to its future Queen. She could not have arrived under happier conditions. Overhead was a sky of cloudless blue, and the rays of a dazzling sun that looked down upon a city lavishly beflagged in the national colours of Belgium and Italy were reflected thousands of times from the swords, lances, and bayonets of the troops lining the route from the station to the Palace of the Quirinal. Above all, there was no mistaking the genuine enthusiasm with which all classes of the people greeted their new Princess.

King Albert and King Victor Emanuel were cheered with that admiration which Fascist Italy has always bestowed upon these two "soldier Kings." Queen Elisabeth and Queen Elena were hailed with respectful homage and affection. But the real enthusiasm was reserved for the third of the State carriages, in which Princess Marie sat by the side of the Duchess of Brabant. The Princess, who was charmingly dressed in white and who carried a magnificent bouquet of pink roses, was obviously touched by the acclamation of the crowd, and smiled happily across to the Prince of Piedmont and Prince Charles of Belgium, who were facing her in the carriage. There is no doubt that the marriage is highly popular with the Italian people.

It was exactly 10 o'clock when the Royal train, decorated with the national colours of the two countries, drew up at the platform, where it was awaited by the members of the Italian Royal family. The greetings between the two parties were affectionate and brief. The customary presentations were quickly made, and then, after King Albert had inspected the Guard of Honour mounted by the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers, the 15 State coaches drove rapidly away in succession. At the entrance to the Piazzo Esedra had been erected a triumphal arch bearing upon either façade a complimentary Latin inscription. On the other side of the famous fountain of the Nereids there was in waiting the Governor of Rome, Prince Boncompagni, who made to King Albert a short address of welcome, which was briefly acknowledged.

CHEERING CROWDS

The first carriage, containing the two Kings, was the only one which halted opposite the Governor's dais. The others swept rapidly past with their clattering escorts and disappeared between the thick ranks of troops and spectators in the Via Nazionali, while the band played the National Anthems of Belgium and Italy. All along the route to the Quirinal the houses were gaily adorned with flags, streamers, and hangings, and there was an uninterrupted roll of cheering until the last of the carriages had disappeared into the Royal Palace. Even then, however, the crowd was not satisfied, and refused to disperse until the two Royal Families came out upon the balcony and bowed their repeated acknowledgments.

Meanwhile, in the Palace, the members of the Government had been formally presented to the Royal visitors. At the station the Government had been represented only by the Under-Secretaries of State. The Italian Press accounts for this somewhat peculiar innovation and departure from the ordinary procedure by stating that it was intended thereby to give greater solemnity to the presentation of the Duce and of his Cabinet colleagues to the Belgian Royal Family. According to the programme published in the Press, no further ceremony was due to be carried out for the rest of the day beyond the reception at the station of such other Royal guests as had not yet arrived. Nevertheless, it became known that King Albert and his sons were going to lay wreaths on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier and also upon the tombs of King Victor Emanuel II. and of King Humbert in the Pantheon. Large crowds accordingly assembled and cheered, not only the Royal visitors, but also the 110 Belgian War cripples who followed them to the Unknown Soldier's grave.

THE DUKE OF YORK

The Duke of York, accompanied by Admiral Brooke, arrived this evening at 7.55 by the same train which brought also Marshal Pétain. The Duke was met at the station by the Duke of Spoleto, by Sir Ronald Graham, the British Ambassador to the Quirinal, and by the entire staff of the British Embassy. After greetings had been rapidly exchanged, his Royal Highness drove away to the British Embassy, where he will stay during his visit. This evening a dinner party is being given in his honour, to which Lord and Lady D'Abernon, Colonel Nation, the British Military Attaché, and Mrs. Chilton, the wife of the British Minister to the Holy See (himself, unfortunately, indisposed), have been invited.

Although the programme may be subject to minor alterations, the engagements for the Duke of York may be taken as, roughly, the following:—To-morrow he will, together with the other Royal guests, shoot over King Victor Emanuel's estate at Castel Porziano, not far from Ostia. At night he will attend the reception in the Quirinal given to the Royalties, the Court, and the Diplomatic Corps. On Tuesday he will probably lay a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and may spend the day either in sight-seeing or out upon the Rome Golf Club. At night there is another reception in the Quirinal of the Royalties, the Court, and distinguished Italians. On Wednesday he has as yet no engagements after the Royal wedding until the evening, when there is to be a dinner party and a dance at the British Embassy. On Thursday morning there is a Royal review, and a reception at night in the Capitol by the Governor of Rome. This will be the Duke's last function, as he is due to leave Rome on Friday by the 1.35 train.

Rome was illuminated this evening with exceptional splendour and brilliance. Not only was the new system of lighting up the Colosseum, the Markets of Trajan, and other public monuments by projectors again utilized, but innumerable houses, shops, and offices had gone to endless trouble in making gay and artistic illuminations of their own.

THE INVALIDS

A bulletin issued last night stated that Lady Cavan had had a comfortable day, and that there was a slight improvement in her condition.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Watts-Morgan, M.P. for Rhondda East, is stated to be suffering from an acute attack of cardiac asthma, and will be unable to fulfil any of his engagements for several days.

THE HAGUE

SANCTIONS IN GERMANY

AN UNNECESSARY ISSUE

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, JAN. 5

The only formal meeting of The Hague Conference during the last two days has been held by the Committee on Non-German Reparations, which decided yesterday on a plan of approach to the complicated problems with which it is faced.

The work falls so naturally into two parts that the whole conference is divided into two departments working separately, with hardly any points of contact. The Italian delegation, with its interest in the Czechoslovak Liberation Debt, forms a slight bridge; otherwise only one question at the moment seriously occupies the six inviting Powers and the invited Powers in common, and that is whether non-German reparations were closely enough linked up with the Young Plan at the August session to render the application of the plan juridically dependent on the signatures of the Little Entente countries. These countries have already put in a claim for recognition of the indivisibility of the two settlements in the hope of putting pressure on Hungary, the most stubborn of the Eastern European debtors.

Of the inviting Powers, Germany naturally contends that the signatures of the six Powers would suffice for the Young Plan to be put into force, and the British and French delegates are understood to have come to the same conclusion on legal grounds. In any case, it is hardly doubtful that the Powers interested in more than nine-tenths of the German reparation annuities will find some practical way of proceeding with the plan if the smaller Central and Eastern European delegations cannot compose their differences within a reasonable time and if certain of them refuse to sign. A difficulty would be that Czechoslovak payments on the Liberation Debt might be delayed, and Italy would for a time not be covered on the 11,000,000 marks [£550,000] annuity she guaranteed to Great Britain in August.

The sub-committee of Treasury experts of the inviting Powers has been working steadily since yesterday morning collating the results of the various committees' deliberations in Paris and elsewhere since August. The experts are settling as they go along a number of small points, many of them raised by Great Britain. Some have been settled in favour of the creditor countries, others in Germany's favour, so that the sub-committee will not have many outstanding matters to submit to the full committee on German reparations.

THE BRITISH VIEW

In the background sanctions are the chief preoccupation. At a luncheon attended by four German and the four French Ministers yesterday conversation was general, but in the evening Herr Curtius, the German Foreign Minister, dined and had a long private talk with MM. Tardieu and Briand. There is none of the stiffness this time which impeded progress in August. Most of the chief delegates of the leading Powers have already met each other privately several times. Last night Herr Curtius is understood to have spoken to the French Ministers about sanctions after Herr Moldenhauer, the German Finance Minister, had sounded Mr. Snowden in the morning.

The British view is that it is a mistake to raise the issue. A procedure for the establishment of a German default has been worked out. It will probably be found to include both the special Advisory Committee under the Young Plan and The Hague Court: the Committee, summoned by the International Bank, to establish failure of payment without going into details, and the Court to decide on appeal whether the default is deliberate or not. There remain to be settled only the measures to be taken in the very improbable eventuality of a deliberate default, and in the British view that should not be necessary at the present moment. It is true that M. Briand referred in the Chamber to the sanction article (430) of the Treaty of Versailles, but it is doubtful whether the German Nationalists would have pressed for assurance if an attempt had not been made in the French Nationalist Press recently to revive the subject and credit Mr. Snowden, most unfairly, with the intention of raising it here. It is doubtful, too, whether that mischievous move was really in the interest of France. If the matter had been left alone everybody would have assumed the supersession in practice of Article 430 by the Young Plan, although the article would have remained in reserve for extreme developments. As it is, the German delegates are afraid to return to Berlin without a clear interpretation of those passages of the Young Plan which indicate the abolition of the Reparation Commission, precluding all possibility of the future imposition of the military sanctions, and when the inevitable compromise formula is found it will probably weaken the French position.

COMMERCIAL BASIS

The German argument is that the Young Plan places the whole reparations transaction on a purely commercial basis, and that, as the Young Plan in the German interpretation recommends, political-military treaty provisions should be abolished. The Germans profess to fear that France might find some pretext for applying Article 430; the French profess to fear that another German Government, under the influence perhaps of the Hugenberg Nationalists, might default deliberately, and that it would be as hard for M. Tardieu to face the Chamber after surrendering Article 430 as for Herr Curtius to face the Reichstag without an assurance that it could not be applied. It is admittedly an academic issue raised for home political reasons. The more the reparation debt is commercialized the more impossible it becomes for Germany to default. No country could risk the blow to its credit which the failure to keep faith with international private bondholders would deal. In the British view the possibility is so remote that there is no point in discussing it. Mr. Snowden is understood to have explained to Herr Moldenhauer that the British delegation was not interested in sanctions at present.

So far the issue has not been raised formally, and in British quarters it is confidently expected that it will not be. If the French and German delegates choose to discuss it among themselves, they must find a way out of the difficulty. Indeed, a formula is already said to be under consideration which would preclude military

(Continued on page 14, col. 4)

U.S. CONGRESS

SENATE AND TARIFF AMENDMENT

ENFORCEMENT OF PROHIBITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5

Congress will reassemble to-morrow morning and will remain in session for six months or more. Its deliberations will be influenced and the nature of its action to a large extent determined by the fact that next November a new House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate must be elected.

The two subjects which are uppermost as the session begins are the tariff and prohibition, but these will most intimately affect the Senate for the time being, while the House must set about the drafting of the great Supply Bills. The tariff, it seems, is not to be dropped—not yet, at least. The coalition of progressive Republicans and Democrats in the Senate is determined to pass some sort of legislation, and probably will, though the result will differ so radically from the Bill long since approved by the House as to make a deadlock more than probable. The Senate measure will provide for the export bounty on farm products which is called the Debenture Plan, and will vest in Congress, instead of in the President, the power to approve changes in the rates of import duty under the flexible provision. Neither of these proposals is acceptable to the House, and it is by no means certain that the dropping of the Debenture Plan in conference will be a price large enough to win the assent of the House to modification of the flexible provision. The attitude of President Hoover and the direction in which his influence will be exerted may determine the result.

THE VOLSTEAD ACT

As for the oratorical pother about prohibition, it seems to have been inspired by fear of what the preliminary report of the President's Law Enforcement Commission may contain. Fanatical "drys" are afraid that the Commission will suggest that too great a burden is being laid upon the Federal Government in the matter of the Volstead Act, and will advise a greater resort to the police powers of the individual States. This would, of course, strike at the heart of the problem, and might make more difficult that enlarged use of the repressive and disciplinary authority of the Central Government in which zealous prohibitionists see their only hope. The question, in fact, is whether the time has come when a large minority of the American people should be dragooned into "dryness," or whether more moderate counsels should prevail. There are even some who believe that too great a show of Federal force might bring about a condition vaguely resembling revolt.

Foreign affairs cannot fail to play a large part in the coming session. The President will at some time in the comparatively near future ask the Senate's approval of American adherence to the Permanent Court of International Justice, and there is the Pan-American Arbitration Treaty still to be ratified—or amended into sterility, as the case may be. And in the distance, but playing its part, will be the London Naval Conference.

THE KING AND PRESIDENT HOOVER

NEW YEAR MESSAGES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 5

The text of the New Year greetings exchanged by King George and President Hoover was made public by the State Department yesterday. From Buckingham Palace on December 31 his Majesty addressed the President as follows:—

At the commencement of a New Year so full of promise for the advancement of world peace by naval disarmament, it affords me particular pleasure to offer to you my most cordial greetings, together with my best wishes for your happiness and welfare and for the prosperity of the United States of America.

From the White House on the same date Mr. Hoover replied:—

I am happy to receive your Majesty's message of New Year wishes. The resolve to advance world peace by mutual good will and by the limitation of naval armaments is the earnest purpose of the British and American peoples and of their Governments, and it is my hope, as it will be the endeavour of the American Government, to see this great object attained during the year which has just commenced. I also desire to reciprocate all your Majesty's good wishes for the New Year.

GERMAN NAVAL FORCES

NEW DISPOSITIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 5

It has been decided to abandon the old division of the German Navy into North Sea and Baltic forces, based respectively on Wilhelmshaven and Kiel, and strategically linked by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and to fix the main strength of the fleet in the Baltic. In future it will be divided according to fighting units.

Vice-Admiral Oldekop remains at the head of the entire fleet, relinquishes his secondary command of one battle division, and moves from Wilhelmshaven to Kiel. All the battleships come under Vice-Admiral Franz, until now Commander of the North Sea forces and of the second battle division. All the mobile units come under Rear-Admiral Gladisch, formerly commander in the Baltic. The change will facilitate training. Formerly, the North Sea and Baltic Commanders each had self-contained squadrons of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and torpedo-boats. In future the one will be responsible for all battleship training, the other for the smaller units.

Apart from these advantages, the change reflects the shifting of political balances. The Minister for National Defence has stated that the most useful place for the German fleet, as restricted by the Versailles Treaty, is in the Baltic. He defined its strategic tasks as those of maintaining communications with Germany's easternmost Prussian province, isolated from her by the Polish Corridor, of cooperating with the land forces against a possible attack from the east, and "keeping the Baltic free."

FIRE LOSSES IN 1929

The total cost of the fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland last year is estimated in our City columns at £11,784,000, an increase on the corresponding figures for 1928 of as much as £3,113,000. The big rise in the cost is attributed largely to the exceptionally dry weather during most of the year. November and December, when the weather was wet, were two of the least expensive months for fire insurance companies.

CHARTING THE ANTARCTIC

SIR H. WILKINS ON HIS FLIGHT

(From Sir Hubert Wilkins)

ON BOARD THE WILLIAM SCORESBY, JAN. 3

I am now able to give details of the flight which permitted us to explore and chart 300 additional miles of the coast-line of Hearst Land on December 31.

The temperature was 29deg. below zero when we lowered our monoplane Los Angeles over the side of the William Scoresby. After a perilous take-off through the floating ice-pack, with Cheeseman at the controls and myself in the cabin, we headed southward, and soon saw the dim outline of Alexander I. Island. Slightly westward of our course were four small icebergs grouped in a rough diamond-shaped pattern, which served us as a mark for our return.

Fifty minutes of flying brought to our horizon the black peaks of Charcot Land, which we found to be an island. Observations showed that the wind had shifted

us 10deg. from our course and slowed our speed down to 80 miles an hour. Setting our course for the middle peak, we arrived at Charcot Island after 30 minutes' more flying and swung wide to photograph it.

The island is roughly ham-shaped, forking to the west, and is about 60 miles across from east to west, and 40 miles from north to south. The highest elevation is about 2,000ft. Towards the coast we could see Mount Ranck and on the horizon Finley Islands. We saw low-level sea ice interposed with icebergs continuing through the straits, showing, as our discoveries indicated last year, that a channel exists there. [Sir Hubert Wilkins's reference is apparently to the channel between Graham Land and the main body of the Polar continent, which he had named Stefansson Strait.] We circled Charcot Island. South and westward to approximately 80deg. West longitude there was a low coast, undoubtedly a continuation of Hearst Land, partly broken with mountains. There was nothing but a low, sloping, snow-covered coast in the indistinct distance.

We cruised in this vicinity for nearly two hours, charting the land and taking photographs. Our return trip to the William Scoresby with the help of a tail wind was made at much greater speed than the outward trip, and we were back four hours and one minute after the take-off. Our petrol supply was almost exhausted.

We have made the longest possible flight from this position, lat. 67deg. 47min. South, long. 75deg. 21min. West. The need of fuel for the steamer will prevent any further search westward. We must turn back to Deception Island, our base. Our efforts will now be concentrated on a search for flat ice from which to take off for the great adventure, the flight to the Ross Sea across the Antarctic Continent and a visit to Admiral Byrd's base, "Little America." A wing tip of the aeroplane was smashed as it was being lifted on board the ship, but the damage is not serious.

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ARREST OF FRANCIS LORANG

PARIS EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 5

Francis Lorang, the former managing director of the Blue Bird Petrol Company, was arrested by a member of the Sûreté Générale early yesterday at a night club in the Place Pigalle, Montmartre, where he was having supper with two women.

After being taken to a local police station Lorang was committed to the Santé Prison, where he will await extradition proceedings, which are to be taken immediately. Lorang, a warrant for whose arrest on a charge of misappropriation of funds was issued in October, made no attempt to deny his identity or evade arrest, but was evidently astonished at his detention. He had shaved his moustache, but had changed his appearance in no other way.

Lorang came to France from England last May and remained for some time, going later to Luxembourg, his native country. He also visited Copenhagen, Berlin, and Belgrade. He was first noticed in Paris on Friday afternoon, when he drove up to the house of a friend. Late in the evening the police received information where he was to be found, and his arrest followed.

Detective-Inspector Giles, of the City Police, left London on Saturday for Paris to assist the French authorities in extradition proceedings.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY

After much searching a temporary home for the Soviet Embassy to Great Britain has been found at 40, Grosvenor-square, W., which is to be taken on a lease of not less than six months. The house is beautifully furnished, and on Saturday an inventory was being made. There are several dining and reception rooms and a large ball room. The house was formerly owned by Sir Charles Tennant, the father of Lady Oxford and Asquith.

ITALIAN RIGHTS IN CHINA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 5

In a message to the Nanking Government the Italian Government has reaffirmed its rights as regards extra-territoriality under the terms of its treaty with China.

WEATHER STILL UNSETTLED

FURTHER GALES EXPECTED

A TEMPORARY LULL

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A deep depression reached Scotland yesterday and began to grow less deep, after causing strong winds or gales and rain generally. The wettest period over England was during Saturday evening or night, when a secondary trough was moving north-eastwards across the country. From half an inch to an inch was recorded at many places, including London. The gales were mainly from South or South-West, and seldom yielded speeds much above 50 miles an hour. In Scotland conditions were more variable.

Sunshine was abundant yesterday over most of South-West England, and more locally in the Midlands and North-East England. This improvement may continue during part of to-day over England and Scotland; Ireland will, however, very soon be affected by the first of a number of depressions that are centred out on the Atlantic, and freshening southerly winds and rain may not be long in extending across Great Britain. The weather for the next few days is likely to be generally unsettled, and further gales are to be expected.

SUBSIDENCE ON G.W.R.

BREACH IN SEA WALL NEAR DAWLISH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EXETER, JAN. 5

During the gale on Saturday night a breach which had existed in the sea wall between Dawlish Warren and Dawlish since Christmas Eve was considerably extended and caused a subsidence of the Great Western Railway Company's track. All traffic between the two stations had to be suspended and main-line traffic diverted. The subsidence left a large cavity beneath the down line, and at one point the rails dipped appreciably.

The railway company promptly tackled the emergency. The local services were run with suspension only between the two stations, and these were linked up by motor-omnibus services. The main through trains were diverted over the Teign Valley line between Exeter and Newton Abbot.

It is likely that arrangements will be made between the Great Western Railway Company and the Southern Railway Company to run Great Western trains from Exeter to Plymouth over the Southern Railway; this will probably lengthen the journey by about one hour.

The widening of the breach was discovered on Saturday night in time to prevent any accident. A promenade runs parallel to the sea wall and forms a buttress. The breach occurred at a spot where the promenade was discontinued for a short distance, owing to a private objection when the line was laid down. As a temporary precaution, workmen were drafted to the spot and tried to fill the hole with boulders. They worked continuously during the night when the tide permitted, and throughout to-day. Some time must elapse, however, before the damage can be repaired and the normal working of the line resumed.

SKIPPER'S DEATH IN BREECHES BUOY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KIRKWALL, JAN. 5

Torness, Hoy, Orkney, was the scene of an exciting lifeboat rescue early this morning, when the Longhope lifeboat went to the help of the steam trawler Braconmoor, of Aberdeen, in a strong southerly wind.

The surf was boiling round the trawler, and to add to the difficulties of the lifeboatmen the Pentland Firth tide was running at full strength. Communication was established by a line-throwing gun, and eight of the crew were safely transferred, but the skipper died in the breeches buoy. The survivors are at Longhope and cannot be reached to-day. They will probably come to Kirkwall to-morrow.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	TRIAL AND PIRATES	8.15
Scala	JULIUS CÆSAR	8.30

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Ambassadors	THIRD TIME LUCKY	8.30
Apollo	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Brixton	CINDERELLA	2 & 7.30
Comedy	THE GHOST TRAIN	8.30
Court	MAN AND SUPERMAN	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duchess	THE MAN AT SIX	8.30
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	8.30
Embassy	THE BEGGAR PRINCE	2.30 & 8
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	LOVE LIES	8.15
Garrick	PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING / THE BACHELOR FATHER	2.30 / 8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
New	MADAME PLAYS NAP	8.30
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	MISS JEAN STERLING MACKINLAY	2.30
St. James's	PETER PAN	2
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED!	8.15
Scala	BABES IN THE WOOD	2.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND / THE SPORT OF KINGS	2.15 / 8.15
The Old Vic	RICHARD II.	7.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	CONTINENTAL CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Olympia	BERTRAM W. MILLS'S CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC 12, 2, 4.15, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	WOMAN TO WOMAN 12.45 to 11
Avenue	THE LATE MATTHEW PASCAL 1 to 12
Capitol	SPLINTERS 12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER 2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	SO THIS IS COLLEGE 12 to 12
Kensington	STREET GIRL 2 to 11
London Pavilion	THE TAMING OF THE SHREW 2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	THREE LIVE GHOSTS 2 to 11
New Gallery	SUNNY SIDE UP 1 to 11
Piccadilly	EVANGELINE 2.30, 6, & 8.30
Plaza	RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES 11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	TEMBI 2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY 12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	STREET GIRL 12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	RIO RITA 12 to 11

THE TIMES

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-west to west, moderate or fresh, backing later; mainly fair, but cloud probably increasing; temperature about or rather above normal.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Owing to a breach in the sea wall, part of the G.W.R. line between Dawlish and Dawlish Warren has subsided. (p. 12)

Anxiety has been caused by the announcement of the proposal that Syon Park, Brentford, should be acquired for sewage disposal works. (p. 9)

An address, to which his Majesty has replied, has been sent to the King by the President and General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund, referring to the Thank-offering Fund for the King's Recovery. (p. 19)

The total of the Paisley Cinema Disaster Relief Fund has reached £4,000. (p. 9)

Harold Edward Cheesman, formerly secretary of the Metropolitan area of the British Legion, was sentenced at Westminster Police Court on Saturday to four months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing money of the Legion. (p. 9)

Two coaches of the 5.30 p.m. express train from King's Cross to Newcastle were derailed at New Barnet station on Saturday evening. (p. 9)

About a dozen road accidents which caused loss of life were reported during the week-end. (p. 17)

The Minister of Health, presiding at the annual conference of the University Labour Federation at Oxford yesterday, discussed the school-leaving age and social insurance. (p. 14)

The electrified extension of the Southern Railway linking Wimbledon and Sutton was opened for passenger traffic yesterday. (p. 9)

The Deputy Medical Officer for Brighton and the Medical Officer for Hove issued a joint statement last night on the subject of the epidemic of sore throats. (p. 14)

Prospects for emigration from Great Britain to the Empire seem less promising to-day than in the opening days of the last 10 years, states a correspondent in a survey published to-day. (p. 19)

Breed and strain in livestock raising are discussed by our Agricultural Correspondent. (p. 18)

The results of the passing-out examination of naval cadets from the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, are announced. (p. 22)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Our Special Correspondent who attended the Indian National Congress at Lahore, telegraphing from Delhi, sets forth his conclusions as to its political consequences. (p. 12)

Princess Marie José, with her parents, the King and Queen of the Belgians, arrived in Rome yesterday for her marriage with the Prince of Piedmont on Wednesday. The Princess was greeted with great enthusiasm as she drove with the Prince from the station to the Royal Palace. The Duke of York, who will represent the King at the wedding, reached Rome last night. (p. 12)

The Committee on Non-German Reparations of The Hague Conference on Saturday heard the Austrian case for the annulment of reparation obligations. The question of sanctions in the event of German default was discussed privately by French and German and British and German delegates. (pp. 12-14)

The text of the New Year greetings exchanged by the King and President Hoover was made public by the State Department, Washington, on Saturday. (p. 12)

Francis Lorang, the former managing director of the Blue Bird Petrol Company, has been arrested in Paris, where he awaits extradition proceedings. (p. 12)

The United States Congress reassembles to-day for its last session before the elections in November. It is expected that the topics of immediate interest will be the tariff and prohibition, both of which will at first mainly concern the Senate. (p. 12)

The questions to be discussed at the Conference of Governors of East African territories, which begins to-morrow, are indicated in a message from Our Nairobi Correspondent. (p. 11)

A Committeee was appointed at a meeting at Allahabad on Saturday to prepare a scheme for an Academy of Sciences for the United Provinces. (p. 11)

The Conference on shipping at Delhi, called specially to deal with questions affecting the Indian Mercantile Marine, has broken down. (p. 11)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of York left London on Saturday for Rome, where he will represent the King at the wedding of the Prince of Piedmont and Princess Marie José of Belgium. (p. 15)

SPORT

Race meetings were concluded on Saturday at Gatwick and Haydock Park. (p. 5)

The Whites beat the Colours in the South Wales Trial Hockey Match at Newport on Saturday by six goals to none. (p. 5)

The English Rugby Football team to play Wales at Cardiff on January 18 was announced yesterday; England beat The Rest in the English Trial Match at Twickenham on Saturday by 29 points to seven; the final Welsh Trial Match was played at Swansea, when the Probables beat the Possibles by 32 points to nothing. (p. 7)

Sheffield Wednesday beat The Arsenal in the Association League Championship at Highbury on Saturday by three goals to two; the Corinthians beat the Athenian League at the Crystal Palace by nine goals to one. (p. 6)

T. A. Bourn won the President's Putter of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society at Rye yesterday, when he beat Sir E. Holderness in the final round by three holes up and two to play. (p. 6)

C. E. W. Mackintosh won the Roberts of Kandahar Challenge Cup for downhill ski-ing at Mürren on Saturday. (p. 6)

The Oxford and Cambridge ice hockey teams played at St. Moritz on Saturday; Oxford beat St. Moritz and Cambridge were beaten by the British team; the Canadas team beat Vienna. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—An Electric Supply Issue; British Companies and Foreign Investors; Home Railway Trustee Stocks; An Analysis of New Issues; India's Late Season; British Cement Products and Finance Company's Affairs; and the Cost of Fire Losses Last Year. [p. 20)

In Lombard-street on Saturday money was in abundant supply, and discount rates were slightly easier in tendency. The Bank announced the receipt of £151,000 in sovereigns. Among the Foreign Exchanges, the New York rate recovered to $4.87 11-16; the French exchange declined to 123.94f. A sharp fall occurred in the Shanghai exchange, owing to the weakness of silver, the price of which fell ¾d. to 20 15-16d. per oz. (p. 20)

HALF A LOAF

It is to be hoped that nothing will prevent the PRIME MINISTER from carrying out his intention of being present on January 17 at the opening session of the Agricultural Conference arranged by MR. NOEL BUXTON; for there can be no doubt about the importance of the occasion or the representative character of the delegates who are to take part in the deliberations. Individually and collectively they have between them a rich fund of knowledge of the needs and limitations of the industry in all its bearings, and can present with authority the views of its constituent sections. In his efforts to bring about a round-table conference of landowners, farmers, and agricultural workers, MR. NOEL BUXTON has had an easier task than fell to the lot of MR. EDWARD WOOD, his Conservative predecessor at the Ministry of Agriculture, in 1925. MR. WOOD, before he became Lord Irwin and Viceroy of India, very nearly succeeded in a similar attempt. But not quite. Five years ago the Central Landowners' Association and the Land Union both agreed, as they have now, to meet the other partners in the industry in order to discuss its position and prospects, and, if possible, to formulate a common policy designed to restore its prosperity. So, after some hesitation, did the National Farmers' Union. But the National Union of Agricultural Workers and the Transport and General Workers' Union, the two bodies representing the men employed on the land, would have nothing to do with the proposed conference, ostensibly on the ground that landowners and farmers on the one side and land workers on the other were in separate and hostile camps, and that as the workers would be outnumbered by two to one the framing of an agreed policy would be impossible. They therefore declined MR. WOOD'S invitation, and the project had to be dropped. This time, possibly because the conference is promoted by a Labour instead of by a Conservative Government, they have decided, without raising any objections, to come into line with the others. It is earnestly to be hoped that their leaders have at the same time abandoned the mistaken notion that the landowners and farmers are leagued together against them. No idea could be farther from the truth. Owners, farmers, and land workers are all in the same box. They are partners one of another. United they may stand. Divided they must fall. Nor is there the slightest reason why they should be divided. It is to the common interest of all who get their living from the land that farming should be made to pay. How that is to be done does not at present appear. But the acceptance of MR. BUXTON'S invitation by each of the bodies entitled to speak for the three sections of the industry is in itself a guarantee that the importance of a spirit of mutual good will and cooperation in their forthcoming discussions is now recognized by all.

It is not likely that any of the delegates will be unduly optimistic about the immediate results of the conference. On the other hand, the meeting at one table of the representatives of the three partners in the industry gives them a better opportunity than they have perhaps ever enjoyed of deciding on a common line of action. If they are able to come to an agreement between themselves, the proposals which they would then be in a position to lay before the Government might conceivably serve as the indispensable preliminary to the larger round-table conference between the leaders of the three political parties in which lies the best hope of the permanent relief of agriculture from its present distress. They have everything to gain by unity, and bitter experience has shown that they can hope for nothing without it. In the address circulated last May on the eve of the General Election the PRIME MINISTER said that "the Labour "Party has not forgotten that agriculture is an "essential industry, and the party has produced "a programme relating to the countryside which, "for the first time, joins industrial experience "with rural needs." But although, as he added, that programme was then being expounded by the agricultural candidates of the Labour Party, the country is still in the dark as to what it is or how it is proposed "for the first time" to join industrial experience with rural needs—whatever that may mean. MR. BUXTON has himself been pressed to disclose the secret, but, although by his own showing he has been ready since November to make a statement on the Government's agricultural policy "as soon as a suitable "occasion can be found," he is still apparently waiting for the suitable occasion to turn up, and meanwhile all who have to do with the land are suffering from the usual effects of hope deferred. But there is this to be said. If so far, possibly through no fault of his own, he has refrained from satisfying their desires with the bread (or the stone) of a cut-and-dried Labour agricultural programme, he has at least now presented them with the half-loaf of a round-table conference, the value of which will depend on the use they make of it. It is clear that during the conference—which is to be held in private—they can expect little from him or from the Government. They are to be left to work out—if they can—their own salvation. But, if only they are of one mind, they could hardly ask for a better chance of reminding the Government, in case they may have forgotten the fact since last May, that agriculture is, as MR. MACDONALD then called it, an "essential" industry.

It is essential, for one thing, to the life of the country, because, when in a prosperous condition, it supplies not only food but employment. From that point of view, which should appeal with special force to MR. THOMAS, it is at the present moment in so shaky a condition, more particularly in the arable districts, that unless something can be done to arrest its decline more and more agricultural workers will be driven off the land, and, because of their physique and vitality, will become formidable rivals to the manual workers in the towns. By their proposed scheme for the extension of some form of unemployment insurance to the agricultural workers the Government have shown that they are alarmed by the danger of agricultural unemployment. For the moment indeed it is probably this aspect of the agricultural problem which is likely to carry most weight with them. Because of the inherent difficulty of the problem—and that it is terribly difficult there is no denying—they may wish to take the easy path of ignoring the trials of the landowners and farmers. But they cannot take this line with the men whom the landowners and farmers employ. For, if they do—and indeed if they leave the employers to shift entirely for themselves—it will inevitably follow that the farm workers will be thrown on the hands of MR. THOMAS and the State in ever-increasing numbers. It would be unfair to suggest that MR. BUXTON'S conference is intended merely as a sop to keep the farmers quiet. But, beyond the undoubted advantage of bringing the three partners in the industry together, it is difficult to see what practical good it can do unless its scope is extended. The subjects which he has suggested as suitable for consideration are, we have been told, the marketing of agricultural produce; small-holdings; the improvement of farming; livestock; depredations of game, vermin, and injurious weeds; and the improvement of village life and rural industries. In their way, though none of them is new, these are all excellent subjects for debate. But he can hardly expect the serious-minded men attending the conference to regard the solution of such problems as a panacea for the ills from which the industry is suffering. There is, however, one gleam of hope. It is understood, we are told again, that no objection will be raised to the introduction of other subjects for consideration, provided that matters of high policy, such as protection and subsidies, are excluded. The exclusion of these particular subjects was only to be expected. But the permitted introduction of "other subjects"—such, for instance, as the question of rural depopulation in all its aspects, unless that too is ruled out as a matter of high policy—does without doubt give the delegates a chance, which they may be trusted not to miss, of discussing and making their own suggestions about the things that really matter.

British North Borneo

The boundary convention which has just been signed in Washington between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States settles the possession of the straggling islands and rocks between Borneo and the Philippines. The future of the Philippines, whose inhabitants are now wondering whether an independence which involves living on the wrong side of the American tariff wall may not be too expensive a luxury, is an uncertain one and it is a good thing that no vague territorial claims now remain unsettled. The British portion of the island of Borneo was obtained from the SULTAN of SULU just over fifty years ago, because that Sultan was feeling the hand of Spain and judged it prudent to sell what he knew he could not keep. But the Philippines, though they have given masters to Borneo, are quite remote, and Manila is 600 miles distant. Few parts of the Empire, indeed, are so far from any centre of importance as the British portion of the great island of Borneo. Both Singapore and Hong-kong are over a thousand miles away, and it is this remoteness which is the ultimate reason why the CROWN, though it declared a formal protectorate in 1888, has never taken over the administration of the territory or incorporated it in the Colonial Empire. British North Borneo is still ruled by a chartered company. Its constitution, like its renowned headhunters, marks it out as a particularly interesting part of the Empire, the last place where the historic method of British expansion may still be seen at work. In India, in South and West and East Africa, chartered companies have lived their great days, and have handed on, sooner or later, to the servants of the CROWN the territories they have nursed into colonies. In North Borneo a chartered company is still the Government. The Company, which celebrates the fiftieth year of its Charter next year, has been for nearly all the period a governing and not a trading body, whose shareholders have found their profit in making possible the profits of others. When the SULTAN of SULU granted the territory—it is about the size of Ireland, with a quarter of a million inhabitants—in return for £1,000 a year, such trade as went on was harried by the piracy which was the curse of the whole region. RAJAH BROOKE had established himself in the neighbouring kingdom of Sarawak largely because he was a ruler strong enough to suppress piracy, and it was the self-evident advantages to civilization which made MR. GLADSTONE, not predisposed to such adventures, grant the Charter to the Company. Since that day the administrative progress has been constant whatever the economic set-backs, and the Governor who died so prematurely last month, MR. J. L. HUMPHREYS, was in a distinguished succession. Although most of the country is jungle extremely difficult to move about in, and road building, for instance, means a vast expense for remote economic results, it has gradually been policed, and students of the tribes of the interior write of headhunting in the past tense. That practice, and the general insecurity of life in a world where village lived at feud with village as well as tribe with tribe, caused the natives to choose the most inaccessible spots for their homes, to move their villages about, to the dismay of cartographers, to omit no precaution that might discourage their neighbours from dropping in in the evening, to tie up the beaks of their cocks at night, and to confine their husbandry to the minimum dictated by prudence and common sense. It is a country whose development is exceedingly uphill work.

Yet whatever the tropics can grow can be grown in Borneo. Each of the staples has held the limelight in turn, sugar in the eighties, tobacco in the nineties, rubber after the turn of the century, the coconut all the time. The revenue, which began at around £13,000, is around half a million to-day, and the exports have reached the two millions mark, over half being rubber. One important and growing side of the economic development is the export of timber to China and Australia, as well as to England. Coal is also exported, but the greatest change making for a rich future is the advance in the agricultural knowledge of the population. Prominent among the inhabitants are the Chinese, who number at least a sixth of the population, and who have made in North Borneo the full contribution of energy and skill which they have brought to so many British colonies. The Japanese have not found the tropical climate congenial, but the share of the Chinese seems certain to increase. The past history of Borneo is clearly suggested by the distribution of peoples round the coast. Mohamedan immigrant tribes markedly cut off from primitive peoples of the interior, the Dusuns and the Muruts. It is a mixed population, most of it a very low level of civilization, but upon its capacity to learn as much as upon the capital that is forthcoming the economic future will depend. From this point of view, the work done by observers of native life has a particular value. North Borneo has from the first been fortunate in finding resident officials who have observed and recorded while they governed, and the bibliography of the country is commendably extensive. Most Englishmen trouble themselves little enough about the fortunes of a place whose name comes seldom to their lips once they stop playing one of the simpler of children's games. But the few whose lot has lain in Borneo have done their work with care. Such books as that which MAJOR RUTTER published last year on the Pagan Tribes of North Borneo are something more than fascinating records of savage life, for throughout the tropical Empire the native peoples are the key to the future. These are very early days in North Borneo. But it is worth bearing in mind that the whims and fancies of reformed, or well-schooled, headhunters and their willingness to enter upon the mixed inheritance of civilized life will increasingly make themselves felt in those trade returns which are of so much concern to world-wide traders like ourselves.

The Syon Park Proposal

It is proposed, as we announced on Saturday and explain further to-day, to acquire Syon Park for use "as a large-scale sewage disposal "works" for Middlesex. Such, at least, is the idea of the Rivers Committee of the Middlesex County Council—a body which, as it appears, is rather hard put to it at the moment for devising, in default of one or two alternatives, a suitable means of disposing of the sewage in the area for which it is responsible. It sounds a thoroughly alarming measure, to which undoubtedly the strongest opposition will be offered from many quarters; but it has to be remembered that at present it is only in a preliminary stage, and will have to go through others before it becomes an imminent danger. The Middlesex County Council itself has not yet considered it; the DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, whose property must be acquired first, is not in favour of it; all kinds of interests will have the right to be consulted and make their views known before anything like public approval can be said to be won for it; and, in the last resort, it will have to come before Parliament. There need therefore perhaps be no great alarm at present; but it will not be surprising if in the next few days, now that the project is known to have been formulated, the forces of opposition begin to muster vigorously. Already a protest comes, as might be expected, from the Director of Kew Gardens; but it is not the concern only of Kew or of the immediate neighbourhood.

Because of the scenery of which they are part, it may be questioned whether for many miles along the river any site could have been more unhappily chosen for this or for any similar purpose than the watermeadows of Syon Park. They are the only watermeadows left in their natural state on the banks of the Thames anywhere near London; and, as all connoisseurs of the Thames know, the reach on which they lie is in several respects unmatched throughout the whole length of the river. The stream here is tidal, as it soon ceases to be higher up; it is of a noble amplitude at high water; and nothing on either bank, as one looks across or up it towards Isleworth, is mean or incongruous. Of how many stretches of the modern river can the same be said? Through a century of change this stretch has remained in all essentials quite unimpaired; if any part of the scenery of the Thames is a classic, it is here. The Middlesex County Council will have, in truth, the possible future of one of the finest, and one of the most visited, strips of all England in its hands when the project comes up for its consideration.

THE EASTERN SAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The request for more detailed information concerning a legend communicated by a Chinese scholar to the writer of a letter in *The Times* to-day as bearing on our festival of Christmas is answered as follows. Ming Ti, of the Eastern Han, reigned from A.D. 58 to 75. In the history of that dynasty, entitled *Hou Han shu*, this passage occurs:—

"According to tradition, the Emperor Ming saw in a dream a golden man of great stature, from the crown of whose head there shone a bright light. He questioned his Ministers and one of them replied: 'In the Western region there is a god, called Buddha, whose height is 16ft. and whose colour is that of yellow gold.' Thereupon, the Emperor sent an embassy to India in order to obtain information concerning the doctrine of Buddha. Following that, images [of Buddha] were made in China."

Although the *Hou Han shu*, being the official dynastic history, answers to the Chinese scholar's description, "Annals of our Empire," quoted in "Enquirer's" letter, the foregoing passage does not tally with his account of the legend. The author of the *Hou Han shu* died in A.D. 445, and there are five earlier versions of the Emperor's dream and embassy; yet none contains the details, as stated by the Chinese scholar, which might be thought to convey some allusion to the birth of Christ. At all events, the fact that this well-known legend lacks historical foundation has been proved by Professor H. Maspero in the *Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient*, x. (1910), pp. 95-130.

I am, &c.,
W. PERCEVAL YETTS.
Junior United Service Club, Jan. 4.

THE MALE SERVANT TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—At the beginning of every year one particularly deplores the fact that the late W. S. Gilbert is no longer with us. Successive Governments continue to impress upon us the supreme necessity for stemming the tide of unemployment. But those of us who try to contribute our small quota to the solution of this problem by employing men, sometimes unnecessarily, as extra gardeners, footmen, or chauffeurs are rapped over the knuckles by the authorities to the tune of a penalty of 15s. for each man we save from the dole.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY E. HOWARD.
32, Brompton-square, S.W.3, Jan. 2.

CAREERS IN COMMERCE

GROWING DEMAND ON UNIVERSITIES

THE HONOURS SCHOOLS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I should like to support those who are anxious to see the university Honours Schools maintain their place as the best education for men destined to pursue their careers in commerce and industry.

In the prosperous years before the War, when the problems of creating wealth were less insistent than those of distributing it, the Civil Service gathered the cream of the product of the Honours Schools, and the result was a service which was the envy of the whole world. To-day, when the creation of wealth is the most urgent national requirement, we can certainly not do better than draw from the same source the men who are to devote themselves to what has now become, and seems likely for some generations to remain, the nation's most vital need.

I have been responsible during the last 25 years for the employment of some hundreds of university men for service in a world-wide business. The experience leaves me with no doubt that it is from the university Honours Schools that we find the men best fitted for these tasks.

Commerce and industry are to-day definitely turning to the universities for their recruits because they require men with a grasp of principle and with trained intelligence and high character, able to contribute towards the solving of the new and difficult problems which confront at every turn those who are engaged in constructive tasks. The last thing that we should ask of the universities would be that they should permit their courses of liberalizing academic studies in the fundamental subjects to be marred or diluted by the lure of vocational instruction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT WALEY COHEN.
Caen Wood Towers, Highgate, N.6, Jan. 4.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—While eminent university authorities are discussing in your correspondence columns the problem of training the university man for a business career there appears in your advertisement columns the statement, "There is almost complete lack of knowledge among Public School masters about how business does its business." I suspect that there are enough exceptions to disprove this rule. But if parents and business authorities desire it, why not admit the business man to assist with the training of our senior boys?

Curiously enough, when I was tentatively offering opportunities for an "advanced course" which should lead up to the London "Inter-Commerce," there appeared to be a singular absence of demand for it. There are two possible explanations of this. Either the parent has a sound and laudable desire that while a boy is at school he shall confine himself to a general education which shall help to make him a good citizen in the widest sense, or he distrusts all attempts of an "academic" kind to teach the principles of commerce. But if what is really desired is, in the words of Lord Luke, to enable a boy "to pass the simplest examination in accounting or income-tax," by all means let us provide the opportunity. For my part, I would open my doors wide to the business expert who would come and impart this knowledge, provided (1) he is properly qualified to teach; (2) it is a duly proportioned part of a general course in the principles of commerce. As Dr. Norwood suggested in his recent book on the Public Schools, there is hardly any subject of study which has not educational value so long as it is treated educationally.

Yours truly,
GUY KENDALL.
University College School, Hampstead, Jan. 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your columns have given publicity to the views of eminent men whose names carry weight. Will you give brief space for the expression of opinion by a nobody, who in the late nineties took as poor a degree as can be achieved after reading for Honour Mods. and for the Final School of *Literae Humaniores*? For I can lay my hand upon my (third and fourth class) heart and assert that the knowledge which even I was thereby enabled to gain and still more the habit of mind I acquired in reading Greats have been the most stimulating educative experience of my life. I have never ceased to thank God (and my tutors at New College) for giving mediocrity this opportunity. First-class men are sometimes apt to underestimate us almost as much as we are accustomed to overestimate them.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN P. GRAHAM.
6, Barnes-close, Winchester, Jan. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The failure of evening classes in Scotland, referred to by Mr. Guthrie in his address reported in your issue of December 27, has a bearing on your admirable leading article. It is becoming recognized by progressive business men and educationists alike that a good general education is the best preparation for commerce as for every other profession; at the same time, owing to the out-of-date prejudices to which you refer, it is now proposed in some quarters that cultural studies should be substituted by those of a so-called "more practical" nature. The fact that evening classes, which supplement the ordinary school curriculum, have not justified their introduction in Scotland, at first sight lends support to such proposals, for boys who are shut up in school all day can hardly be blamed for not welcoming extra work at night. The most obvious solution rests in reducing the number of school subjects and substituting technical instruction.

Another solution, and a sounder one, would seem to lie with some form of adjustment between cultural and commercial studies instead of the present conflict. An arrangement might be instituted whereby part of the school time-table would be definitely allotted to work at present confined to evening classes. An analogous experiment already exists in a Western State of America, at Antioch College, where the students alternate periods of academic instruction with periods in business employment; the two occupations are in no way related, the work at the college being of strictly academic character. The students are divided into two groups, and every five weeks they change places. Local employers reserve a certain number of posts for the students, who are thus afforded some experience of industrial life before it becomes necessary for them to decide upon a career. From visiting America as a student myself, I can witness to the value of this experiment. Something of the same sort ought surely to be possible in this country by intelligent cooperation between schoolmasters and business men in regard to the industries of their particular localities.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN A. BENN.
Bouverie House, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL IN MIDDLESEX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see, with horror and amazement, that it is proposed to make a sewage farm at Syon Park, Brentford. It appears to be not very generally known that the park and grounds contain one of the finest collections of trees in England. The surrounding population is increasing by leaps and bounds; and as the level of most of the park is only just above high-water mark, what would happen if we had a flood anything like that of 1928? If anything is done the whole park should be attached to Kew Gardens.

Yours faithfully,
W. T. BRIDGES.
Barclays Bank House, Upper Square, Old Isleworth, Middlesex, Jan. 4.

⁂ Illustrations of Syon House and grounds appear on page 16, and further reference to the proposed sewage farm is made on page 9.

UNIFORM OF LORDS LIEUTENANT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recognition of the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant as "military in character," announced in your issue of to-day, recalls an incident connected with the Coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII. The postponed ceremonies were completed in October, 1902, by a luncheon at Guildhall and a processional ride through the borough of Southwark. The procession paraded on a somewhat cold morning and the troops were cloaked. About midday the sun came out, and King Edward, with his usual thoughtfulness for the public, issued during the luncheon hour an order that cloaks were to be discarded. It then transpired that a well-known Volunteer Aide-de-Camp, whose proper military uniform was grey, was wearing a deputy lieutenant's uniform with a military aiguillette. Needless to say he got into serious trouble for thus mixing up civil and military costume.

Yours, &c.
F. S. ROBB.
46, Rutland-gate, S.W., Jan. 2.

ASPECTS OF AFRICA

I.—SOME FIRST IMPRESSIONS

INFINITE VARIETY

(By Julian S. Huxley)

I have been two months in Africa—or rather in one small portion of Africa. For the four territories destined to become the Federation of East Africa—Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar—are together far smaller in size than other single African units, like Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, or the Belgian Congo. And, naturally, I have only been able to see a fraction of this fraction of the continent. Yet the first and most powerful impression of those two months is one of almost unbelievable variety.

As I write I look over the Kabale valley in Western Uganda, across to steep but rounded hills. They might almost be bits of the English Lake district: I have been vividly reminded of Shap Fell, of Saddleback, of Fairfield seen from Ambleside. They are greener than the Lakes hills, one must admit; and much of them is cultivated; and the valley bottom is a great papyrus swamp; and the people are black Bakiga, half-naked and very industrious, who live in little villages of windowless beehive huts. But the landscape is strangely un-African.

Last week's picture was Entebbe. Green lawns, dotted with magnificent trees, slope down to the Victoria Nyanza; little egrets stalk in flocks through the grass, like white runner ducks rendered magically graceful; hornbills call in the trees; cormorants and darters sun themselves on the shore, lake terns and lake gulls fly overhead. There are perennial breezes, and perennial beauty.

HIGH-WATER MARK

Another week back, and Kampala provides the picture. Here is the commercial capital of Uganda; here is the high-water mark of missionary effort in equatorial Africa; here the Central African native has advanced farthest along the roads of political, commercial, and educational development. Two really fine cathedrals crown two of the town's seven hills; the Baganda women, their lovely shoulders bare above their long robes of bright cotton, of silk or even of velvet, walk along the streets with natural grace and natural dignity; motor-omnibuses do a roaring trade from the outlying districts. Round about, in every direction, are hills whose rich and never-changing greenery cloys the eye; there are cotton, banana groves, coffee, maize, sugar cane; and among the plantations nestle the native dwellings—for the most part not mere huts but real houses with windows and three or four rooms, and often a little patch of flowers before their door. Perhaps the most striking impression I take away from Kampala is of service in the Church of England Cathedral. Five or six Europeans, and five or six hundred natives; a choir of 50 who sang a Bach chorale with great feeling; a sermon which I longed to understand, preached with much vivid gesture by Ham Mukasa, one of the aristocracy of the native kingdom, a noble-faced old man who has twice been to England and has written a book about his travels there.

Back another week, and I am in the Eastern Rift Valley, that strange gash across the face of the earth, with its steep parallel walls and its barren floor, pimpled with volcanoes new and old and large and small, dotted with lakes both fresh and salt. Here is Elmenteita, a lovely name for a lovely lake. With its low craggy hills, wooded here and there, it is not unlike the head of Windermere. There is one difference—its shores are bordered with a line of pale coral pink, clear enough even from 10 miles away; and the pink is the pink of massed bodies of hundreds of thousands of flamingoes, come to feed in its shallow and muddy waters. It is incredible until you have seen it; and scarcely credible even then. And here is Meningai, the long slope covered with high grass, which rises behind Nakuru, chief centre of this settlers' area of Kenya, home of maize and wheat. A motor road takes you up the hill's 2,000ft.: and then it discloses itself as one side of a vast crater, a thousand feet deep and eight miles across, its bottom covered with dense and game-infested bush.

A week before that again, and I am journeying from Nairobi to the Mara river, in the western part of the Masai Reserve. Here are herds of Masai cattle and goats; here is a Masai village, fenced with thorns to keep cattle in and lions out, the huts of extreme squalor, the people wholly untouched, save in the way of prohibitions, by our civilization. A magnificent giraffe eyes us from over a thorn bush; he lets us motor up over the plain to within 30 yards, then makes off with his strangest of slow gallops. He moves like a ship, but he is a ship with legs. In a zoo, giraffes look merely odd. Here among the thorn trees one understands their *rationale*. There, a mile off the road, is a big herd of game—several thousand head; there are zebras (vulgar creatures, like fat donkeys in football jerseys) and gnu and hartebeest, ugliest of antelopes, with groups of gazelle here and there. And now a couple of ostriches dash across our bows, going a good 30 miles an hour, with magnificent leg action. They too look merely silly in captivity; but here the big eye on the watch-tower neck, the long leg and the potent thigh, all reveal themselves as suitable, harmonious with the creature's life and surroundings.

THE THORN SCRUB

The thorn-scrub country, to those whose taste does not run only to the rich and the cultivated, has a memorable beauty. The brown rolling plains are dotted with acacias, in greener and more graceful reminder of the umbrella pines of Italy; the dry hill sides are covered with thick scrub, out of which rise the dark and strange shapes of huge candelabra euphorbias; here and there a river intersects the plain, and then the dry earth blossoms into a ribbon of rich greenery, full of doves and singing birds. Everywhere there are beasts and birds. A band of russet impala see us and make off, punctuating their progress with fantastic bounds and springs; exquisite Thomson's and Grant's gazelles feed over the plain or shelter from the heat of the day under the sparse trees; there are wart-hogs, bush-pig, eagles and vultures, bustards and francoline, sandgrouse and secretary-birds, packs of tubby creatures like big mongooses, huge field-mice, lizards, and the innumerable band of insects.

The size of it all is impressive too; 50 miles, 100, 150—all Masai Reserve, with the thorns and the game and the sparse nomadic people.

In completest contrast with that, there is the previous week's picture from the other side of Nairobi. Settlers' lands, cool and green under grey skies, with coffee and maize and many trees. It is a soft and pale green, and the scenery might be almost anywhere in England. And beyond them, the Kikuyu Reserve, a lovely and fertile region for the most part, innumerable valleys among green hills, where this rather strange and gnome-like race of agriculturists live. And beyond again, if you are lucky one clear morning, there are the snows and pinnacles of

Mount Kenya itself, towering above the enormous and spreading shoulders of the mountains that are all mantled with primeval forest.

KILIMANJARO

I am overrunning my space, and still I have not said half. There are the appalling stretches of dense thorn-scrub covering hundreds of miles of the heart of Tanganyika. There are the bare hills and plains of the pastoral people near Tabora and near Kondoa. There is old Moshi, with Kilimanjaro hanging aloft above it, a fantastic vision of snow seen through bananas and palms. Kilimanjaro is gigantic. One day we went up through the forest-belt—a long and steady trudge of over four hours; and when we emerged through the tree-heathers on to the open moor, the peak still seemed as far away as ever. There are the Usambara Mountains, the beautiful wooded range running down towards the coast. They are not high, but receive the full force of the monsoon; and so their slopes are covered with the luxuriance of true tropical rain-forest. From the Research Station at Amani one walks straight into such a forest. There are, perhaps, 50 frequent kinds of forest tree, their trunks often rising over 100ft. without a break, their crowns up to 200ft. in air. Ferns and mosses and orchids grow profusely on their trunks and branches. And enormous lianas hang festooned upon them, like gigantic bell-ropes, 60, 80, 100ft. long: one has the impulse to pull the rope, in expectation of some simian flunkey answering from the unknown upper storeys.

ZANZIBAR

And then there is the coast, with its coconut palms, its mangrove-trees on stilts, its swarms of fiddler crabs brandishing their single bright hypertrophied claws, its big ports with wharves and great liners, its native fishermen in their outrigger dugouts. And there is Zanzibar, unique place, with its lucent groves of every spice and every fruit the tropics know, its bazaar not African at all, but oriental of the Near East.

And the people are as varied as the country—Europeans, Arabs, Indians, Africans; and the Africans, though the ignorant persists in classing them all as merely "blacks," "natives," or even "niggers," show more variety of physical type and way of life than is to be found in all Europe.

On top of all this variety of nature and man there impinge Western civilization and Western industrialism. Will their impact level down the variety, insisting on large-scale production to suit the needs of Europe and Big Business, reducing the proud diversity of native tribes and races to a muddy mixture, their various cultures to a single inferior copy of our own? Or shall we be able to preserve the savour of difference, to fuse our culture and theirs into an autochthonous civilization, to use local difference as the basis for a natural diversity of development? That is one of the first and greatest questions which the traveller in Africa finds himself asking.

(To be continued)

** Illustration on p. 16.

PROBLEMS OF THE COMING YEAR

DR. HENSON'S SERMON

The Bishop of Durham at Durham Cathedral yesterday delivered an address on "A Year of Decision." He said the year which had just ended left over to its successors a series of difficult and hotly debated issues, the handling of which could not be longer postponed and must form the specific burden of the year on which they had entered.

In the secular sphere there were questions, political and economic, which had taken concrete form and must be directly faced. Was an effective reduction of armaments by the civilized nations, which was confessed to be the indispensable condition of stable peace, really attainable? Was the valorous effort by Great Britain to satisfy the natural aspirations of Egypt and India without surrendering the Imperial power and thereby throwing back the vast population of these countries into the anarchy from which that Imperial power rescued and alone protected them really a practical application of that policy? Could the mutual relations of employers and employed in this country be brought into such a condition of settled harmony as would make possible the recovery of British commerce, and bring back material prosperity to the community? And was the Russian Soviet Republic—militantly communistic and atheistic, self-stripped of the traditional discipline by which Christianly civilized peoples had sought to curb and fashion human nature into capacity for social fellowship—capable of being brought again within the sphere of civilization?

These and other great questions were taking shape in clear-cut form, and were being pressed with energy which could not be ignored or left unanswered, and such was their intrinsic importance that on their successful answering the future of civilization as we had understood it in Christendom must finally depend.

In the sphere of religion, said Dr. Henson, the same character of decisiveness would attach to the New Year. There, also, issues of the greatest magnitude had taken concrete form and could no longer be ignored or neglected. Such issues were:—The place of religion in the public education of the British people; the action of the Anglican Communion in the matter of the reunion of Christendom; the relation of Church to State in England; the restoration of discipline within the English Church; the limits within which "Modernism" could rightly be tolerated in a Christian Church; the legitimacy and extent of such a revision of sexual morality as was now urgently demanded in the professed interests of individual liberty and of social well-being.

When the Bishops assembled at Lambeth in July for the seventh decennial conference they would be confronted by a more formidable agenda than any previous conference had had to face. There was no word more often heard in religious circles now than "leadership." On all hands religious men and women were genuinely perplexed as to their duty and longing for some guidance in the bewildering maze of their circumstances. The situation called unquestionably for leadership, but the only leadership which deserved the name or could match the case was that which understood, decided, and acted. As a Church they had come to the cross roads. The Church was challenged, and they must meet that challenge as a reformed Church, a Church which stood on the assumption that truth in religion could not be simply identified with the formal decisions of infallible ecclesiastical authority. Not for them was the easy solution of moral and religious problems which lay open to the subjects of an infallible Papacy, for they knew that infallible authorities were not for this world.

IRON SKID-PAN ON RAILWAY LINE

An iron skid-pan, such as is used as a brake on cart wheels, and weighing about 13lb., was found fixed to the railway line with strong steel wire outside Mitcham Junction Station yesterday. The driver of a train from West Croydon reported to the station master at Mitcham Junction that his train had struck something fixed to one of the metals just before he entered the station. The station master and another railway official walked along the line and found the skid-pan. They questioned youths on Mitcham Common nearby, and police later interviewed a number of boys. Last night Scotland Yard officers were making inquiries.

HOTEL BURNED DOWN

Fire broke out early to-day at the Willohayne Hotel, Angmering-on-Sea, Sussex, and was still burning at 2.30 this morning. Nearly everyone living in Angmering turned out to help the Littlehampton and Worthing fire brigades to fight the flames, but their united efforts could not save the building. Many people dashed in and out of the burning building to save what furniture they could. A large portion of the contents of the hotel were in this way saved.

Conferences

NATIONAL PARKS ON COAST

DR. V. CORNISH'S SUGGESTIONS

PEMBROKE AND CORNWALL

The Geographical Association, at its meeting at the London School of Economics on Saturday, discussed the question of national parks, arising out of the appointment of a Committee by the Prime Minister, to report as to the areas, if any, that are most suitable for the purpose.

DR. VAUGHAN CORNISH, in an address, urged the claim of the coast as the most suitable place for a national park. He said the difference of nearly an hour in the time of sunset in North and South Britain was important to every one, and particularly to townspeople accustomed to the electric illumination of a modern city, which at the close of winter's gloomy day restored in a moment the cheerful light. Thus of all the fine cliff scenery of the coast the first choice for a national park would not be in Scotland, where winter days were short and on whose eastern coast the sea wind was bitter in winter and the month of March; nor on the East Coast of England, where the wintry wind was likewise too cold. On the South Coast of England there was more warmth and the right exposure to the sun, but those advantages had led to such development of the seaside resorts that it was difficult to find a stretch of wild cliff long enough for the purpose of a national park.

TWO PENINSULAS

Having searched our coasts for stretches of fine cliff scenery, as yet unsophisticated, facing the open sea, with mild winter climate and a relatively longer winter day, Dr. Cornish said he found the most suitable sites for national parks on the coast in Pembroke and Cornwall, the two peninsulas jutting out westward beyond the Bristol Channel.

Referring to Pembroke, he said that from Strumble Head to St. David's, with its historic associations, on by St. Ann's Head and Linney Head to the promontory opposite to Caldy Island, the coast, which was largely wild, had bold cliffs, sheltered coves, and off-lying islands the haunt of sea-fowl, and havens where boats lay sheltered from the heavy Atlantic swell which elsewhere added to the natural beauty of the shore. The winter was remarkably mild, the rainfall less than that of the interior, and thus in respect of both scenery and climate this stretch of coast was exceptionally suitable for a national park. The inland boundary had a length of about 40 miles, the breadth would have to be determined by local survey, but might be provisionally reckoned at two miles.

Cornwall, a rural county, shared with the promontory of Pembroke the advantage of the mildest winter climate in Britain, and in the Land's End peninsula the unique distinction of a January temperature exceeding 44deg. Fahrenheit. The whole north coast, moreover, lay open to Atlantic waves from a wider arc than those which came in on other parts of South Britain. The reserved portions of the Cornish cliffs would be in two somewhat widely separated parts, the shore from Cambeak to Trevose Head and the Land's End peninsula, with a total length about equal to that of the proposed coast park of Pembroke.

COMMON LANDS

Mr. HUMPHREY BAKER, of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, dealt with the relations of common lands to the question of a national park. He said that common lands were the residue of the original raw or rough country which our ancestors, considering them unsuited for agriculture, had failed to bring under cultivation. They were owned by persons, corporations, or the Crown, subject to definite rights, such as grazing, possessed by people living in the neighbourhood. They could not be enclosed, as enclosure would deprive the commoners of their rights, and not being enclosed the public were permitted to walk over them. The commons which he thought might provide bases for national parks, being more than 12 square miles each in extent and remarkable for their scenic beauty, were situated in Cumberland, Devon, Yorkshire, Brecon, and Montgomeryshire. But they should be made subject to strict regulations for the preservation of their natural beauty and the exclusion of unsuitable games. Moreover, commoners were more numerous than ever, and in most cases the rights they possessed were essential to their livelihood.

PROFESSOR F. C. FAWCETT, University College, said that large open tracts of country where Nature in her varied forms might be seen at work were needed by students and teachers of geography and he hoped care would be taken, so far as possible, that the natural conditions of national parks were not spoiled by human interference.

PROFESSOR H. J. FLEURE, University College of Wales, agreed with Mr. Cornish that the most suitable sites for national parks on the coast were in Pembroke and Cornwall.

NORTHERN EDUCATION CONFERENCE

THE TRAINING OF SHOP ASSISTANTS

Mr. H. J. CLARKE, director of Selfridge and Co., Limited, presided on Saturday over a discussion on "Art Education and the Retail Trade" at the North of England Education Conference at Harrogate.

The discussion opened with a plea by Mr. RICHARD RAY, principal of the Sunderland School of Art, that for young shop assistants artistic training should be made compulsory. Germany had shown us the need for specialized classes in shop salesmanship on up-to-date and advanced lines. There were few such classes in England.

Mr. CLARKE said any specialization must not take the place of the ordinary good, sound, real education. The trouble was that there was such keenness among certain people for vocational training that they seemed to think that ordinary education did not count. "We traders," he continued, "find more and more the need for a good general education. If we can draw upon the ranks of those who have received it then we do not worry very much about these other refinements. . . . Educational or academic qualifications alone will not make anyone suitable for our particular kind of business. It is just the personal suitability which we have to judge. I foresee, therefore, many disappointments and a great deal of economic waste if you are going to train young people for a specific job and then the trade for which they are particularly trained finds they are of no use. . . .

"The right atmosphere in which to encourage specialized training is the atmosphere of the business itself. There is a tendency for people coming from specialized training centres to imagine that they are halfway to obtaining some big position. But, whatever training they have had, they have to start again and learn the fundamentals of the business.

"The business with which I am associated has a considerable educational department. It is mainly inspirational. In the next few weeks every member of the selling department of our organization, numbering nearly 2,000, will attend a series of lectures during business hours on colour by a celebrated artist who lectures at the Royal Academy. The artist is going first to spend many hours to study our conditions, to get acquainted with the types of material that have to be handled, and familiarize himself with the particular requirements of our trade."

EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY

Mr. ARNOLD S. ROWNTREE (York), presiding at the Educational Settlements Association Conference in London yesterday, said Britain's future prosperity would, in the long run, depend upon the character of her people, and for this reason it was difficult to exaggerate the importance of adult education not only to the social and spiritual progress of the nation, but to its industrial prosperity also. It was of vital importance that educationists should make every endeavour to understand the point of view of industry and to get industry to understand their point of view. If this could be achieved it would be for the good of education and of industry. Moreover, it would induce industry to extend its interests from technical and vocational training to that liberal education which they were carrying out in their 21 People's Colleges and Settlements.

Mr. A. BARRATT BROWN, Principal of Ruskin College, Oxford, said that one of the main motives behind the growing demand for adult education was the desire to discover or follow up all kinds of leisure interests and activities, from music to philosophy, gardening to public service. People without such interests became robots in youth and fossils in old age, or took to drink or gambling, or merely vegetated like broccoli.

SOCIAL INSURANCE SCHEMES

HEALTH MINISTER ON NEED OF OVERHAUL

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, presided at the annual conference of the University Labour Federation at Oxford yesterday.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that we had so adjusted our social arrangements to keep children at school until they were about 14 in most cases without financial assistance that we should concentrate any new financial assistance that was to be given on maintenance during the last year of school life.

It was clear that there must be a money grant. One of the practical difficulties was that the sum mentioned was not as high as the wages these young people could earn in industry. Therefore, they were going to call on working-class families to make a further sacrifice. That must be so unless the maintenance grant were as high as the wages the young people could earn. If they were to give a money grant they had got to decide whether it should come from the Exchequer or whether part should fall on the local authorities. He believed the policy of extending the school-leaving age would have an important effect in reducing the number of unemployed, and the ultimate result of the change would be the absorption into productive industry of something like half a million adult workers. This would be a direct contribution to the diminution of the unemployed. He was not prepared to discuss the controversial issue of family allowances, but it was obvious the State could spend money more effectively on social services than by direct grants.

"I think," he said, "we can ease the burden on working-class families in the near future by a further development of the social services. Under the operation of the Local Government Acts there will be a new development of social services and collective provision made on a larger scale than at present.

INSURANCE

"One of the problems is the place which maintenance grants might occupy in a developed scheme of social insurance. The time has now arrived, after nearly 20 years' experience, for a general overhaul of insurance schemes. We are trying now to get a general picture of the experience since 1911 of our systems of social insurance, and it may well be that within the framework of a developed scheme of that kind something by way of maintenance or allowance might become payable. That would solve the question of means—assuming that the system of social insurance continues on a contributory basis. If you keep the contributory basis no question of means arises."

One of the difficulties of imposing a means test in connexion with a maintenance grant would be the exhaustive and continuous investigation necessary. When he wanted to bring into pensions a large class of pre-Act widows whose husbands could not contribute because they were dead the Tory Party said they ought to impose a means limit. That was not practical politics. The cost of investigation would have been so big that the saving on the pensions refused to the people who were discovered to have means would have been negligible.

Mr. G. D. H. COLE, discussing trade unionism on Saturday, said the leaders of the T.U.C. seemed to have on the brain the idea of a national industrial council which was put forward by the Melchett-Turner conference. He did not want to see such a council created. It would almost inevitably become a serious instrument for dealing with the economic condition. It would be a body which would have a strong claim to be consulted by the Government before the introduction of legislation of important consequence to industry. The existence of such a body would be a danger to a strong Labour Government which was prepared to carry through drastic economic and industrial reform. He hoped that these discussions with the employers' bodies would break down.

The T.U.C. had a very strong anti-political complex. It was standing in the way of the working out of a reasonable economic programme and endeavouring to drive trade unionists into the arms of the employers through the reaction against Labour politicians. The trade unions were based on a Victorian conception of how capital was organized. Capital had been changing its form of organization, but the trade union was a more difficult thing to change; it was more conservative in organization, structure, and tradition than was capitalism, and it had so far not been possible to adapt trade unionism to fit in with the new technique. They would have to look forward to the creation of an organization out of the trade union branches and factory groups rather than out of the national trade unions. He thought that it would be a calamity if the rift now existing between the trade union movement and the Labour Party resulted in any divorce of the Labour Party from its trade union foundations.

HEALTH VISITORS IN CONFERENCE

AN ADDRESS ON DIET

Miss E. M. HUME, of the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, addressing the ninth Winter School of Health Visitors and School Nurses, which was resumed at Bedford College for Women on Saturday, pointed out that in endeavouring to find the correct diet people should try to eat less white bread, cake, and sugar, and more fruit and salads. Watercress and spinach were vegetables particularly rich in salts. Children should be given soups and stews and babies vegetables and bone broth and spinach purée. The latter was used on the Continent from quite an early age.

Referring to the detrimental effect heating had upon milk, Miss Hume said that we were getting more and more to a general pasteurization of our milk supply, especially in the big cities. The calcium losses caused by heating might be very serious. Turning to the brown bread controversy, she said, "On general principles I think it is better to eat something which corresponds as nearly as possible to a whole foodstuff rather than a partially fractionated one as white flour is."

BRITISH ARTISTS' WORK

LOAN EXHIBITION AT GUILDHALL

The Executive Committee of "British Artists' Exhibitions" have arranged for a Loan Exhibition of pictures and sculpture sold under Sir Joseph Duveen's national scheme, to be held in the Guildhall Art Gallery, in the City of London, this autumn.

It is nearly three years since the first of these exhibitions on behalf of British artists was opened by Mr. Augustus John, R.A., in the Leeds City Art Gallery, and since that date similar exhibitions have been held in the Municipal Art Galleries of Manchester, Bradford, Belfast, Plymouth, Liverpool, Glasgow, and in the Berengaria.

The exhibition which will be held at Guildhall is intended as a demonstration to Londoners of the high standard achieved by the artists who, after selection by Sir William Orpen's Committee, have benefited by selling their work. As over 600 paintings, drawings, and pieces of sculpture have been sold in these exhibitions, it is felt that a loan collection selected from them would be thoroughly representative of the trend of modern art in this country, and to a certain extent of the prevalent taste of picture buyers. The organization is applying to purchasers of pictures for the loan of them. The exhibition should thus prove doubly interesting, since Sir Joseph Duveen's scheme has continually appealed, not so much to the wealthy and recognized collectors, but to a great number of people of taste but with moderate incomes who have been, perhaps, unaware that it is possible to purchase first class original artistic work at moderate prices.

MR. LANSBURY AND EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works, speaking at Bow last night, said that he took no account of what Lord Beaverbrook or Lord Rothermere would do. "The great crime we are committing, according to Lord Rothermere and his friends, is that we have increased social services. They say that they do not want to put a tax on food. I do not want a tax of that kind on anything at all. Those who say 'why do you not develop the Dominions?' and especially Lord Beaverbrook and Lord Rothermere, have to get over the hostility of the Dominions. They ask us only to do trade within the Empire. That is the most mad hatter's scheme ever evolved. Those who know anything at all about the Dominions know that Australia and Canada want to develop what are called their secondary industries—manufactures. They are endeavouring to establish in their own countries the very same industries that Lord Rothermere says we must carry on here in order to send goods there for food in return."

THE HAGUE—continued from page 12, col. 4

sanctions but permit the application of economic sanctions within the bounds of international law.

According to M. Briand only four questions of any importance have emerged unsettled from the deliberations of the Treasury experts, and these are to be examined by the Finance Ministers of the inviting Powers to-morrow morning. One is the question of the special Advisory Committee, and it is thought that an extension of the Committee's power to enable it to establish a default is contemplated. The others are the formal stabilization of the gold mark at a Mint parity of 1/2790 kilograms of fine gold, the safeguarding of the pledged securities, and the German-American reparation agreement. This agreement, being almost exactly in the terms of the other debt agreements with the United States, is not expected to create difficulties, though the distinct renunciation of any security other than Germany's word may play a part in the private discussion on sanctions.

RUMANIAN CLAIMS

The Non-German Reparations Committee provisionally decided yesterday to hear the Austrian case at once, the Bulgarian case to-morrow, and the Hungarian case on Tuesday or Wednesday. When M. Titulescu, who, apart from Count Bethlen, is the most energetic creator of obstacles, called attention to Rumanian claims on Austria apart from Reparations, M. Marinkovitch (Yugoslavia) suggested that the praiseworthy Polish-German example of a special liquidation agreement might well be followed. The claims in question are for compensation for Rumanian deliveries to the Central Powers under the Treaty of Bucharest in 1917, of corn, cattle, oil, and railway material, as well as for later Austrian requisitions.

In the afternoon the Austrians were heard. Dr. Schober, the Chancellor, made a statement reviewing the work of the Paris Committee, and repeating the Austrian proposal that all the financial obligations of Austria arising out of the Treaty of Saint-Germain should be annulled by the sums already placed to the credit of Austria on the score of reparations, and that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Young Plan, other claims and counterclaims arising out of the Peace Treaties should be mutually abandoned.

THE AUSTRIAN CASE

It may be recalled that the Paris Committee for the Liquidation of the Past was, on the whole, in favour of wiping the slate clean for Austria, but did not feel competent to take such a decision and referred it to the second session of The Hague Conference. Not only were the most important revenue sources released from reparation priority for the reconstruction loan in 1923, but in 1928 the Governments holding Austrian Relief Bonds extended the date of payment for 40 years, on condition that Austria should not pay reparations or compensation during that period. This arrangement had not the sanction of the Reparation Commission, but political reasons deterred the Committee from overriding it. To establish a scale of reparation payments after 1968 would have been absurd.

It is confidently expected that the Austrian annulment will be approved. The cancellation of other claims and counterclaims is now being discussed. The Rumanian, Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, and Polish delegates pointed out that their countries all had special claims on Austria, but were all anxious to reach a final settlement. It was decided that each delegation should have private or "semi-official" conversations with the Austrians over the week-end, in the hope that they could report to the committee to-morrow and full official discussions be resumed with something substantial to work on. The Czechoslovaks and Austrians deliberated for several hours last night and the others to-day. There appears to be no serious obstacle to a complete settlement of the Austrian case, but the Little Entente delegations seem disposed to delay it until they see how the Hungarian case is going. The same applies to a Bulgarian settlement.

All these prospective settlements will undoubtedly be completed the moment a Hungarian settlement is reached. The Hungarian case in brief is that, by the moratorium arrangement of 1924, Hungary is only bound to pay reparations on a specially low scale, averaging 10,000,000 gold crowns, until 1943, and that afterwards she does not have to pay reparations at all. After 1943, however, she has offered to pay smaller annuities to complete the liquidation of other claims. The Hungarians insist on the retention of their rights under Article 259 of the Treaty of Trianon to compensation for Hungarian Optants expropriated in Rumania, and the maintenance of the Mixed Tribunal.

** French comment on The Hague Conference appears on page 11.

SUPERVISION OF CLUBS

GREATER POLICE VIGILANCE IN WEST END

As a result of complaints of breaches of the licensing laws, Scotland Yard has instructed the police in the West End night club area to exercise the strictest supervision.

Accordingly officers in plain clothes have recently visited not only night resorts, but also the most reputable clubs in order to ensure that they are acting in conformity with regulations regarding the sale of drink.

A Home Office official stated yesterday that the authorities had grounds for believing that a certain amount of drinking is still permitted in certain clubs after the hours for which they are licensed. The privilege of selecting the period during which liquor may be sold affords a loophole for evasion of the law, but the authorities are determined that this shall not be taken advantage of, and have enjoined the police to exercise constant vigilance.

POLICE ASSISTED BY DISABLED EX-SERVICE MAN

A disabled ex-Service man, partly paralysed as the result of a war wound, was warmly commended by the magistrates at Sheffield on Saturday for assisting a police-constable who was in difficulties on Friday night. The man charged was Ernest Ashley, who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police. It was stated that Ashley, when having an argument with three men, was asked by the officer to move on, but he took off his coat, struck the officer in the face, and tried to trip him. While the police-constable was telephoning from a police box for help Ashley attacked him, and Patrick James Slater, of Manor Estate, Sheffield, who was passing with his wife at the time, kept the crowd out of the police box by standing at the doorway with outstretched arms. Someone closed the door and one of Slater's fingers was broken.

MR. TILLETT'S SUPPORT FOR RATIONALIZATION

Mr. BEN TILLETT, M.P., speaking at Birmingham last night, said that some of their Labour friends, apparently without study or knowledge, acted the ostrich by imagining that, by hiding their heads in the sands of stupidity, they could avoid the inevitable rationalizing of industry and its great efficiency. Whether they encouraged the revolution or not, rationalizing must come if the industries of the country were to be organized on a scientific basis of economic units. Labour, at least, must aid the most effective methods of the reconstruction and modernizing of industry, for industrial decadence could only lead to the ruin of the industrial state and of the country.

THE EPIDEMIC AT BRIGHTON

STATEMENT BY MEDICAL OFFICERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, JAN. 5

The following statement was issued to-night by Dr. Rutherford Cramb, Deputy Medical Officer for Brighton, and Dr. A. Griffith, Medical Officer for Hove, after a private conference with the Mayor of Brighton, Councillor H. W. Aldrich, and the Mayor of Hove, Councillor A. B. Wales:—

During the month of December there was a large number of persons suffering from sore throats, some of which have been of more severe type than usual at this season. The actual number of sufferers cannot be given, as this disease is not on the notification list. As is usual in such cases, inquiries were made into all probable causes, including the milk supply. These pointed to the milk supply from one dairy being infected. By examination of the milk from each farm serving milk to this dairy the infection was traced to a farm about 15 miles away. The milk from this farm was stopped on December 28. So far as can be ascertained on inquiry made of medical practitioners in the two towns, there have been no fresh cases during the past week except in families already affected. Residents and visitors need have no fear of infection.

Doctors with whom I spoke to-day told me that the epidemic is now declining, but that there is still a considerable number of cases, some of which are serious. It is estimated that in the districts most affected—North-west Brighton and North-east Hove—40 per cent. of the households have been attacked. More than one doctor has admitted that at least 50 per cent. of his patients have been attacked.

Many private residents are complaining of the attitude of the authorities. Mr. A. Murray Coombs, a consulting engineer, of Matlock-road, Preston, said: "I think it is disgraceful that the authorities and certain newspapers should try to hush up the facts about the epidemic. I have been ill for 10 days myself, and can say that it is a horrible disease. It is very painful, and my neck is enormously swollen."

Dr. H. M. Galt, pathologist at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, said he had conducted a number of *post-mortem* examinations on the bodies of persons who had died of the disease, and had found the diphtheria bacillus present with an active type of infection. In his opinion the epidemic was abating, but he could not say it would not reappear.

No figures have been given of the number of deaths that have resulted from the epidemic. It is estimated that between 1,000 and 2,000 persons have been affected, while whole families have been ill at one time.

MR. MAXTON HECKLED AT GLASGOW

CRITICISM OF MR. THOMAS

Uproarious scenes were witnessed at a Labour demonstration in the Govan Cinema, Glasgow, last night, addressed by Mr. James Maxton, chairman of the I.L.P. There were continual interruptions, one man shouting: "Join the Communist Party." Mr. Maxton: "Nothing I have seen from outside the Communist Party can drag me inside it."

As the interruptions and questions continued Mr. Maxton observed, "I came down here expecting to be tackled for trying to go too fast, but I am glad that I have been criticized for going too slow and for being too moderate. I am beginning to think that there is nobody in Britain that took a more extreme view than I did, but this does not appear to be the case."

Mr. Maxton made what may or may not have been a slip when he was talking about Mr. Thomas's visit to Canada to sell coal. "To sell the workers," a man interrupted, and Mr. Maxton immediately replied, "Aye, and you never saw it till after it was all over."

Later Mr. Maxton emphasized during the interruptor's criticism of Mr. Thomas, that Mr. Thomas was a long-standing choice of 99 per cent. of the railwaymen.

BRONZES FOR AN ART GALLERY

LADY FRAMPTON'S GIFT TO CAMBERWELL

Lady Frampton has presented to Camberwell Borough Council's art gallery a group of bronzes in memory of her husband, the late Sir George Frampton. The gift comprises "The Python Slayer," by the late Lord Leighton; "Perseus," by the late F. Pomeroy; a panel, by Gilbert Ledward; a panel, by H. Pegram; and a figure, "Knucklebones," by Sir William Goscombe John.

"The gift is the most important one to the gallery in recent years," states a report to be made to the council on Wednesday. "Lady Frampton has made this gift because Sir George Frampton always had a great affection for Camberwell and took a deep interest in the gallery. Some of Sir George Frampton's earliest work was executed in Warner-road, Camberwell, where he had his first studio. He designed the Mayor of Camberwell's chain, and the borough possesses three other works by him in its collection at the art gallery, one of which was presented by the artist himself and the other two by the late Mr. Passmore Edwards."

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER CHART

The weather chart published in column 7 represents the meteorological situation at 6 o'clock on the previous evening.

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE

The lines on the chart are "isobars," or lines of equal barometric pressure. The height of the barometer, reduced to sea level, is the same at all places lying on one of these lines, and has the value indicated at one end in inches of mercury at 32deg. F. and standard gravity, and at the other end in millibars (1,000 millibars = 29.53 inches of mercury). The millibar is approximately 1-1,000th of the average pressure of the atmosphere; it is the pressure of 1,000 dynes per square centimetre.

The words "High" (or H.) and "Low" (or L.) are given showing the regions of the chart where pressure is highest and lowest.

WIND

The wind at the various reporting stations is indicated by arrows. The direction is shown by drawing the arrow flying with the wind. Thus an arrow pointing directly towards the top of the page represents a south wind, and so on. The speed is given in miles per hour by the figure within the circle surrounding the station. Wind speed is also given on the Beaufort Scale by the total number of feathers on the arrow. The Beaufort Scale ranges from 0 (=calm) to 12 (=hurricane). When the wind reaches Beaufort force 8 it is regarded as a gale. A circle with "0" inside represents a calm.

The wind tends to blow along the isobars with the low pressure on the left and the high pressure on the right, but the direction is usually inclined somewhat towards the low pressure. Generally speaking the closer the isobars in any region the stronger is the wind there.

TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the air is shown by the figures placed outside the circles surrounding the stations.

WEATHER

The weather at each station is indicated by the following abbreviations:—b, little or no cloud; bc, sky half clouded; c, cloudy; d, drizzle; f, fog; g, gloomy; h, hail; l, lightning; m, mist; o, overcast; p, passing showers; r, rain; rs, sleet; s, snow; t, thunder; tr, thunderstorm; v, exceptional visibility.

Reports by wireless from ships are sometimes entered. In this case the name of the ship is given and the temperature of the sea is shown in addition to that of the air.

When an arrow is drawn from the centre of a depression the point of the arrow indicates the place where the centre is expected to be at 9 o'clock the next morning.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON LICENSING

The Royal Commission on Licensing (England and Wales) will hold its 12th and 13th public meetings at Broadway-buildings to-morrow and on Wednesday, when evidence will be heard (to-morrow) from Sir Charles Bird and Mr. E. J. Hayward, Chairman and Clerk respectively of the Cardiff Licensing Justices, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Hugh Turnbull, the Commissioner of Police for the City of London; and (on Wednesday) from Sir Chartres Biron, the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, and Mr. W. J. H. Brodrick, one of the magistrates at the South-Western Police Court. The meetings will begin each day at 11 a.m.

THE WEATHER

MAINLY FAIR

Meteorological Office, Jan. 5

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression over North-east Scotland is becoming less deep and moving slowly north-east, and will be followed by a wedge of comparatively high pressure. A depression from the Atlantic is likely to affect our Western districts later to-morrow. Weather will be fair in the south-eastern half of the country and bright intervals, but also showers, are probable in the West and North. Temperature will be mainly above normal, except perhaps in Scotland.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W.—Wind north-west or west, moderate or fresh, backing later; mainly fair, but cloud probably increasing; temperature about or rather above normal.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, SCOTLAND, S.E., S.W., W., ISLE OF MAN.—Wind north-west or west, fresh, backing later; bright periods; showers, perhaps with sleet on high ground; cloudier later; temperature about or rather above normal.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind north-west or west, fresh, backing later; mainly fair; sea moderate.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Westerly winds, backing to south-west late in the day, 10 to 20 m.p.h. at the surface, 20 to 30 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Fine at first, becoming cloudy, with mainly high cloud. Visibility 6 to 12 miles.

Sun rises, 8.7 a.m.; sets, 4.5 p.m.
Moon rises, 11.17 a.m.; sets, 10.58 p.m.
First quarter, Wednesday.
Lighting-up time, 4.35 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 5.14 a.m. and 6.1 p.m.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 1; Clacton, 1½; Lowestoft, 0; Southport, ½; Torquay, 3; Ventnor, 1½.

Saturday's figures were:—Hampstead, 1; Kingsway, 1½; Clacton, 3½; Southport, ½; Torquay, 1; Ventnor, 1.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

ADELBODEN.—Sun and frost; hard crust.
AROSA.—Perfect conditions, sun and 5ft. powder snow.
CHATEAU D'ŒX.—Snow patchy and thin below 4,000ft.
DAVOS.—Perfect conditions, sun. and 3½ft. powder snow.
GRIMMIALP.—Clouding up; snow conditions very difficult.
GRINDELWALD.—Clouding up; snow conditions very difficult.
HOSPENTHAL.—Cloudy and warm; foehn wind; temperature rising; 1ft. snow, windswept except in sheltered places; light snow falling.
KLOSTERS.—Cloudless sky; frost and powder snow.
LOECHE LES BAINS.—Sun and frost; snow conditions rather difficult.
MALOJA.—Perfect conditions—sun, frost, and 4ft. powder snow.
MORGINS.—Sun and frost; 2ft. snow, hard crust.
MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Bright at intervals; snow conditions rather difficult.
MÜRREN.—Sunny; thawing; 2ft. snow.
PONTRESINA.—Perfect conditions, frost and powder snow; clouding up.
RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Thawing; snow conditions rather difficult.
SAANENMOSER.—Sunny, thawing.
ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Powder snow over 6,000ft., crust below; 4deg. of thaw during the day.
ST. CERGUE.—Cloudy and cold; snow conditions rather difficult; 1ft. powder snow above 4,000ft., crust below.
SCHEIDEGG.—Snow windswept except in sheltered places; conditions difficult; strong foehn wind.
VILLARS.—Sun and frost; powder snow above 4,500ft., crust below.
WENGEN.—Hard crust; clouding up.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	1·5	11	42	46	Cloudy, some rain.
Bath	6·4	4	43	47	Fine.
Berw'k-on-T	3·0	2	36	44	Mainly fine.
Bexhill	0·7	2	44	47	Dull, showery.
Blackpool	0·5	6	40	44	Dull, some rain.
Bognor Reg.	0·2	8	42	48	Dull, some rain.
Bournemth.	3·8	11	40	48	Fine, rain later.
Bridlington	4·6	3	42	47	Fine.
Brid'lton	0·4	9	45	48	Dull.
Bude	5·2	7	41	51	Fine, showers.
Cheltenham	5·5	9	39	49	Fine.
Clacton	0·7	0·6	46	47	Mainly dull.
Cleethorpes	5·1	2	40	46	Fine.
Deal	0·2	2	46	48	Dull, some rain.
Douglas	0·1	8	41	45	Showery, squally
Dover	0·1	2	47	48	Dull, some rain.
Dovercourt	0·5	1	44	47	Dull, rain early
Eastbourne	0·6	3	45	50	Dull, rain early.
Falmouth	5·8	8	42	48	Fine, squally.
Felixstowe	0·7	0·3	45	47	Cloudy, rain early
Folkestone	0·3	2	46	47	Dull, some rain.
Harrogate	3·5	5	40	43	Mainly fine.
Hastings	0·6	4	45	50	Dull, showery.
Ilfracombe	2·7	12	43	47	Bright periods.
Ilkley	2·8	7	36	43	Bright periods.
Leamington	4·6	7	40	47	Fine.
Lerwick	0·2	10	38	48	Dull, rain early
Littlehmptn.	0·5	6	44	48	Dull, showery.
Llandudno	0·1	9	41	46	Dull, some rain.
Mablethorpe	5·1	4	41	45	Fine.
Maldon	0·6	1	44	48	Cloudy.
Margate	3·3	1	46	48	Dull, some rain.
Morecambe	1·2	8	38	45	Cloudy, some rain.
Newquay	4·5	5	41	47

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Men's superior SILK PYJAMAS in a large assortment of exclusive striped designs. Guaranteed for hard wear. Usual Prices 49/6 and 55/- SALE PRICE 42/-

Men's HOLEPROOF SILK SOCKS, with lisle tops and feet. In black, navy, light and dark brown, fawn, light and dark grey, champagne, and white. Usual Price 7/6 per pair. SALE PRICE, per pair 5/11

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ANGORA SERGE. A plain fine quality French material in wool and angora, suitable for summer costumes, coats, and for children's wear, in a good range of pastel shades. 54in. wide. Usual Price 16/6 per yard. SALE PRICE, per yard 8/11

EGMAR. A fine all wool material, with a woven crêpe surface, having a crêpe suède effect, costume weight, in shades of beige, brown, reseda, old gold, lido, tomato, wine, navy and black. 52in. wide. Usual Price 12/9 per yard. SALE PRICE, per yard 9/11

2,500 yards of PRINTED ART SILK and Cotton Materials. In a good range of designs and colourings, including cotton and silk Tubfast crêpe, 34 to 40in. wide. Usual Prices 3/11 to 5/6 per yard. SALE PRICE, per yard 2/11

TWO-PIECE COSTUME, coat of checked tweed with collar of sheared lamb fur; dress of lighter weight tweed. In many good colours. SALE PRICE £5.18.6 Outsizes 21/- extra.

SMALL WOMAN'S LACE TWO-PIECE dress lined crêpe de Chine, sleeveless coatee. In good colours. Two sizes. SALE PRICE 98/6 Usual Price 6½ Guineas

TEA GOWN in chiffon velvet, loose winged sleeves in georgette to tone. In all shades, also black. SALE PRICE 6½ gns

FLORAL CHIFFON NIGHTDRESS, with yoke of lace, pressed into flat pleats down to foot. In all colours. SALE PRICE 35/9

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REMNANT DAY THURSDAY.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court Circular

SANDRINGHAM, JAN. 4

The Earl of Eldon has left Sandringham.

JANUARY 5

The King and Queen and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting attended Divine Service at Sandringham Church this morning.

The Rev. Arthur Fuller (Domestic Chaplain to the King) officiated and the Rev. F. A. S. Hoikes (Rector of Hillingdon) preached the sermon.

The Rev. F. A. S. and Mrs. Hoikes had the honour of being invited to luncheon with Their Majesties.

145, PICCADILLY, JAN. 4

The Duke of York, attended by Rear-Admiral Basil Brooke, left London this morning for Rome, in order to represent His Majesty The King at the Marriage of the Prince of Piedmont with Princess Marie José of Belgium.

The Netherland Minister and Mme. and Mlle. de Marees van Swinderen will leave London to-night for The Hague and will be away until the middle of February.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank have left London for the Continent for 10 days. No letters will be forwarded.

Viscount and Viscountess Cecil of Chelwood have left Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, for Gale, Chelwood Gate, East Grinstead. They expect to return to London this week.

Viscountess Sandhurst will return to London at the end of the month from Guildford.

Lady Elizabeth Cochrane has left 71, Knightsbridge for 15, Basil-mansions, Basil-street. (Telephone, Sloane 2358.)

The Rev. Lord Thurlow and Lady Thurlow, accompanied by Miss Barbara Sheffield, will leave Liverpool for Brazil on January 9 on a cruise in the Hildebrand, and will be away for about six weeks.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell are leaving shortly for the West Indies and will be away for some weeks. No letters will be forwarded during their absence.

Lady Perrott and Miss Priscilla and Miss Helena Perrott have arrived at 24, Eaton-square for the winter.

Brigadier-General Sir David Kinloch returned to London yesterday morning from Scotland. Lady Kinloch is remaining in Scotland at present.

Sir Robert McAlpine, Bt., accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Chevenix Trench, sailed on January 4 in the Otranto for Monte Carlo.

Sir William J. Noble, Bt., desires to acknowledge the many letters and telegrams of congratulation on the honour conferred upon him by the King. He hopes to be able, shortly, to reply to each individually. In the meantime he hastens to express his keen appreciation and sincere thanks.

The Bishop of Hereford, Professor and Mrs. Garstang, and the Hon. Dorothy Pickford are travelling to the East in the Bibby liner ss. Oxfordshire, which sailed from Marseilles on January 4.

Commander Ronald Studd returned to 66, Great Cumberland-place on Saturday from Switzerland. Lady Kathleen Studd is remaining in Switzerland for some time longer.

Doctor William Lloyd, Brook-street, will return from abroad at the end of the month.

Mrs. M. M. Macindoe is leaving Culross House on January 9 for a short visit to India.

Miss Virginia Bellantony will not be able to keep her engagements for this season in Cairo. She has to undergo a long treatment, which obliges her to remain in Paris. Address care of Lloyds Bank, Paris.

The ball for the Crusade of Rescue for Destitute Children, organized by the Countess of Denbigh, will take place at the Hotel Cecil on Monday, February 24.

A Children's Fancy Dress Ball was held at Wimborne House, 22, Arlington-street (lent by Viscountess Wimborne), on Saturday, in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies and National Training School for District Midwives. Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard and Mrs. Gerald Tomkin were the joint Masters of Ceremonies, and Emilio Colombo's orchestra played.

A "Peter Pan" party for children, in aid of the St. Nicholas Home for Babies, will be held at the New Burlington Galleries on January 13. Lady Winefride Elwes is chairman of the committee.

A bridge and poker tournament to assist to pay the annual coal bill of St. George's Hospital (£3,750) will be held at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, on Wednesday, February 5.

The president and the central executive of the Victoria League will hold a reception on Thursday, January 23, at 81, Cromwell-road, to meet the Governor-General Designate of New Zealand and Lady Bledisloe, and the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford.

We have to announce the death of Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Miller, of Springhill, Rugby, after a short illness. The funeral will take place at the Parish Church, Rugby, tomorrow, January 7, at 2 p.m.

A memorial service for Captain E. B. Swinton will be held at the Aldershot Garrison Church, All Saints, at 12 noon to-morrow, January 7, and the interment will take place at 3 p.m. on the same date at St. Mary's Church, Horsell, near Woking. Relatives who will be attending the memorial service at Aldershot are requested to notify the Adjutant, 1st Battalion, The Royal Scots, Talavera Barracks, Aldershot, at once. Flowers should be sent to the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot.

FUNERAL

THE REV. M. G. PEARSE

The funeral of the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse took place at Golders Green Crematorium on Saturday. The Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk (superintendent of the West London Mission, Kingsway Hall) and the Rev. C. Ensor Walters officiated at the choral service. The family mourners were Mr. and Mrs. Mark Guy Pearse (son and daughter-in-law), the Rev. and Mrs. W. Dick (son-in-law and daughter), the Rev. Warwick Guy Pearse (son), Mrs. Unwin and Miss Maude Pearse (daughters), and the Rev. Howard N. Burton (nephew) and Mrs. Burton. Others present included:—Lady Barrett, Miss Perry, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins, Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Revesz, Mrs. Le Charetel, Mrs. Bramall, Mrs. E. S. Dickin, Mrs. Fred Ferris, Miss Anderton, Miss Gentle, Miss Davison, Miss Colley, Miss Scottow, Miss Bowman, Miss Esther Bayley, the Rev. B. G. Bourchier, the Rev. H. Owen Wagstaff and Mrs. Wagstaff, the Rev. W. Rose Rice, the Rev. L. Robb Johns (Adelaide), the Rev. Wilfrid L. Hannam, Dr. Thomas Rushbrooke, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsmill, Mr. S. E. Kingsmill, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon McArthur, Mr. E. G. Brentnall, Mr. O. A. Battendorf, Mr. C. W. Higginson, Mr. Thomas Wright, Mr. F. R. d'O. Monro, Mr. Oglesby, and Mr. W. Roberts.

A memorial service for the Rev. Mark Guy Pearse was held on Saturday morning in Kingsway Hall, the headquarters of the West London Mission. The Rev. Ira Goldhawk officiated, and the service began with the Doxology and ended with the Hallelujah Chorus. Addresses were given by the Rev. C. Ensor Walters and Mrs. Price Hughes. The Wesleyan Church was represented by two ex-presidents, the Rev. F. L. Wiseman and the Rev. W. Hodson-Smith, and by the secretary, the Rev. R. Bond. Others present included:—Mr. William H. Fryer, Mrs. Fryer, the Rev. J. Alexander, Mrs. Alexander, the Rev. Howard N. Burton, Mrs. Burton, the Rev. George H. Bamford, Mrs. Bamford, Mr. Lloyd George, Dr. Macnaghten, Dr. Barratt, the Rev. D. H. McNeal (Minister of Wesley Chapel, City-road), the Rev. E. W. Thompson (Mission House), Mr. H. G. Hunt, Mr. R. G. Burnett, Mr. O. A. Battenbury (also representing his brother), Mrs. Pethick-Lawrence, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins, and Miss Bunting (former Sisters of the Mission), the Rev. W. B. Rice, the Rev. J. G. Beauchamp, Sister Hope, Sister Katherine, and Sister Gertrude.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

LORD CRAWSHAW AND MISS S. CLIFTON

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Lord Crawshaw, of Whatton, Loughborough, and Sheila, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Clifton, of Clifton Hall, Nottingham.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER J. W. THORNYCROFT, R.N. (RET.), AND MISS PRITCHARD

An engagement is announced between John Ward, elder son of Sir John and Lady Thornycroft, of Steyne Wood Battery, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, and Esther, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. Ernest Pritchard, of Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER W. H. GRAVES, R.N., AND MISS M. PACKMAN

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant-Commander William Herbert Graves, R.N., youngest son of the late Mr. H. A. Graves, of Liverpool, and of Mrs. Graves, Bryn Derwen, St. Asaph, and Margaret ("Peggy") Packman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Packman, Weston-Turville, Bucks.

COMMANDER G. G. THORNE, R.N.R., AND MISS M. STEARNS

The marriage arranged between Commander G. G. Thorne, R.N.R., and Miss Molly Stearns will, owing to the illness of the bride's mother, take place quietly, at 2 p.m., on January 14, at St. Simon's Church, Milner-street, Chelsea.

MAJOR N. C. L. LOWTH AND MISS C. M. CRAVEN

The engagement is announced between Major Norman Charles Leslie Lowth, M.C., son of Colonel F. R. Lowth, C.B., and Mrs. Lowth, and Cicely Mary, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Craven, of 12a, Kensington Palace-gardens, W.8.

THE REV. C. H. A. BAGSHAW AND MISS BEEBY

An engagement is announced between Charles Henry Archbould, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bagshaw, of Hunstanton, Norfolk, and Dora Mary, only child of the late Mr. W. A. Beeby and Mrs. Beeby, of Westwood Park, Peterborough.

DR. E. S. POPE AND MISS B. J. INNES-LILLINGSTON

An engagement is announced between Edwin Stanley, second son of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Pope, Twitts Croft, Five Ashes, Sussex, and Barbara Joan, younger daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Innes-Lillingston and Mrs. Innes-Lillingston, of 17, Parkfield-avenue, S.W.14.

MR. A. L. BRODIE AND MISS LATTA

The engagement is announced between Alan L. Brodie, only son of the late W. L. Brodie, of Epsom, and Marian, eldest daughter of the late James A. Latta and Mrs. Latta, of Minneapolis, U.S.A.

MR. E. H. COWELL AND MRS. E. ADLER

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place in Copenhagen, between Mr. Edward Hudson Cowell, O.B.E., of Knockholt, Woking, Surrey, and Mrs. Ella Adler (*née* Vincent), of 12, Kronprinnessegade, Copenhagen.

MARRIAGES

LIEUTENANT R. W. STIRLING-HAMILTON, R.N., AND MISS SOUTHWELL

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon at the Cathedral, Chichester, of Lieutenant Robert William Stirling-Hamilton, R.N., only son of Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, Bt., and Lady Stirling-Hamilton, of Woodgaters, Southwater, Sussex, and Miss Eileen Southwell, only daughter of Bishop and Mrs. H. K. Southwell, of The Close, Chichester. The Bishop of Lewes, the Dean of Chichester, and the Archdeacon of Chichester were the officiating clergy.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of parchment-tinted moiré, the skirt of which touched the ground, and a train and veil of old English needlerun lace. She wore a diamond and platinum naval crown brooch and an antique French paste brooch. Master Michael Thomas and Master Peter Warings were the trainbearers, and there were five other child attendants—Master Peter Bowlby, Miss June and Miss Betty Bowlby, Miss Sonia Harison, and Miss Jessica Barr. The pages wore white sailor suits, and the little girls frilled frocks of white chiffon with red sashes and shoes and wreaths of red leaves in their hair. They had red and white bead necklaces, and carried bouquets of red roses. There were also five grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Bridget Wilson, Miss Ursula Lane, Miss Agatha Bowlby, Miss Freda Ainsworth, and Miss Mary Deedes. They wore dresses of deep red moiré with coatees edged with fur. They had halo headdresses of red leaves and wore gold naval crown brooches. They carried bouquets of tea roses. Lieutenant J. G. Gould, R.N., was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at The Close.

The bride and bridegroom later left for a motoring honeymoon in Cornwall, the bride wearing a geranium-coloured mousse dress under a fur coat and a red hat.

MR. J. B. PITTMAN AND MISS E. A. GOLDSACK

The marriage took place on Saturday at All Souls', Langham-place, of Mr. John Bernard Pittman, only surviving son of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Pittman, and Miss Elsie Alice Goldsack, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Goldsack, of Crossways, Foxley-lane, Purley, Surrey. The Rev. W. Charles Cluff and the Rev. Leonard Boulton officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a long-sleeved gown of parchment-tinted satin beauté, the bodice embroidered with pearls and the flared skirt falling to her ankles. Her train, of the same material as her dress, lined with ruched ninon, was held at the waist by a pearl-embroidered bow, and trimmed at one corner with orange blossom. A pearl Juliet cap held her net veil in place, and she carried a bouquet of Alexandra orchids and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Joan Thomas was the trainbearer, and she wore a medieval frock of deep coral-coloured ring velvet, with a dull gold girdle and a gold and diamanté Juliet cap. There were also four grown-up bridesmaids. Miss Kathleen Croft, Miss Connie Anderson, Miss Violet Bush, and Miss Marjorie Pearse. They wore dresses of deep coral ring velvet with tight-fitting bodices and long sleeves. They had dull gold and diamanté Juliet caps, and carried bouquets of carnations and asparagus fern. Mr. Peter Allender was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the Langham Hotel, when among the 250 guests were:—

Mr. L. J. Goldsack, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Goldsack, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Goldsack, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pittman, Miss Pittman, Miss A. Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. P. Allender, Mrs. Alfred Hussey, Mr. F. R. Burrow, Mrs. Holcroft-Watson, Miss Joan Ridley, Mrs. A. E. Beamish, Miss E. H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Strawson, Miss E. F. Rose, Mrs. C. H. Jameson, Miss Nancy Lyle, Miss Jessica Stevens, Mr. G. M. Thomas, and Mr. Brian Helmore.

The honeymoon is being spent in the South of France, and the bride wore a travelling dress of dark cherry-red crêpe de Chine, with a felt hat to match, and a squirrel fur coat.

MR. P. T. ENGLISH AND MISS I. HEFFORD

The marriage took place on Saturday, at St. Olave's, Hart-street, E.C., of Mr. Philip Terence English, of Devizes, youngest son of the late Mr. A. W. English, of Wisbech, and Miss Ione Hefford, younger daughter of Engineer-Admiral and Mrs. E. O. Hefford, of 2, Bigwood-road, N.W. The Rev. T. Wellard (the rector) officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a medieval gown of oyster-coloured panne velvet girdled with pearls. A pearl headdress held her Brussels net veil in place, and she carried a bouquet of deep red carnations. There was only one bridesmaid, Miss Mary Kelly, who wore a medieval gown of delphinium-blue chiffon velvet, with a gold lace headdress, and an amber necklace. Mr. R. B. Eady was best man, and a reception was afterwards held in the Hall of the Worshipful Company of Bakers.

CHRISTENING

The christening of the infant son of Captain and Mrs. C. Eric Lucas took place yesterday afternoon at St. Margaret's, Wareham. The vicar, the Rev. F. S. Farebrother, officiated, and the child was named Charles James. The godparents were Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. J. M. Brander, Mrs. Allcroft, and Miss Joy Arbuthnot.

SERVICE DINNER

9TH BATTALION, THE BORDER REGIMENT

The annual dinner of the 9th Battalion, The Border Regiment was held at the Trocadero Restaurant on Saturday evening. Major Cecil J. Wilson presided, and the guests of the evening were Mr. H. J. Beck, R.F.A., and Captain A. M. Jones, R.A.M.C. Others present were:—

Majors A. E. Greenhill, J. Mitchell, V. Wilkinson, and J. R. M. Bold; Captains T. H. Bushill, A. C. Elliott, W. A. Grace, E. S. Kirk, F. Ridley, and C. F. Pickworth; Messrs. L. Ross-Elliott, W. Fielding, K. K. Law, H. J. McCarthy, and A. J. Willink.

Hunt Balls will be found on page 17

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT FOR EDUCATION OF PRIESTS

The RIGHT REV. MGR. CANON EDWARD JOSEPH PYKE, of the English Martyrs Church, Garstang-road, Preston, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Lancaster, and Protonotary Apostolic, who died on October 9, aged 66, left estate of the gross value of £10,931, with net personalty £10,649. He left:—

£1,000 upon trust for his housekeeper, Hannah Mason, for life, with remainder to his residuary estate.

All other his property upon trust for the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lancaster for the time being to be applied in his absolute discretion to and for the education of priests for that diocese.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MALCOLM CHAMBERS ELLIS, V.D., of Bidston-road, Oxton, Cheshire, and of L. Ellis and Co., Limited, steamship furnishers, Albion-street, Birkenhead, died on October 6, leaving estate of the value of £101,611, with net personalty £91,206.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM PYMAN, J.P., of Raithwaite, Penarth, Glamorgan, who died on October 13, aged 76, one of the principals of Messrs. Pyman, Watson and Co., colliery owners and coal exporters, of Cardiff, and a director of the Ffaldau Colliery Company, and the Port Talbot Graving Dock and Shipbuilding Company, left estate of the value of £156,729, with net personalty £153,924.

Mr. JOHN BRENNAND, of Ansenby Lodge, near Thirsk, Yorks, one of the first joint managers of the Bleachers' Association, died on August 2, aged 73, leaving estate of the value of £117,427, with net personalty £73,781.

Mr. WILLIAM WHITE PALMER, of Eton-gardens, Hove, and late of Messrs. Simpson, Palmer and Winder, of Southwark-street, S.E., solicitors, who died on November 29, aged 78, left estate of the gross value of £43,900, with net personalty £29,220. He left:—

£100 each to John George Thorp, clerk, and his coachman, George Targett; £50 to Thomas Phillips, clerk, and £50 to the Evelina Hospital for Children, Southwark.

Mrs. THEODORA BEATRICE BEWES, of Red Gables, Plympton, Devon, who died on May 3, widow of Harry Davies Bewes, left estate of the gross value of £22,975, with net personalty £7,209. She left:—

£500 in trust for her maid, Annie May Stevenson, and her children, and a further £500 absolutely.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD REVELL, of Amberley, Combe Park, Weston, Bath, of Messrs. Revell and Son, Limited, boot dealers, of Bridge-street, Bath, and Stroud, who died on September, 27, aged 63, left estate of the gross value of £32,128, with net personalty £16,316. He left:—

£200 to Weston (Bath) Wesleyan Church Sunday School, and £100 to New King-street Wesleyan Church, Bath, for the organ fund of such Church.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ATKINSON, Mr. William, of Sellafield, Cumberland, yeoman (net personalty £8,448)	£11,171
BROOKE, Captain Basil Richard, D.S.O., R.N. (47), of High Wray House, Ambleside (net personalty £8,250)	8,533
DALLY, Mr. Charles Douglas, of The White Cottage, Cheam, Surrey (net personalty £3,366)	5,333
DAVIES, Dr. Arthur Templer, M.D., F.R.C.P. (71), of Hornbeams, Welwyn, and of Bank-buildings, E.C.	8,550
ELLIOTT, Mr. James (69), of The Cedars, Tillington, Staffs, retired tailor and outfitter (net personalty £19,951)	21,964
KNOX, Mrs. Emily Kate, of Clarence-cottages, Auckland-road, West Southsea, widow of Dr. C. KNOX (net personalty £6,396)	6,799
MEARS, Mr. Christopher Bass (72), of Beaconsfield-villas, Brighton, late Chinese Customs, Peking (net personalty £7,486)	8,571
PECK, Mr. Frederick George Lionel (48), of Greenheys-road, Princes Park, Liverpool, wholesale clothing manufacturer, director of John Peck and Co., Limited, of Edge-lane, Old Swan, and a director of Aerocretes Units, Limited (net personalty £15,954)	17,631
POTTER, Mr. George (77), of Exeter-road, Exmouth, agriculturist (net personalty £4,843)	4,877
READ, Mr. Arthur Samuel, of The Cottage, Carol Green, Berkswell, Warwick, textile merchant, a director of the Kenilworth Picture House (net personalty £13,980)	17,422
REES, Staff-Surgeon Henry William Melville, R.N. (retired) (56), of Bronwydd, Llandilo, Carmarthen (net personalty £8,201)	8,409
STEPHENSON, Mr. Robert, M.A., J.P., D.L. (82), of The Manor House, Burwell, Cambs, senior partner in Robert Stephenson and Son, cement manufacturers, Burwell (net personalty £52,073)	70,789
THORPE, Mr. Charles Thomas Robinson, of Dunhill-road, Goole, Yorks, retired master mariner (net personalty £4,936)	5,193

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

MISSIONARY APPEALS

The following appears in the *Greater Britain Messenger*, the organ of the Colonial and Continental Church Society:—

"For the society the coming months are decidedly important. Our last financial year ended with a deficit, small, but still a deficit. Since the close of the year, new work, previously contemplated, has been undertaken. This involves increased expenditure which must be met. It is all work that could not be neglected.

"In the Pouce Coupé area of the Peace River country, in the diocese of Caledonia, the Rev. T. D. Proctor has now begun his work of organization. . . . Remembering that the area is not less than 40,000 square miles, the need for efficient means of transport need not be emphasized. He needs £200 for car and material for a garage. Will some friend help towards this cost?

"The diocese of Nelson, New Zealand, one of the most difficult, has been particularly unfortunate of recent years. Flood and earthquake have caused damage and loss, and considerably lessened the prospects of self-support in many areas. In addition to that the Bishop has felt increasingly the need of a training hall for ordinands. This has been made possible by a grant from the society over a period of years of £250 a year. By this means a definitely evangelical ministry in the diocese is made secure. We need special gifts to meet this new grant."

An appeal is also made by this society in connexion with Emmanuel College, Saskatoon:—"The society, which holds a lease of the college which is due to expire in 1934, is offered immediately a new lease of 25 years. This would secure to the society control of the college till 1954. Here is an opportunity to do the greatest possible piece of service to our Church in Western Canada. The college *must* be extended. The cost is calculated at about £15,000."

The Church of England Zenana Missionary Society have now removed to their new headquarters at 19-21, Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square, W.1, though the formal dedication, to be performed by their chairman, Bishop H. J. Molony, D.D., will not take place until the necessary structural alterations have been completed. The new premises are a part of the scheme for celebrating the Jubilee Year of the society, which was founded in April, 1880, and incidentally, will save, when paid for, a large annual rental.

It is hoped, during this Jubilee Year, to obtain 50 missionary candidates and to raise the sum of £100,000 for the purchase of the new premises, the paying off of a deficit, and the maintenance of existing work.

UNIVERSAL WEEK OF PRAYER

A leaflet has been issued by the World's Evangelical Alliance (19, Russell-square, W.C.1) giving details of the subjects and prayers suggested for the Universal Week of Prayer organized by the Alliance from January 6-11 inclusive. Details of the Central London meetings to be held each day from 12.30-1.30 p.m. are as follows:—

TO-DAY (at the Central Hall, Westminster).—Chairman: the Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice. Address by the Rev. J. Chalmers Lyon.

TO-MORROW (at the Baptist Missionary Society, 19, Furnival-street, Holborn, E.C.4).—Chairman: Prebendary H. W. Hinde. Address by the Rev. J. W. Ewbe, D.D.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8 (at the London Missionary Society, 13, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1).—Chairman: Prebendary E. N. Sharpe. Address by Mr. F. H. Hawkins, LL.B.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9 (at the Church Missionary Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4).—Chairman: Colonel Sir Robert Williams, Bt. Address by the Rev. C. F. Wilson, B.A.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10 (at the British and Foreign Bible Society, 146, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4).—Chairman: The Rev. Arthur Wilkinson, B.D. Address by the Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, D.D.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11 (at the World's Evangelical Alliance, 19, Russell-square, W.C.1).—Chairman: Professor Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A. Address by Mr. Samuel Wilkinson.

APPOINTMENTS

Simeon's Trustees have nominated CANON N. H. JOLLY, vicar of Shipley and Hon. Canon of Bradford, to be vicar of Herne Bay.

After 40 years' ministry in China, the REV. A. T. POLHILL returned to England last year, and he will be instituted to the benefice of Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire, on January 21.

The Bishop of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich has appointed the REV. J. DAVIES, rector of Boyton, hon. canon of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich in place of the late Canon A. R. Upcher.

The Bishop of Liverpool, as acting dean, has appointed CANON F. W. DWELLY vice-dean of the Cathedral.

CANON R. E. HOLMES, vicar of Tynemouth for the last 17 years, has accepted the offer of the benefice of Bywell St. Peter's, on the nomination of the Archdeacon of Northumberland.

TIPS

VISITORS AND HOTEL BILLS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Since the War there has been an ever-increasing tendency in Continental hotels to substitute a fixed percentage charged on the bill for tips. In Italy tips have in theory been completely abolished. Even the conductors in the wagons-lits present a bill for service equivalent to 10 per cent. on the cost of the sleeping berth.

The demand for the abolition of tips first proceeded from the staff and was officially based on the alleged indignity of receiving tips, but was mainly inspired by the fact that the humbler members of hotel staffs were not receiving their proper share of the gratuities. Head waiters and concierges certainly did better under the old system than they are doing under the new. The demand was supported by hotel proprietors partly because they were tired of complaints from servants who alleged that they had been under-tipped, and partly because the efficiency of the service suffered when the departure of a guest was the signal for the staff to down tools.

It is less easy to decide whether the old or the new system is the more agreeable for the travelling public. The old system was probably more expensive for a very short stay and less expensive for a long stay. The 10 per cent. is charged, not only on the ordinary *pension* price, but on all extras other than extras consumed in the bar, and this amounts to a considerable sum for a long stay or for a large family party. It is perhaps as well to state that the 10 per cent. does reach the staff without reduction. Travellers are sometimes sceptical on this point, but there is no ground for scepticism.

Even though the new system is slightly more expensive, most travellers would prefer it, if tipping had ceased to exist in fact as well as in theory, and if the service had not deteriorated in consequence.

There are, of course, a few hotels—chiefly station hotels—where the staff do not expect to be tipped, and in such hotels the service is seldom as good as elsewhere. The concierge who knows that a pleasant smile and an attentive manner will be rewarded is inevitably more agreeable than the concierge who receives a fixed percentage for answering tiresome questions. Again, service tends to suffer, as the servants under the present system prefer the staff to be kept down to the smallest limits in order to reduce the number of those who share in the tips collected by the hotel and distributed by them to the staff.

Those who can afford to pay for what they want usually get what they want. People who want good service will get it, and they will get it by paying for it. In other words, surreptitious tipping is almost impossible to suppress.

In Italy tipping has officially been completely abolished, but I was told by a very experienced hotel proprietor that about half the travelling public still continue to tip. "I like the present system," he remarked rather cynically, "because I can always get rid of a servant I do not want to keep in half an hour. I have the right to dismiss a servant who takes a tip, and as it is extremely easy to catch a servant taking a tip, I can get rid of anybody at a moment's notice."

Even so, there is a real difference between the old system and the new. Under the old system everybody tipped and tips were expected as a right. Under the new system servants have no official grievance, and certainly do not cherish an unofficial grievance against clients who do not tip. Then luggage is not covered by chalk marks as a warning to the staff of the next hotel, nor does it mysteriously arrive too late to be registered at the station. Nor do the staff line up in the hall with expectant hands on your departure. They give normal service to those who do not tip, but, of course, the best service will be reserved for those who do.

I have experimented both with tipping and with non-tipping. I have had no ground for complaint against the service in the hotels where I gave no tips, and I found that where I did tip a small tip went a long way and was received with real gratitude.

The traveller who has no personal contact with the staff need not and does not tip. The new system is undoubtedly better in station hotels where one is staying one or at the most two nights. But those who make long stays or who return again and again to the same hotel will find it increasingly difficult to avoid tipping altogether. Even so, tips should be given on a small scale and should be confined to servants who have rendered special services or have been particularly obliging. Under the new system the tip is a bonus for extra service and not a payment which the servants are virtually entitled to demand. The new system is on trial. Hotel servants will resist every effort to return to the old system, but the new system will only endure if tips are regarded by the staff as an exceptional reward for extra service, and not as a normal tax to be levied on the travelling public. Travellers will soon revolt if they are expected to give a generous tip as a matter of course in addition to the 10 per cent. charged on the bill.

CHURCH SCHOOLS

The Bishop of Gloucester writes in his *Diocesan Magazine*:—

"The Church Assembly has unanimously requested the Government to give assistance in the work of readjusting our schools to the new conditions, and no answer has yet been given. It must be obvious to every thoughtful person that the new arrangement, which is being pressed on the country by the present Government with so much energy, means a break with the conditions which were established in 1905. The Church undertook to keep its schools in repair. It is now asked to readjust them to quite different conditions: much greater demands are made upon it, and it is only reasonable that assistance should be given. I have again and again emphasized the fact that the present educational laws are extraordinarily unjust, and there is no need that they should be made more unjust than they are. It seems impossible to make the supporters of undenominational schools, who are largely Nonconformists, realize that to establish and endow one particular form of religion and to penalize all others is quite as unjust, if that religion is called undenominational, as if it is the teaching of the Church of England, or of the Roman Catholic Church, or any other religious body. We think that the present form of religious teaching in council schools is imperfect and ineffective, and that it may often be harmful to religion."

THE GRESHAM LECTURES

The lectures founded by Sir Thomas Gresham will be publicly delivered at 6 p.m., at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, in the following order:—

Astronomy (Mr. A. R. Hinks, F.R.S.), January 14, 15, 16, and 17; Law (Mr. G. W. Wrangham), January 21, 22, 23, and 24; Rhetoric (Mr. Oliver Elton), January 28, 29, 30, and 31; Physic (Sir George Newman), February 4, 5, 6, and 7; Divinity (the Rev. W. H. Thompson), February 11, 12, 13, and 14; Geometry (Mr. W. H. Wagstaff), February 18, 19, 20, and 21; Music (Sir Walford Davies), February 25, 26, 27, and 28.

The lectures are open to the public without charge or tickets.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith, of Rectory-road, Middleton, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday.

PARIS FASHIONS

HATS FOR THE SPRING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

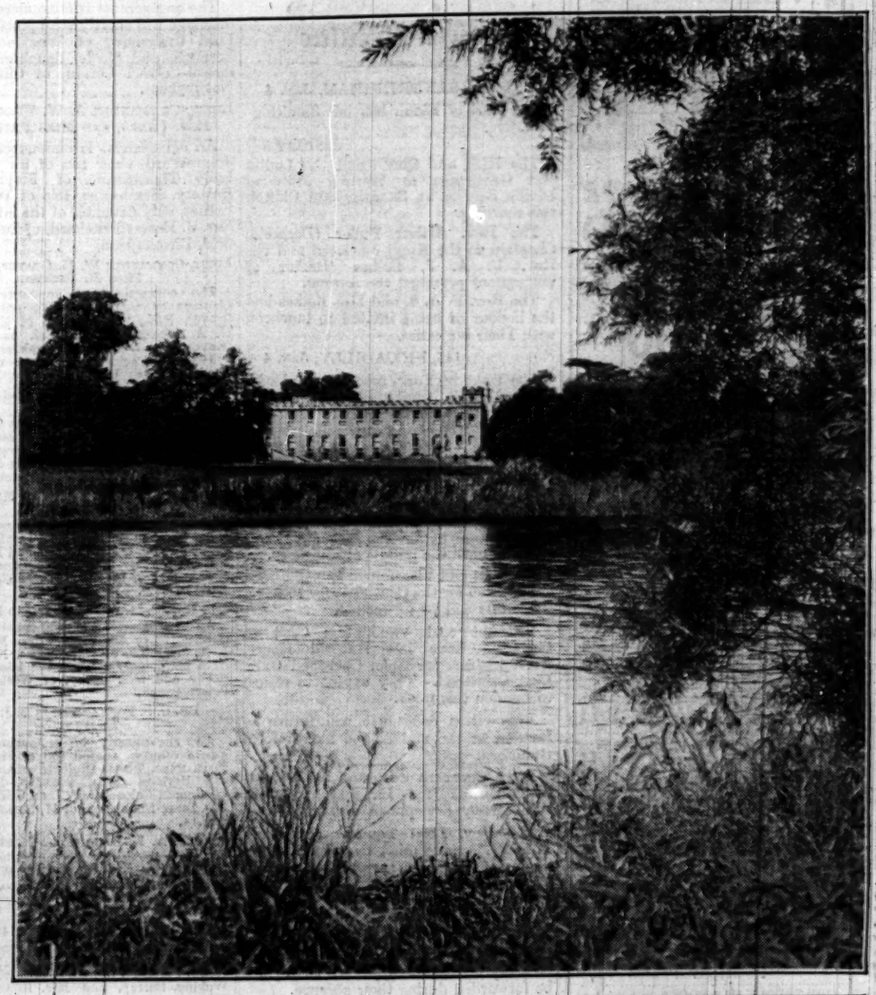
Spring millinery is being shown, and in a small exhibition of hats by Agnès many new styles are produced. Two hats are shown at a time, each demonstrating, in the same colour and material, a different style—a brimmed cloche or picture hat or a small, tightfitting toque or cap. The brims of picture hats are irregular and are attached to the crowns in such a way as to lift the front away from the forehead or to form a little point. The small toques and caps are draped towards the back, away from the brow. Many of the new hats are made of linen, coarse or fine, with a spot of artificial silk or a touch of black satin as a trimming. With a small linen hat goes a scarf to match, short, and tied like a huntsman's stock, or looped under the chin or under one ear.

The colours most common are green of various shades, blue, yellow, pink, and grey. Many light coloured linens are relieved with small applications of black satin. Beige is put on royal blue, black on golden yellow. When felt is put with linen the hat is always in the picture style. Straw lace of a light colour is used with black satin. Plaited straw in three colours is used to make small draped hats and brimmed hats. Knitted and crocheted wool trimmings are put on straws and felts. Big hats are also made of crinoline lace, beige and brown. Black satin turbans are fashionable; the bands of satin are solidly plaited. Crocheted and knitted straws in various colours and patterns are being prepared for the Southern spring. The straws may be closely or openly woven as style suggests. There are afternoon hats of bagota, trimmed with satin ribbon or chiffon. A few felt hats are trimmed with flat cotton flowers or silk or feathers.

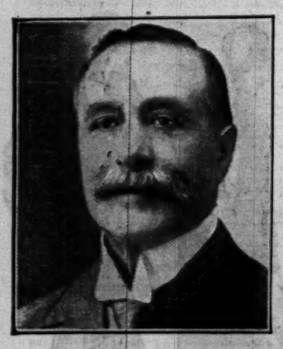
Hand bags are now made of metal lined with leather. The designer, Colette Gueden, lines thin plain sheets of silver metal with leather. Some have leather handles, some close with a snap. There are also spring bags of silk crêpe made to look like lizard skin, and of pleated gingham combined with white kid. These bags, like gloves, are meant to go with the *ensemble*, for it is no longer the fashion merely to match gloves and stockings. A green *ensemble* may have black gloves, a black and white *ensemble* black gloves, a navy blue *ensemble* grey gloves, grey stockings and shoes. With brown *ensembles* gloves, stockings, and shoes are brown.

All the new materials for the spring show flower patterns, checks, spots, and geometric figures, so small as to be undistinguishable a yard or so away. On chiffon, the flowers are large, on crêpe satin, crêpe de Chine, crêpe georgette, or any other dull-faced crêpe, small. Yellow, green, a dull tea-rose pink, soft blues, bright red, navy blue, black and white, white and black, are popular colours, and there are the usual number of mixed tweeds, light and dark beige and brown, grey and black, with a fleck of brighter colour here and there. Tweed patterns are closely copied in silk and light woollen crêpes. Some chiffons have plaids and checks to figure them. Three different patterns and materials are used in one *ensemble*, two in most. With a chiffon dress

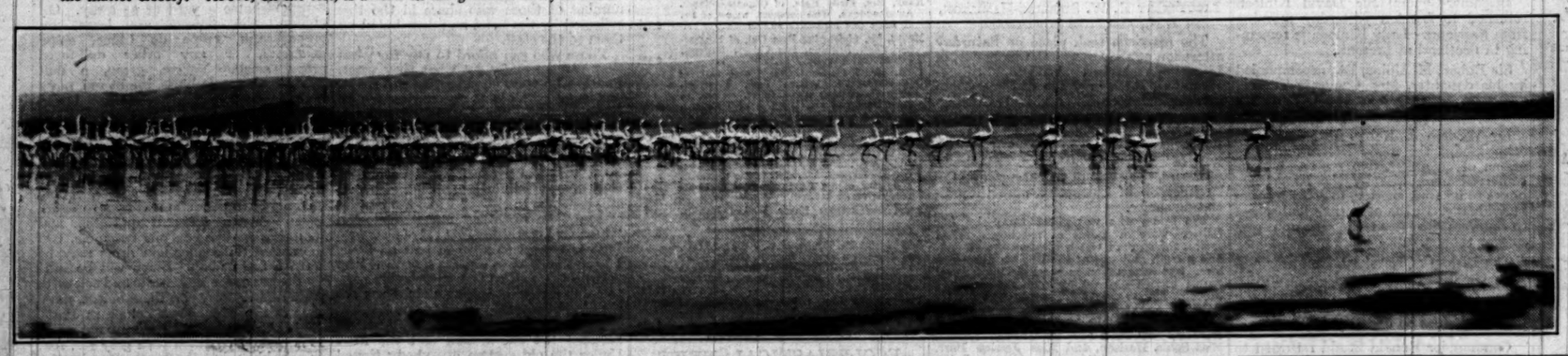
THREAT TO A THAMES-SIDE ESTATE: THE FUTURE OF SYON PARK

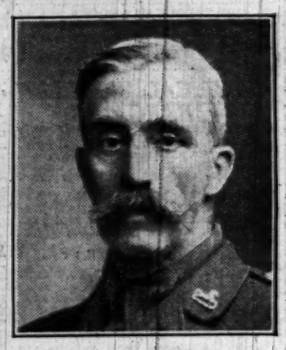


THE GROUNDS AND THE MANSION.—Anxiety has been caused by the announcement of the proposal of the Rivers Committee of the Middlesex County Council that the Duke of Northumberland's property at Syon Park, opposite Kew Gardens, should be acquired for a sewage disposal works. Although the proposal is as yet in its very early stages, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England is watching the matter closely. Above, on the left, is a view in the grounds of Syon Park. The old mansion, a fine example of the work of Robert Adam, is seen on the right. An article appears on another page.



SIR WALTER R. HEARN, British Consul-General in Paris from 1914 to 1919, whose death is announced.

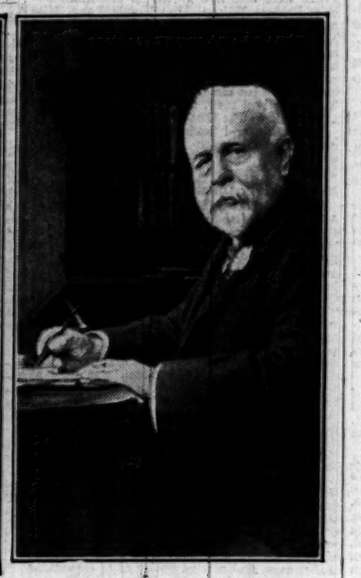




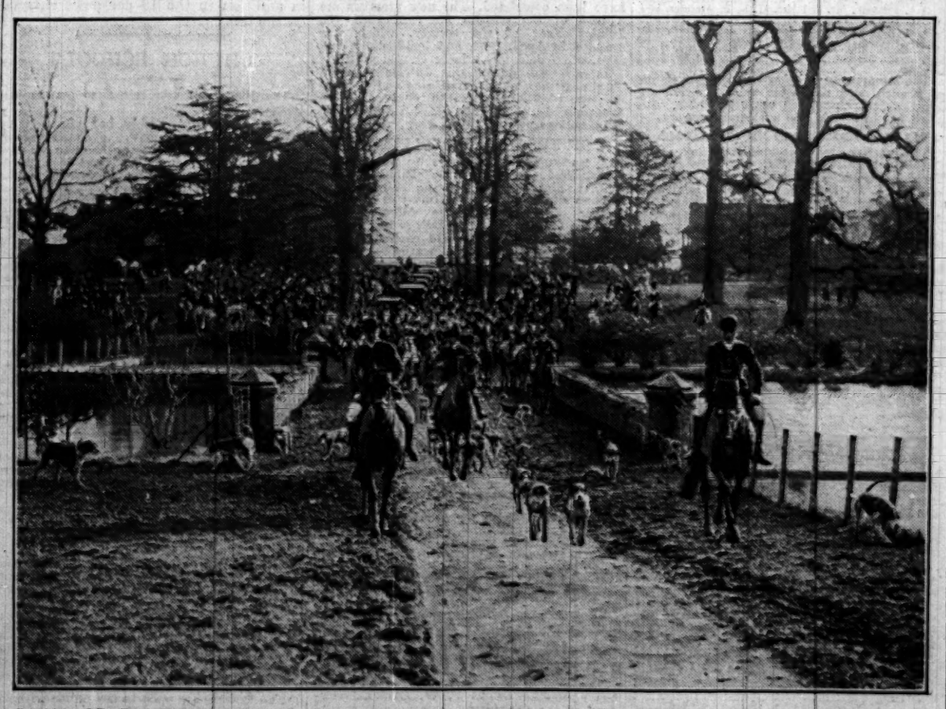
LIEUT.-COLONEL E. D. MILLER, who died suddenly at his Rugby home on Saturday, aged 63. He was a noted polo player.

FLAMINGOES ON LAKE NAKURU.—In an article on page 13 Professor Julian Huxley describes the "almost unbelievable variety" of the scenery of East Africa. Our picture of Lake Nakuru, in Kenya, is reproduced from a photograph by Mr. Carveth Wells. The pink of the massed bodies of the flamingoes can be seen from a great distance.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—Princess Marie José, whose marriage to the Prince of Piedmont takes place on Wednesday, left Brussels for Rome on Friday night. She is seen (right) at the station with King Albert, Queen Elisabeth, and the Count of Flanders (left). The Duke and Duchess of Brabant also accompanied her.



MR. D. CROAL THOMSON, the art expert and writer, whose death at the age of 74 is announced.



DUKE OF BEAUFORT'S HUNT.—Hounds moving off after the meet of the Duke of Beaufort's Hunt at Sevington, Chippingdon, Gloucester, on Saturday, when there was a large field. The Hunt ball was held at Westonbirt School on Friday night.

LOUVRE

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BEGINS TO-DAY

During the Sale the Store will remain open until 6.30 p.m.

Here is an extremely smart Frock for afternoon wear, made from a warm light-weight Tweed. A striking feature is the long scarf collar. The skirt fits closely round the hips and is finely knife-pleated.
Sale Price 55/-

This original and graceful model is tailored from a light-weight pure wool Tweed of a gay check design. It is both chic and serviceable and is made in attractive shades of brown.
Sale Price 7 GNS

Stylish Jumper Suit of fine quality artificial lockstitch. The jumper is attractively finished with jabot and belt, while the skirt is finely pleated. In royal, navy, black.
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Fashioned from a fine quality all-wool Crêpe, this smartly-cut coat is most suitable for afternoon wear. It is stylishly finished with a long roll collar of lynx. In yellow or beige.
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Passengers may sail on the Jan. cruise and spend three weeks' holiday at any calling port, returning home by the Feb. cruise, thus completing the Mediterranean round at a total expense cost which need not exceed £30. Full particulars from all White Star Offices or local Agents.

A GRAVE NATIONAL DANGER

Doctors and Dentists are getting alarmed at the growth of the deadly disease known as Pyorrhœa of the Gums, which they contend constitutes a grave national danger to health.

When teeth are neglected or when an inefficient dentifrice is being used, decay germs and Pyorrhœa germs multiply with alarming rapidity. Experiments carried out recently by an eminent bacteriologist showed that after a period of four hours harmful bacteria in an unclean mouth were developing one hundred and thirty-six times more rapidly than in a mouth cleansed by an efficient mouth wash. The mouth wash used in this experiment was the celebrated Odol, evolved thirty-five years ago by a group of scientists, solely for the purpose of keeping the human mouth and teeth free from bacteria.

Odol possesses two peculiarities which make it stand alone among mouth washes. Firstly, it destroys harmful bacteria without affecting the elements in the mouth which are essential to good health. And secondly, Odol is absorbed by the membranes of the gums and throat and is able to continue protecting the mouth for hours after use. You will find Odol delightful in flavour. Besides making the teeth white and keeping the mouth perfectly clean, it purifies the breath and keeps the mouth cool and fresh. Your chemist can supply Odol in 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. flasks which last for weeks. Odol is so concentrated that six drops in half a tumbler of water is sufficient. It is an ideal gargle for sore throats—try it to-day. T. 1/30. (Adet.

Every Parent and Teacher should read
The Times
Educational Supplement
Every Saturday—3d.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MRS. CLARKE HALL

Comparisons from literature are generally supposed to be unflattering to artists, but when it is said that the exhibition of water-colour and other drawings by Mrs. Edna Clarke Hall at the Redfern Gallery, 27, Old Bond-street, strongly recalls the novels of Mrs. Virginia Woolf, nothing more is intended than a temperamental similarity. There is the same general sensibility, the same sympathy without sentimentality, and the same imaginative interpretation of the matter of fact. Technically, one supposes, Mrs. Clarke Hall should be described as an impressionist, since her generalizations from Nature include light as well as form, but she does not come easily under any label. She has an illustrative bent—her drawings for "Wuthering Heights" are more central to the atmosphere of the story than anything of the kind we can remember—but her pictorial sense is so keen that she can indulge it with safety. In a sense "Spring, 1914," an interior with a table laid for a meal, is an illustration, but the human implications are there without any "cooking" of the visual impression. Some of the best of the drawings are summary studies of children in the open air: "Children on the Cliff," "Children" (3), "Bonfire," and "Boys on a Beach" are examples. "Head of a Child" is a remarkable instance of unsentimental appreciation, and other particularly good drawings are "Dromedary"—one of an Egyptian series—"Self Portrait," "Autumn Study," and "At the Garden Door." An interesting side of Mrs. Clarke Hall's work is in the form of designs to poems by herself. Owing something to Blake in form they are quite unaffected in style—a frankly cursive hand being used with excellent decorative effect. But this is an exhibition to be taken as a whole for its charm of personality.

ZWEMMER GALLERY

Mr. A. Zwemmer, the bookseller, of Charing Cross-road, has now extended his activities by opening an art gallery at 26, Litchfield-street, off that thoroughfare. This is a logical rather than a capricious development, because a selection of English and foreign books on modern art is included among the exhibits, and the pictures themselves are of a kind to appeal to people already drawn to the establishment by their literary interests. The general impression, indeed, is one of remarkable consistency. The gallery itself is pleasantly, with a soberly inviting front and, at the principal end, a well-lit interior. Distraction of every kind is avoided. From the nature of the case the present contents of the gallery do not lend themselves to detailed reference, but Matisse, Derain, Mr. Epstein, Mr. Augustus John, and Mr. Matthew Smith are among the artists represented by original works.

For the moment, however, interest centres on the permanent collection of reproductions in colour by the German firm of Piper. These are astonishing. It may be confessed without shame that, in another place, one of them, of a pastel by Degas, was recently mistaken for an original. "Village Way," by Cézanne, and "Poppy Field" and "White Roses," by Van Gogh, in this collection, are masterpieces of their kind.

ITALIAN ART

BRITISH MUSEUM EXHIBITION

A display of Italian Art in the British Museum arranged to supplement the Exhibition at Burlington House will be open from 2 p.m. to-day onwards in the Museum itself. There will be over 40 Italian miniatures of the Middle Ages and Renaissance in the Grenville Library, adjoining the vestibule, and the Museum authorities are allowing the public to see several pages of the Sforza Book of Hours and other illuminated documents originally belonging to the ducal house of Milan, which are normally not permitted to be exposed to daylight in the glass cases. Other miniatures to which special attention is drawn include the 12th century Beneventan *Exultet* Roll, the curiously Oriental Genoese "Treatise on the Vices" of the 14th century, and several remarkable loose sheets from manuscript books acquired separately at various times by the Trustees of the Museum.

In the King Edward VII. Gallery some 250 specially selected Italian drawings, engravings, and woodcuts will be shown to-day at a private view, but will be open to the public in general to-morrow. Here the Museum's wealth in drawings by the masters is illustrated by the Botticelli "Abbondanza," certainly the finest single drawing of that master, and an array of nine Leonardo da Vincis, 14 Raphaels, 11 Michelangelos, and four Mantegnas, together with a selection of other draughtsmen from the 14th to the 16th centuries, notably a Verrocchio head.

Woodcuts from the 15th to the 18th centuries include a rare and early anonymous Madonna in red, blue, and brown, and the unusual *chiaroscuro* work of the 16th century. The finest engravings are again after Botticelli and his school, including a very imposing "Assumption of the Virgin" and the unique "Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne," works after Mantegna and Pollaiuolo, and a particularly interesting girl's head from the school of Leonardo da Vinci.

A full article on the pictures chosen appeared in our columns last Monday. Three 15th century Italian sketch books have since been added to the exhibition. One is the notebook of Jacopo Bellini, and a second is a Florentine picture-chronicle of about 1460, attributed to Maso Finiguerra. The third is a Paduan volume of drawings presented to the Museum by the late Lord Rosebery, and formerly attributed to Mantegna.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY

The programme of recitals to be given to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park is as follows:—

12 noon to 12.20 p.m.—"Drink to me Only," "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," "Serenade" (Gounod), "Moment Musical" (Schubert), "Silver Threads Among the Gold."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Londonderry Air," "In An Old Fashioned Town," "Come Back to Erin," "Prelude" (Heller), "Land of Hope and Glory."

5.0 to 6.20 p.m.—"Serenade" (Schubert), "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," "Loch Lomond," "Passing By" (Purcell), "Abide with me."

Throughout the week 20-minute recitals will be given at 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 6 p.m. Programmes will be published daily in *The Times*.

CARILLON AT ST. HELENS

The new church of St. Mary's, Lowe House, St. Helens, has just commemorated the centenary of Catholic emancipation by a thanksgiving carillon. For a week recitals were given by Mr. W. E. Jordan, borough carillonneur of Loughborough, assisted by his pupil and deputy, Miss V. Carrier, and, according to a correspondent, the opinion was expressed by both players, and also by Mr. Denison Taylor, the head of the Loughborough Bell Foundry, where the bells were cast, that Lowe House possesses a carillon unsurpassed in Europe. Each of the bells is dedicated to an English saint or martyr. The tenor bell, dedicated to "Our Lady," weighs 4cwt. The idea of the carillon was conceived by Father Reginald Riley, the rector, and the necessary funds were subscribed, mostly in St. Helens, over a period of two years.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

A list of aliens to whom certificates of naturalization have been granted by the Secretary of State, and whose oaths of allegiance have been registered in the Home Office during December, 1929, is given in the *London Gazette*. The list contains 129 cases, of which 47 are Russian, 12 Polish, 10 American, seven Belgian, seven French, seven Italian, seven Rumanian, four German, three Danish, three Swiss, two Swedish, one Czechoslovak, one Dutch, one Greek, seven of other nationalities, and 10 of no nationality. Of these, 20 (including five French, four American, four German, one Belgian, one Czechoslovak, one Danish, one Italian, one Ottoman (Armenian), one Swedish, and one Swiss) relate to women of British origin.

At the suggestion of a girl patient at the Lingfield Epileptic Colony, Mr. Walter H. Giles, of East Grinstead, has been presented with a signet ring in recognition of his work in providing entertainments at the institution.

HUNT AND COUNTY BALLS

THE SEASON'S LIST

We publish below a list of forthcoming Hunt, County, and Service balls. The list will be revised and repeated every Monday until further notice. Owing to pressure on our space, announcements of dances to be held later than February 3 cannot be included in this list.

TO-NIGHT.—East Sussex Hunt ball, the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne.

TO-MORROW NIGHT.—Eridge Hunt ball, the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.

Portman Hunt Ball, Bryanston School (by kind permission of the Governors) (Clifford Essex's band, with Mr. Marshall).

Grafton Hunt ball, Manor House, Brackley (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Hayman).

South Durham Hunt ball, Elton Hall, Stockton-on-Tees (by permission of Mr. Robert Ropner, M.F.H.).

Devon County ball, Poltimore Girls' College (by permission of the Headmistress) (Newman's band).

Brecon Hunt ball, Llangoed Castle (by permission of Captain H. A. Christy).

Sinnington Hunt ball, Duncombe Park, Helmsley.

Hereford: League of Mercy "All Age" Fancy Dress ball, Shire Hall, Hereford.

Tynedale Hunt Club ball, Rowden Dene, Corbridge-on-Tyne, Northumberland (by permission of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Straker-Smith).

Croome Ladies' Hunt ball, Wood Norton School, Evesham (by permission of Mr. Giles and Mr. Allen) (Vassie's band).

JANUARY 8.—Monmouthshire Hunt Club ball (Newman and his band).

South and West Wilts Hunt ball, Motcombe House, Shaftesbury (by permission of Mr. Prideaux).

York and Ainsty Hunt ball, Askham Grange (by permission of Major and Mrs. Wailes-Fairbairn).

V.W.H. (Earl Bathurst's) Hunt ball, the Bingham Hall, Cirencester.

Kidderminster and District General Hospital ball, Town Hall, Kidderminster (Newman's band).

JANUARY 9.—Dorset Hunts ball, Corn Exchange, Dorchester.

Suffolk County ball, Athenæum, Bury St. Edmunds (Embassy band).

Pytchley Hunt ball, Northampton.

Hertford County ball, the Town Hall, Hertford.

5th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters annual ball, Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait and his band).

JANUARY 10.—Devon and Somerset Staghounds Hunt ball, Metropole Hotel, Minehead.

Meendip Hunt ball, Pump Room, Bath.

South Pembrokeshire Hunt ball, Tenby.

West Kent Hunt ball, The Wildernesse Club, Sevenoaks.

Hambledon Hunt Club ball, Guildhall, Winchester (Pilbeam's band).

South Herts Beagles ball, the Town Hall, St. Albans, Herts.

Grove Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Retford.

Royal Chester Infirmary ball, Grosvenor Hotel, Chester (Kit Cat Club band).

The Crawley and Horsham Hunt ball, the Headquarters of the 4th Battalion, The Royal Sussex Regiment, Denne-road, Horsham.

Regimental ball, 4th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment (T.A.), Assembly Rooms, Lincoln.

V.W.H. (Cricklade) Hunt ball, Bingham Hall, Cirencester (Clifford Essex's band, with Mr. Dalton Marshall).

Holderness Hunt ball, Tranby Croft (by permission of Captain A. Stanley Wilson) (Embassy band).

Stamford Infirmary ball (under the patronage of the Marchioness of Exeter), the Assembly Rooms, Stamford.

JANUARY 13.—Berkeley and Ledbury Hunt ball, Guildhall, Gloucester.

JANUARY 14.—Worcestershire Hunt Club ball, Shirehall, Worcester.

High Peak Hunt ball, Buxton Hydro Hotel (Dick Richard's band).

Craven Hunt Club ball, the Corn Exchange, Newbury (Pilbeam's band).

Ludlow Hunt ball.

JANUARY 15.—Derbyshire Children's Hospital ball, the Assembly Rooms, Derby (Conri Tait's band).

Oakley Hunt ball, Melchbourne Park, Sharnbrook (by permission of Lord and Lady St. John of Bletso).

The Teme Valley Hunt ball, Brampton Brian Hall (by permission of Captain J. R. H. Harley).

JANUARY 16.—Bramham Moor Hunt ball.

Melton Mowbray Hunt ball.

JANUARY 17.—Cotswold Hunt ball, Town Hall, Cheltenham.

Brighton Foot Beagles Hunt ball, Hotel Metropole, Brighton.

Cheshire Hunt ball, the Town Hall, Chester.

Tickham Hunt ball, Sharsted Court, Sittingbourne (lent by Captain and Mrs. Faunce de Laune).

The Sparkford Vale Harrier ball, the Agricultural Hall, Sparkford.

Essex Union Hunt ball, Shire Hall, Chelmsford (Pilbeam's No. 1 band).

West Herts Hospital ball, Ashridge House, Berkhamsted (by permission of the Trustees of the Bonar Law Memorial College and General Sir Reginald and Lady Hoskins) (Newman's band).

JANUARY 20.—Essex and Suffolk Hunt ball, Moot Hall, Colchester (Newman's band).

JANUARY 22.—Ferule Hunt ball, Assembly Rooms, Market Harborough.

JANUARY 23.—Grantham Hospital ball, Grantham Aerodrome (by permission of the officer commanding and the officers of the 3rd Training School).

JANUARY 24.—East Kent Hunt ball, St. Albans Court, Nonington, Dover (lent by Commander and Mrs. O'Brien) (Vassie's band).

JANUARY 30.—Cambridge University Conservative Association ball, University Arms Hotel.

JANUARY 31.—Royal Artillery (Winter) ball, the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich.

THE BLACKMORE VALE

The Blackmore Vale Hunt ball was held on Friday night in the Gymnasium of Sherborne School (by permission of the Headmaster, Mr. C. L. F. Boughey). The arrangements were made by Captain D. Livingstone-Learmonth and Captain L. R. Livingstone-Learmonth, and Sidney B. Kyte's band from Ciro's Club played. The Master and Mrs. F. J. B. Wingfield Digby were present, and others who attended included:—

Lord Bayford, Captain and Mrs. Taylor Whitehead, Lady Lilian Digby, Captain Digby, R.N., Captain Vivian Kennard, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Barnes, Lord and Lady Digby, Mr. and Mrs. de la Cassa, Captain Spencer Kennard, the Earl and Countess of Essex, Captain and Mrs. Eric Rose, Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Langman, Captain Langman, Major and Mrs. Phipps-Hornby, Colonel and Mrs. Romer Lee, Sir William and Lady Mason, Colonel and Mrs. Keith Mason, Judge Lineham, Captain the Hon. Lionel Lambart, R.N., and Mrs. Lambart, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Turnbull, Miss Turnbull, Mrs. Holford and the Misses Holford, Captain and Mrs. Brocklebank, Lord Wynford, Major and Mrs. T. Eccles, Major and Mrs. Essex Digby, Sir Hubert and Lady Medlycott, the Hon. Mrs. Brunwell Colonel and Mrs. Duff, Mrs. Fisher Rowe, Miss Simpson Balkie, Miss Holroyd, Colonel J. B. H. and Mrs. Goodden, Mrs. Tyrwhitt-Drake, Colonel Ivor, Mrs. Manger, Mrs. Mirk, Captain and Mrs. Glasbrook, Major and Mrs. Foster, Mr. Sandford Wills, Major and Mrs. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Earl, Miss Cookson, Miss St. Maur, Mrs. Bartholomew, Mrs. Brigh, Colonel and Mrs. Howard, and Commander Philip Neville.

THE SOUTHDOWN

The annual ball of the Southdown Hunt was held at Lewes Town Hall on Friday night. The company numbered over 400, Marius B. Winter's band played. The stewards were Viscount Gage, Mr. R. C. Blencowe (chairman of the Hunt), Mr. G. R. Beard (hon. secretary of the ball), Mr. R. M. Cardwell, Captain C. H. Cotesworth, Mr. Arthur Dalgety (Master), Mr. C. D. Thorowgood (Hunt hon. secretary), Colonel H. Powell Edwards, Major Kenneth Robertson, and Captain the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas. Among others present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Sir Stephen and Lady Demetriadi, Lady Cain, Miss Joan Cain, Rear-Admiral T. H. Beamish, General Russell, the Hon. Mrs. Russell, Major and Mrs. G. P. Tidmarsh, Mr. R. Geddes, Major A. Wright, Mrs. G. E. Beard, Miss Beard, Mrs. Gotesworth, the Misses Winlaw, Mrs. W. Mann, Mrs. Munro, Colonel Roland V. Gwynne, Mrs. Lionel Turner, Mr. W. W. Grantham, Miss Muriel Grantham, Mr. W. L. Knowles, Miss Mabel Raines, Mrs. Le Brasseur, Mrs. Rendle Robertson, Mrs. C. Eastwood, Mr. and Mrs. Gulliland, Mrs. Molnet, Dr. Helen Boyle, Mr. R. Lurcott, Miss Joan Pitton, Colonel M. Blacoe, Colonel W. Willett, M. Warley Pickering, Mr. R. W. Harrison, Mr. Dermot Cassick-Smith, Mrs. Garrett, Mr. Percy Garrett, Mr. A. Melbourne Mann, Mr. M. Mansel, Mrs. H. Courage, Mrs. Hardihg, Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Dearden, Mrs. T. A. Stewart-Jones, and Mrs. Wainwright.

THE ALBRIGHTON

The Albrighton Hunt ball was held at Chillington Hall, Brewood, near Wolverhampton, on Thursday night. Over 300 were present, and parties were brought by the following:—

Mrs. Mosckton, Mrs. Giffard (Haughton), Mrs. Giffard (Chillington Hall), Brigadier-General Hickman, Dr. Dent, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morris-Eyton, Mrs. H. E. Twentyman, Dr. R. S. Burd, Mrs. Neve, Mr. Sam Loveridge, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hastings, Mrs. Heywood, Mrs. Cridland, Colonel Beddows, Mrs. Cunliffe, Mrs. H. B. Bankey, Mrs. Hickman, Mrs. Lovatt, Mrs. Cadman, Mr. Wakeman Carville, Mr. H. A. A. White, Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Brooke, Major F. Carr, Mrs. E. Howl, Mr. W. Mort, Mrs. Fowler Butler, Mrs. Carmichael, Mr. Elwell, Mrs. Yates, Mr. F. Greathbrook, Major W. L. Foster, Sir Charles Mander, Mrs. Hargreaves, Miss Robinson, Mr. A. H. Twentyman, Lady Congreve, Mrs. Shelton, Major Walker, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. Weskitt, Colonel Sykes, Mr. Copeland, Mrs. Hoare, Mrs. T. B. Morris, Mr. C. O. Langley, Mr. Sankey, Mr. Wood, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Evans, Mr. G. H. Thorneycroft, Mrs. Shaw-Hellier, Colonel Howard McLean, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. James Thompson, Mrs. Gwilliam, Mrs. H. H. Twentyman, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Wynn, Mrs. Talbot, Miss Humphreys, the Hon. Mrs. Littleton, Major Hatton, Miss Alsop, and Mr. H. T. Thompson.

THE PETWORTH BALL

The Petworth ball was held at the Town Hall on Friday night. Vale Lane's band played. Among those present were:—

Lord Leconfield, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, and Lady Leconfield, Mrs. Osborne Barwell, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, Captain and Mrs. Bradley Williams, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, Major and Mrs. Denton Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Howell Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Constable, Major and Mrs. J. S. Courtauld, the Hon. Lady Cunliffe, Mrs. Deering, Captain and Mrs. Neston Diggle, Mr. and Mrs. Emmet, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Enthoven, Lieutenant-Colonel and Lady Theresa Fletcher, Sir Frederick Frankland and Lady Zouche, Major and Mrs. W. T. Fraser-Tytler, Mr. and Mrs. Graham Cooper, Major and Mrs. W. E. J. Gryls, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Heath, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Helme, Captain and Mrs. Franklin Holland, Mr. Edward Howarth, Mrs. Lambert.

The Earl and Countess of Lanesborough, Miss Lucey, Sir Horace and Lady McMahon, General Sir Ivor and the Hon. Lady Maxse, Major and Mrs. E. A. Milburne, Colonel and Mrs. W. Kenyon Mitford, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nelson, Mrs. Randolph, Colonel and Mrs. V. Ravenscroft, Major and Mrs. H. Shiner, Mrs. J. S. Thorpe, Mrs. L. G. Wilson, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Wilson Heathcote, Earl and Countess Winterton, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wyatt, Sir Walter Bartlelot, Vice-Admiral Sir Ernle and Lady Chatfield, Captain and Mrs. Harold Stocker, Mrs. Hugh Fower, and Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Kerr.

THE MID-KENT

The Mid-Kent Hunt ball was held on Friday night at the Georgian Ballroom (Wickham's), Maidstone. Among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

Captain and Mrs. Dawes, Mr. and Mrs. Conley Hewitt, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Rodney Style, Miss Dillon Trenchard, Major and Mrs. Crair, Mr. and Mrs. Winter, Miss Beadle, Mrs. Faussett Osborne, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Wheatley, Major and Mrs. Wheatley, Colonel and Mrs. Hessey, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Rootes, the Rev. C. E. W. and Mrs. Best-Dalsen, Major and Mrs. Stisted, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Style, Colonel and Mrs. Grubb, Colonel Osg. the Misses Caldecott, Miss Bridge, Mrs. Hall, Captain and Miss Somerset Webb, Mrs. Woodall, Lady O'Donnell, Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mr. A. C. Faunce Brown, Brigadier-General and Mrs. T. S. M. Pitt, Mrs. Sarville, Commander the Hon. Valentine Wyndham-Quin, Mrs. Kleinwort, Colonel Liddell, Captain and Mrs. Gordon Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Legh Pemberton, Major and Mrs. Knatenbull, Captain and Mrs. Fox, Miss St. Ruth, Mr. Julian, Mr. Justice and Lady Luxmoore, Mr. and Mrs. Lancelot Dawes, the Misses Sayer, Mr. and Mrs. Hasmey, Major Allfrey, Captain Lasdale, Colonel and Mrs. Murdoch, Miss Mercer, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ralston, Major and Mrs. Surtees, Mr. R. Lascelles, Major and Mrs. White, Mr. J. Rotcher, Mrs. Roudesley Marsham, Captain and Mrs. Robert Norton, Major and Mrs. H. E. Chapman, Commander and Mrs. Jolly, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Hubble, and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Brown.

THE NORTH COTSWOLD

The annual ball of the North Cotswold Hunt was held at the Lygon Arms Hotel, Broadway, on Friday night. Those who brought parties were:—

Commander Sir Bolton and Lady Eyres-Monsell, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Flower, Sir Edward and Lady Durand, Major the Hon. Edric and Lady Victoria Forester, Major Fielding, M.F.H., and Mrs. Fielding, Captain and Mrs. Arkwright, Captain and Mrs. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. Cawley, Mrs. Ashwin, Mr. and Mrs. Barnsley, Mr. and Mrs. Creswell, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. S. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Lee-Milne, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kenyon, Colonel and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Holland Martin, Colonel and Mrs. Thin, Mrs. Gordon Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Captain and Mrs. Hannay, Mr. Prance, Mr. and Mrs. Barston, Major and Mrs. Ratcliff, Mr. and Miss Sanford, Mr. Rudge, General Rankin, Lady Davies, Captain Burges, Mr. Pilkington, and Captain and Mrs. Studd.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT

The officers of the 5th Battalion, The Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment (T.A.) held their annual ball on Friday night at the Corn Exchange, Bedford, and among those present were:—

Colonel Lord Ampthill and Lady Ampthill, Captain and Mrs. Atherstone, Captain and Mrs. Geoffrey Austen, Miss B. Andrews, Lady Burgoyne, the Hon. Victoria Bruce, Captain and Mrs. Richard Beaumont, Miss Bolton, Dr. and Mrs. Bridger, Miss Barbara Brown, Colonel and Mrs. and Miss Brighten, Captain Bacchus, Mr. Aubrey de Brisay, Mr. Lawrence Barlow, Dr. and Mrs. Cedric Bower, Miss Burdekin, Major Chirnside, Mr. Crowther, Mr. Denzil Cubitt, Captain Corner, Mr. E. Compton, Captain and Mrs. Stanley Clark, Captain R. G. Coates, Miss M. Cecil, Major J. S. Davenport, Captain and Mrs. Dunnill, Miss Doyne-Ditmas, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Elphicke, Miss Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Miss M. Forbes, Miss Fenwick, Miss B. Fenwick, Miss I. Fenwick, Miss M. Fenwick, Mr. Vaughan-Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson-Fielden, Miss Felts.

Major Gude, Miss Muriel Gretton, Captain Gedge, Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley, Miss House, Captain F. Hague, Miss E. Hague, Miss J. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss I. Holmes, Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. Irwin, Lieutenant C. Hall, R.N., Mr. A. Hall, R.N., Miss Holbeeh, Mr. E. Mitchell-Innes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Jacques, Miss E. Johnson, Lord and Lady Luke, the Hon. Ian Lawson Johnston, the Hon. Olive Lawson Johnston, the Hon. Enid Lawson Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. H. C. R. Laslett, Mrs. and the Misses Laslett, Miss Laughton, Viscount Malden, Colonel and Mrs. Harold Miskin, Captain Geoffrey Miskin, Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Miskin, Captain and Mrs. Nevill Martin, Miss B. Messures, Colonel and Mrs. Mellows.

Captain and Mrs. MacNaught, Mr. J. Malcomson, Miss Milward, Mrs. Measures, Mr. Alastair Miller, Miss J. Martin, Captain and Mrs. Lance Newton, Colonel and Mrs. Louse Ordehar, Captain R. Ordehar, Lady Della Peel, Miss M. Peel, Miss Poynder, Major Price-Davis, Major and the Misses Parbury, Colonel and Mrs. Parsons, Miss Page, Miss B. Page, Captain Ridgewell, Miss Roberts, Captain the Hon. L. O. Russell, the Hon. Phyllis Russell, Miss M. Robinson, Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. Guy Russell, R.N., Miss Noel Rogers, Captain and Mrs. Sloan, Major and Mrs. S. S. Smith, Captain and Mrs. C. C. Swift, Major and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Sheepshanks, Mr. and Mrs. Sprunt, Flight Lieutenant Steedman, Major and Mrs. S. Tabor, Miss Tighe, the Misses Thorp, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Thompson, Miss C. Thompson, Captain Rhys-Thomas, the Hon. H. Trefusis, Miss Turney, Major and Mrs. Ernest Wells, Miss Joan Wells, Miss Aileen Wells, Major and Mrs. Andrew Wingfield, Mr. and Mrs. Gravely-Wilks, Miss Gravely-Wilks, the Rev. L. W. and Mrs. Wright, Major and Mrs. F. A. M. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilkerson, Miss Wilkerson, Captain and Mrs. Wrigley, Mr. Hervey-Williams, Captain Waldren, Flight Lieutenant and Mrs. Woolven, and Captain Rupert Yates.

6TH BATTALION, THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS

The annual ball of the 6th Battalion, The Sherwood Foresters, T.A., took place at the Palace Hotel, Buxton, on Friday night. Jaques's band played. The guests, many of whom brought parties, included:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Dick (commanding the battalion) and Mrs. Dick, Brigadier-General and Mrs. G. D. Goodman, Colonel and Mrs. E. Hall, Major and Mrs. Welch, Major and Mrs. E. M. Brooke Taylor, Captain and Mrs. R. V. C. Cavendish, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Jackson, Captain and Mrs. B. Derbyshire, Captain H. Hodgson, Captain and Mrs. Hills, Captain Marshal, Captain C. V. H. C. Blackwall, Captain and Mrs. Garforth Bliss, Captain and Mrs. F. B. Hall, Captain C. Rumney, Dr. L. C. Hill, Mr. F. S. Nuttall, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. C. Johnson, Mr. S. R. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Swanwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Salmon, Mr and Mrs. F. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. T. O. Colles, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. P. Roylance, Miss Smalley, Mr. R. Heathcote, Mr. F. A. Lauder, Miss Schofield, Mrs. Beer, Mr. T. Bowler, Mr. F. A. Scott, and Mr. S. F. Mill.

DORKING COUNTY HALL

The Dorking County ball was held on Friday night at the Dorking Drill Hall. The stewards were Mr. C. S. Gordon Clark, Major H. D. Roberts, and Major G. C. Garrick, and they, with the following, formed the organizing committee:—Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay, Mr. Nigel Trittton, Mr. Neil Gordon Clark, the Hon. Guy Cubitt, and Mr. Edward Goulburn. Vale Lane's band played. The following brought parties:—

Lady Lawrence, Lady Tritton, Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Barclay, Mr. C. S. Gordon Clark, Major G. C. Garrick, Lady Seymour-Lloyd, Miss Daphne Drew, Mr. A. B. Cook, Mr. H. C. Gill, Mrs. Prideaux, Mrs. Gayner, Mr. Leopold Heath, Mr. A. Hodsell, Mr. Edwin Freshfield, Mrs. Gerard T. Bray, Mr. Philip Lyle, Mrs. Walters, Mrs. Scott Henderson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. L. Stilwell, Brigadier-General Sir Frederick Gascoigne, Mrs. C. Arbuthnot, Mrs. M. Carton, Mrs. D. Chapman, Mr. A. Eustace Berry, Mrs. A. R. Lowe, Mrs. Winship, Mrs. Willis, Mr. M. Gordon Clark, Mr. Edward Lowes, Mr. R. H. Fox, Mr. J. E. Humphery, Miss Priestley, Mr. Leonard Stewart, Mrs. E. St. J. Evers, Miss Evers, Mrs. Arbuthnot.

Mrs. E. H. C. Bellamy, Mrs. Geoffrey Lane, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Clay, Mr. Basil Brudenell-Bruce, Mrs. Hindley, Mr. Nigel Tritton, Miss Corbet, Mrs. Pyke, Mrs. E. J. Coles, Mr. J. C. Budd, Mr. L. Gordon Clark, Mr. Tufnell, Mr. and Mrs. Charrington, Mr. and Mrs. G. Coles, Mrs. Willock Pollen, Miss Hugolyn Pigott, Mr. A. Maynard Taylor, Brigadier-General C. F. Goulburn, Captain Brodie, Miss Knight, Mrs. H. Dalziel, Dr. W. S. C. Copeman, Major Roberts, Mr. Leslie Moir, Mrs. Du Buisson, Colonel and Mrs. Raymond, and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Tufnell.

ROYAL BERKSHIRE HOSPITAL

The annual ball of the Royal Berkshire Hospital was held in the Town Hall, Reading, on Friday night. The Clifford Essex band played. Mrs. Benyon was ball president, and among those present, some of whom brought parties, were:—

The Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire (Mr. J. H. Benyon) and Miss Benyon, the Mayor and Mayoress of Reading, Sir Robert and Lady Black, Lady Victoria Villiers, Lord and Lady Remnant, Sir George and Lady Mowbray, Viscount and Viscountess Hambleden, Sir George and Lady Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hargreaves, Lady Iliffe, Major Norman MacKinnon and Mrs. MacKinnon, the Rev. Harvey W. G. Thursby and Mrs. Thursby, Miss Winifred Benyon, the Marchioness of Downshire, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. R. Palmer, Lady Rose, Sir Arthur and Lady Griffith-Boscawen, Lady Archer-Shee, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Palmer, Mrs. Lambert, Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Poulton and Mrs. Poulton, Mrs. Gilbey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Eustace Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Blyth Currie.

Marchioness Douro, Mrs. G. D. Stokes, the Hon. Mrs. Algernon Borthwick, Miss A. Barnett, Lieutenant-Colonel F. G. and Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Bertram Currie, Lady Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Weston Stevens, Mr. Herman Burney, Mrs. Tudor Crosthwaite, Mrs. Charles Nicholls, Mrs. Spagnoletti, Lady Rose, Colonel and Mrs. Karslake, Lady Smiley, Major and Mrs. C. Rushbrooke, Mrs. Pitman, Mrs. Arthur Phillips, the Hon. Mrs. Cross, Mrs. Hubert Foster, Lady Bambridge, and Mrs. Harker.

CAERNARVONSHIRE AND ANGLESEY INFIRMARY BALL

The annual ball in aid of the Caernarvonshire and Anglesey Infirmary was held on Friday night at the Prichard Jones Hall, Bangor. Among those present were:—

Lord and Lady Penrhyn, Lady Juliet Duff, Sir Michael Duff-Assheton-Smith, Lady Lettice Lygon, Lady Sybil Lygon, Lady Bridget Parsons, Lady Dorothea Ashley, Sir Richard Sykes, Viscount Stuart, the Misses Christie-Miller, Mr. Christopher Sykes, Mr. Brocklehurst, Captain Bullock, Mr. Gore, the Hon. Violet Vivian, the Hon. Walter Vivian, Colonel Dwyer Hampton (High Sheriff of Anglesey), Major and Mrs. Ronald MacIver, and Major and Mrs. Platt. The secretary was Mrs. Hayes Pentreath, and Miss Megan Lloyd George was assistant secretary.

LINCOLNSHIRE "STUFF" BALL

The Lincolnshire "Stuff," or Colour, ball took place on Friday night in the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln. This year's l

Agriculture

RAISING OF LIVE STOCK

BREED AND STRAIN

LIMITATIONS OF THE REGISTERS

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The renewed controversy on relative breed merits that has been aroused by the Pig Industry Council reports will be profitable if the views expressed and the evidence adduced be examined with intelligence and absence of bias. In this, as in all matters affecting animals or birds, there is a danger of undue importance being attached to breed. The choice of a breed is a natural initial proceeding, if, indeed, it is not the fundamental first step; but it is important that the examination should penetrate beyond the broad limits of the breed register. Every breed register contains strains or families that differ in vital respects from those that may predominate, but are easy enough to miss in making a selection of foundation stock for herd or flock. No class of stockowner has clearer views on or more experience of this than pig breeders.

Owners of established herds recognize the risk of making unwise introductions into their pens, and are careful to investigate every point imaginable concerning the antecedents of the animals before permitting them contact with their selected strains. But breeders of cattle and sheep—and also of horses—are similarly inquisitive and exacting regarding the immediate, as well as the distant, ancestors of the animals in question. No breeder of experience will make his selections on appearances alone, or will be satisfied with the knowledge that the animals belong to the breed represented. He knows that within the wide scope of even our best breeds—and often the more popular the breed the wider the scope—there are many strains of varying capacity and value for the purpose in view. The range of utility merit within the confines of the breed register, in fact, is so expansive, and individual preferences or requirements so acutely at variance, that the exacting breeder would eschew some breed strains as carefully as he would strains of another breed.

STRAIN INFLUENCES

It is well that these matters should be kept in mind at this time, by pig breeders in particular, but owners of other kinds of farm animals also should not overlook the significance of strain influences. The more successful breeders of all classes of stock have always studied strain in establishing and moulding their herds or flocks. They have proceeded on the principle that enduring success in their own cases, and in catering for the higher grade markets—as in pedigree stock—can be reasonably assured only by evolving and fixing families or strains that, in such matters as fecundity and utility value, will maintain or enhance the reputation of the sources whence they have sprung. In pig breeding stress is often laid upon the necessity for prolificacy and litter tests, but the need for detailed register-records of this kind is not impressive when it is known that the careful buyer already has access to similar information in the best managed herds, and the less careful will probably derive little benefit from the establishment of elaborate official inquiries and records concerning matters whose investigation surely belongs essentially to the domain of the individual owner.

If the private owner will not be induced to see to things of this kind for himself, or is not sufficiently informed in these things to act for himself, he is unlikely ever to achieve considerable success with the fullest aid that costly official statistics can render. The breeding and raising of live stock, even more than the growing of ordinary crops, belong to the category and dignity of skilled work, and, in the absence of personal competence to undertake it, no forms of help from outside that can be devised will do much to ensure success. In the last resort, as in the first, the individual has to rely primarily upon his own resources. Any external aid is of a supplementary character and uncertain in its sustained results.

VALUE OF SHOW SYSTEM

The methods of breeders of high repute in this matter are noteworthy. The sale records of any breed of importance will supply plentiful evidence of keen discrimination by the most careful buyers concerning the utility performances of the herds and strains from which selections are made. Sometimes attempts can be detected to disparage show successes by alleging inferiority in certain capacities in prize animals, but it is no exaggeration to claim that the supremacy of our breeds throughout the world, as well as their remarkable efficiency in competent hands at home, is due to the stimulating influences of our show system. Prize stock may occasionally be surpassed in the commoner utility contests by rivals of less notable lineage, or in less impressive condition, but the show animal has been bred and fed for the accomplishment of something beyond immediate utility results. It is the show stock that have won their way into many countries and continents, opened up markets for their kindred in later years, and paved the way for, and made possible, the heavy imports of animal products that are now competing so seriously with home produce in our markets. The history of our breeds at home and abroad refutes any idea of disquieting departure from correct procedure on the part of their owners. True, the financial results have not been satisfactory in recent years, but this condition has a different origin and will require a different solution.

Prolificacy, or its equivalent, regular breeding, is important in other classes of stock besides pigs. But the call for official action is still not very obvious. The annals of herds or strains include all the evidence the most exacting buyer requires if he will take the trouble to look for it. If he keeps his eyes open and exercises reasonable care in studying sources of likely character, he can depend upon procuring what he needs, at least as effectually as if there were elaborate official details at his service. The intricacies of stock-breeding are not to be grasped or surmounted by any other means than the acquisition of suitable information, and the cultivation of appropriate knowledge, on the part of the owner. He will seldom be able to stand on his own legs in a business so extremely delicate and difficult without making himself primarily independent in matters affecting the basic principles of his enterprise. The preparation of registers of the kind proposed is not to be despised, but at best they can be only supplementary to sound training and efficient management in the immediate care of the herd or flock.

FARMING NOTES AND COMMENTS

WORK ON THE SOIL

(FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL CORRESPONDENT)

The New Year has opened with mild and rainy weather—pretty much as the Old Year ended. Conditions of the type cannot be described as "seasonable," and yet they are welcome in many cases because of the exceptional circumstances of a winter following a prolonged and trying drought. The open fields, bare, though green, are a convenience when fodder is scarce and dear, and cattle are better for the exercise they get when run out in the day time. The flocks have had more rain than they like or is good for them, especially those on roots, but if fresh herbage makes a fair growth it is good for ewes with lambs and helps the flow of milk. January grass can never be counted upon and is rarely of considerable bulk, but when it is available breeding flocks thrive all the better for having access to it. Land work is greatly hampered by the wet state of the soil, but, with the days beginning to lengthen, drying should be more rapid and a resumption of tillage work may be practicable sooner than is expected.

A NEW LAMBING SEASON

Lambs are already plentiful in certain districts and of certain breeds and crosses, mainly of the Dorset Horn variety, but for the majority of breeds and flockmasters lambing begins with the New Year. Winter lambing this year has been disturbed by tempestuous weather, and although the absence of snow has been a pleasing feature the heavy rains and the sodden state of the fields have imposed considerable difficulties and aggravated the anxiety of the shepherds and owners. No exceptional trouble has been reported concerning the early lambs, but the hardened stockman usually accepts his lot in silence, and he cannot have escaped the drenchings and other discomforts that have been more than normally severe this season. The prospects for the more general lambing have inspired no unusual comment. The ewe flocks have stood the severe weather tolerably well, especially the older ewes. Often it is the matured ewes that show winter privations most clearly, but this season the shearlings appear to have suffered most from the hardships of recent months. This curious result may possibly be explained by the greater drain upon the constitution of the younger animals during the drought. The immature ewes had still to grow and develop when food was scarce, and the scanty diet may have been inadequate for maintenance (as in the older animals) and to promote the natural growth as well. In any case the younger ewes are often leaner and apparently less well equipped for the lambing pen than those of maturer age. Similar effects were noticed regarding heifers and cows last summer and autumn, the younger animals giving unusually small yields of milk, it was thought, because of the disproportionate and prior claim of the maturing body upon the limited supplies of food. But these are only a few of the many complicated problems that constantly arise to test the resource of the stockowner.

CARCASSES OF SMITHFIELD EXHIBITS

The *Live Stock Journal*, as usual, has collected and published records of the carcasses of prominent exhibits at the recent show of the Smithfield Club. The most notable animal, of course, was Mr. J. J. Cridlan's champion, the black, cross-bred polled heifer, Buttercup 3rd of Maisemore, which was slaughtered by Messrs. Cridlan, Limited, and is stated by them to have "provided a wonderful body of beef, not excessively fat, deep in flesh, and well marbled." The live weight was 13cwt. and the dead weight 19st. 4lb. (8lb. stone), which gives a percentage of 65.66 dead to live weight. The caul fat weighed 5st. 2½lb. As a rule the quality of the meat has been highly satisfactory, wasteful carcasses being rare, and the proportion of lean to fat, as well as the marbling, extremely creditable to the breeding and the feeding.

N.F.U. PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

When the current year of the National Farmers' Union (45, Bedford square, W.C.1) ends on January 15, Captain E. T. Morris will succeed Mr. John Garton in the presidency, and thus a Hertfordshire representative will follow an Essex member in the highest office the farmers of the country have it in their power to confer. Mr. Garton has sustained in the fullest sense the high level established by his predecessors, and Captain Morris can be trusted to continue with similar efficiency in the discharge of the responsible duties that will devolve upon him in the ensuing year. The nomination of the president-elect is always a difficult and important task. The choice this year has fallen upon Mr. E. W. K. Slade (Berks), and the selection of the chairman of the Cereals Committee for the office is significant and merited. Mr. Slade has long rendered notable service to the union and, through it, to the industry by the skill and understanding with which he has presided over the Cereals Committee. That work that has fallen to the lot of this committee in recent years has been exceedingly complicated and often discouraging, and Mr. Slade has faced the difficulties and responsibilities in a manner that augurs well for the success of his year in the highest office in 1931.

THRESHING COSTS

The cost of threshing cereals has never been unimportant, but in recent years it has risen to serious proportions. It has been felt that the expenses incurred in preparing the corn for the market or for home use has been out of proportion to the other outlays and to the realizing value of the crops. Mr. Arthur Amos, of Spring Grove Farm, Wye, Kent, like others, has been moved to inquire into the matter, and as a result he induced the International Harvester Company, of Chicago, to send two of their steel threshers to England last summer and to give demonstrations with them at different centres. One of the trials was conducted at Mr. Amos's own farm, and the experiences are instructive. The wheat threshed in an hour was 9.4qr., compared with 3qr. by a home machine, and the cost of manual labour 7½d., against 3s. 1d. a quarter. Mr. Amos does not suggest that our ordinary threshing machines should be scrapped or contend that they have no compensating merits; he does insist, however, as, in the circumstances, he is entitled to do, that the speed and the cost of threshing in this country are capable of great improvement. The straw is of greater value here than in the United States or in Canada, but it should be possible, as he implies, to effect needed changes in the direction of efficiency and economy without involving injury to the straw.

AFTER-EFFECTS OF THE DROUGHT

The stockowners who predicted that lean cattle would be plentiful in the spring as a result of the drought last grazing season were looked upon by some as unduly pessimistic, but the prophecy, given to warn rather than to alarm, is likely to be fulfilled only too truly. Neither the older cattle out of doors nor the younger stores in the sheds are "standing up to" hardships as successfully as usual, and before grass comes in April or May there will be both lean animals and empty stockyards. The scarcity of hay was not the chief reason for foretelling trouble with animals in the spring; the real cause of apprehension was the hard time the herds experienced on the pastures. As a rule cattle looked fairly well, sometimes astonishingly well, in the autumn, considering the hardships they endured both as to food and water, but the experienced and observant stockman knows that looks may sometimes be deceptive, and it was the belief that all was not as it seemed with the animals when winter began that inspired fears of impaired resistance to normal trials in the hungry months. Keeping in mind the many weeks before the opening of another grazing season, it would be wise to be watchful and generous concerning stock showing signs of yielding to the hardships.

CONTRASTS IN FARMING FIGURES

A prominent Hampshire farmer sends some interesting figures of corn prices and labour costs now and a hundred years ago. Comparison of 1929 and 1829 figures may not be convincing to all minds, but in this case no doubt is left as to the definite incompatibility of present-day costs and revenues in arable farming in Hampshire—and in many other counties. An extraordinary result of the comparison of returns in years a century apart is that the revenue was greater in 1829 than in 1929, while labour now costs about three times what was paid in 1829. The point emphasized is not the rise in wages and other expenditure, but the failure of produce prices to move upwards in proportion, or even to maintain the 1829 levels. Our correspondent is anxious that "the man in the street" should be informed on this matter and in this way be helped "to realize the impossible position of the corn-grower in England."

WINTER CENSUS OF LIVE STOCK

The Ministry of Agriculture has decided to make a census of live stock on January 11. In the past a June census has sufficed, and it is difficult to see what benefit can result from duplicating the work and the cost. It is true that a summer census may not represent fairly the arable counties, where the fattening of cattle and sheep is more a winter than a summer occupation, but any information that can accrue from this additional record of live-stock distribution, while it may be of statistical interest, can be of little practical importance.

A NOTE FROM ESSEX

A correspondent sends the following extract from a letter written by "a first-class Essex yeoman farmer":—"Well, the weather this year has been most enjoyable and productive, so much so that the produce of this island is not wanted, being swamped with stuff from European countries in a manner we have not had to contend with to the same extent before. This has knocked the bottom out of the market for our produce, a most unfair treatment, and the Government will do nothing. I do not expect they will until there is some great upheaval, such as discharge of all the men on the farms, or every farmer is in the Bankruptcy Court."

KERRY MILK YIELDS

Sometimes there is an inclination to think lightly of the smaller breeds of cattle, but the Kerry and the Dexter, as well as the Jersey, the Guernsey, and the Ayrshire, linking up to the larger varieties, have their uses in the economy of the farm. Kerries have been known to exceed 1,000 gallons in a lactation, and the yields in the recent Ashdown Challenge Cup Competition would do credit to a larger breed. The winning herd, belonging to Kerry Estates, Limited (Sir John FitzGerald), averaged 7,255.47lb. for 36 head, and four other herds were very little behind.

EARLY CHICKENS

ADVANTAGES OF JANUARY HATCHING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The popular impression that January is too early to begin hatching commercial poultry was disproved last year, when thousands of breeders who had planned to start their incubators about the middle of February found their arrangements upset through the sudden lapse into Arctic conditions after a comparatively mild January. Fertility was so poor and chickens were so weakly after the frosty weather that it was obvious the stock had suffered severely; and the more enterprising who had hatched a number of chickens early in the year, from eggs produced while the stock were in good condition, realized the desirability of making the most of such opportunity as was afforded by comparatively mild weather in December and January. There is no certainty that February will again prove to be the coldest month and that the breeding stock will again be handicapped by abnormally low temperature; but there are very good reasons for advocating the opening of hatching while conditions are favourable.

Apart from the facts that precocity is a common fault with early hatched pullets, and that small eggs generally result from birds which begin laying when less than five months old, modern commercial egg-farming necessitates a longer hatching season in order to assure a supply of eggs the whole year round, and so to some extent to avoid the disadvantages of seasonal production which have been so obvious in the past. The January and February pullets will begin laying in June, or July at the latest, and their yield will be appreciated during the late summer and early autumn when so many of the old stock are dropping into moult or being weeded out at the end of their season of production. It is true that these early laying pullets are practically certain to indulge in a neck moult in the autumn (though the introduction of night feeding by lamplight after the change back from summer to normal time may prevent the moult in some cases, and mitigate its effect in others); but in any case they will have served their purpose for the time being, and after they recover from the moult they will begin another season of production, while in the meantime they will be succeeded by their later sisters, so that there should be no break in the egg yield serious enough to compel the poultry farmer to disappoint his regular egg customers.

There is another important consideration for the breeder whose interest is not entirely centred in egg production, for by hatching the heavy varieties in January he stands the best chance of realizing upon his surplus cockerels. The possession of a number of well-grown young males, capable of being turned into attractive table birds with very little feeding, especially at a time when a Sussex, a Wyandotte, or even a Rhode Island Red weighing about 3lb. will find a ready sale and yield from 75 to 100 per cent. profit, is likely to prove the best means of illustrating the possibilities of table poultry production under favourable circumstances. Breeders of sex-linked first crosses, who sell day-old pullets to people who find this the most economical method of replacing laying stock experience a keen demand for the day-old cockerels of the earlier hatches from specialists in table poultry production.

The difficulties of early brooding are often exaggerated, for with modern appliances it depends mainly upon the health and vigour of the chickens, so that, provided the parent stock are up to the physical standard, there is no more difficulty in rearing in January than in February or March, while in a season such as that experienced in 1929 the milder weather in the first month of the year gives the breeder of January chickens a definite advantage.

DEAR ENGLISH EGGS

UNJUSTIFIABLY HIGH RETAIL PRICES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

During the past month there has been a steady decline in the wholesale price of English eggs of all grades, and last week the quotations in London were 23s. 6d. to 24s. per 120 for National Mark specials, 19s. 6d. to 20s. 6d. for standards, and 17s. to 17s. 9d. for pullet standards, while the Lancashire Federation's recommended price for ungraded eggs at Preston was 2s. 3d. a dozen. In these circumstances English eggs should now be available in the shops at a much lower rate than that ruling during the autumn; yet within the last few days consumers have been paying from 3s. to 3s. 6d. a dozen, and in some cases as much as 3s. 9d. On the other hand, imported eggs have been obtainable at comparatively modest rates, and as the supply of new-laids from Denmark, Holland, and other importing countries is now increasing it has not been difficult to persuade buyers that the foreign eggs are better value at the prices asked.

It is apparent that the prices charged for English eggs in many retail establishments during the past week bear no relation to the rate of production, or even to the values returned to the producers. Supplies are increasing week by week, and a serious condition may arise if, as a result of unjustifiably high prices in the shops, consumers decline to buy English eggs. In some quarters there is a belief that a section of the traders who have found the National Mark scheme detrimental to their interests would not be sorry to see the English egg trade supplanted by the foreign trade; but there is no reason to conclude that the high shop prices are due to the action of wholesale traders. Inquiry at the Marketing Division of the Ministry of Agriculture confirms the opinion that retail prices of English eggs should have fallen in company with producers' prices.

THE HANDLING OF MILK

BOOK FOR PRODUCERS, SELLERS, AND CONSUMERS

The monograph on the dairy industry which was prepared by Dr. Stenhouse Williams and the staff of the National Institute for Research in Dairying, and was first issued by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1924, has reached a third, and completely re-written, edition: "Studies Concerning the Handling of Milk" (Stationery Office, price 1s. net).

The book is written in simple language, the use of scientific terms being avoided in order to make it readily intelligible to all classes of readers. It aims to interest and instruct a wide public: dairy farmers, milk distributors and sellers, medical men, and the milk-consumer. It describes the essentials of clean milk production, milking machines, methods adopted to encourage clean production and consumption, the influence of the bacteriological content of milk upon its keeping quality, faults in milk and milk products, the properties of raw and heated milk, and bovine tuberculosis.

Sir A. Daniel Hall remarks in a preface:—"The book is only at the beginning of its mission. Milk is not consumed either in sufficient quantity or in such a condition of cleanliness as to promote, as it might promote, the health and well-being of the people, who cannot afford to be ignorant of how it is produced and distributed, and of how those things might be better done with advantage to producer and consumer alike."

SUGAR BEET GROWING

LARGE INCREASE IN ACREAGE

During the beet sugar manufacturing season now closing the 19 factories in Great Britain have dealt with a sugar beet crop of 232,000 acres, this being 30 per cent. greater than the crop of 1928. The chief feature of the past season has been the high sugar content, which averaged about 18 per cent. For the coming season farmers have contracted with the factories to grow 315,000 acres, an increase of 83,000 acres over last year.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

Predictions for the winter usually foretell a hard season. So far there has been little weather of the austere wintry type, but there is a long way to go, and the coming months may make up for the leniency of the past few weeks. Few classes of people equal farmers in their opportunities for following the course of seasons, and, although it is improbable that there would be considerable unanimity in agricultural circles regarding the prospects of the year, it is known that observant farmers of long experience look for a mild winter after a summer of restricted production of crops grown primarily for live stock. Last summer was not consistently unproductive, but hay is scarce, and on many farms is quite insufficient to carry the normal numbers of cattle and sheep through a hard winter. If hay were the standard gauge a mild winter is due, but the moderate or even generous production of other crops may discount the true prophetic significance of the scanty yield of hay.

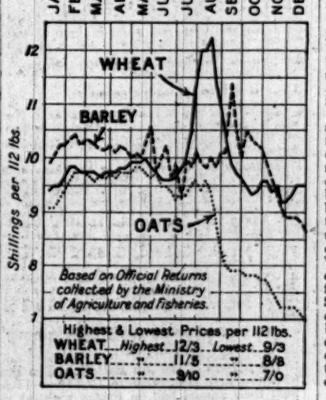
BRITISH CEREALS IN 1929

PRICE VARIATIONS

The returns of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries indicate that prices of British cereals as a whole showed a decline during the last weeks of the year, the lowest prices realized for barley and oats being for the week ended December 28, while the price of wheat for that week was only 3d. per cwt. above the lowest price for the year.

At the beginning of 1929 the average price of British wheat per 112lb. was 9s. 5d. and at the close of the year 9s. 6d., the lowest price being obtained for the fortnight ended November 30, when it was 9s. 3d. per cwt. Only once during the first half of the year did wheat realize 10s. per cwt., and that was for the week ended May 18. It again realized 10s. for the week ended July 13, and remained above that figure until the end of the first week in September, when it was 10s. 3d. At the end of July the price was 11s. 3d., which rose to 12s. for the first week in August, the highest price for the year, viz., 12s. 3d. per cwt., being realized for the week ended August 17. It fell 10d. the following week and at the end of August was 10s. 11d., the price for the week ended September 7 being 10s. 3d. Thereafter the price declined and on no subsequent occasion reached 10s. After the lowest price, 9s. 3d. per cwt., had been reached at the end of November, the price lifted a little, being 9s. 6d. per cwt. in each of the last three weeks of the year; 11s. 3d. per cwt. was the highest and 9s. 1d. the lowest price obtained for wheat in 1928.

The lowest price of barley during the year was 8s. 8d. per cwt., which was realized in the last week of the year. At the beginning of the year the price was 9s. 11d. per cwt., but in the second week of January it had risen to



10s. 1d., and from then onwards until the end of May it was never below 10s., and for the last week of May was 10s. 7d. For the week ended June 1 the price was 9s. 9d., and it is a curious fact, as will be observed on reference to the chart, that for this particular week the price of wheat, barley, and oats was the same, viz., 9s. 9d. per cwt.

Barley and wheat realized the same prices, 9s. 7d. per cwt., in the week ended June 22, and again for the week ended July 13, when the price for both cereals had risen to 10s. During the next six weeks barley was less than 10s. per cwt. on four occasions, three being in August, but after 10s. 1d. had been registered for the week ended August 31 the price did not fall below 10s. until the end of the first week in November, when it was 9s. 11d. After this there was a steady fall, 8s. 11d. being the price at the end of November, the lowest price for the year being 8s. 8d. for the last week of the year. The highest price, 11s. 5d. per cwt., was realized for the week ended September 14; 14s. 1d. and 10s. 2d. were the highest and lowest prices respectively in 1928.

The price of oats fell as low as 7s. per cwt., this being the price for the last week of the year, as compared with 9s. 1d. per cwt. at the beginning. Oats never once realized 10s. per cwt., the highest price being 9s. 10d. for the two weeks ended May 11. Until the week ended August 17, when the price was 9s. 5d., it had not fallen below 9s. 1d., but from the middle of August there was a steady fall; 8s. per cwt. was realized at the end of the first week in September, after which the price declined until, at the end of the year, only 7s. per cwt. was realized. In 1928 the highest price of oats was 13s. 1d. per cwt. and the lowest 8s. 8d., so that 1929 prices have been on a much lower scale.

THE LOGANBERRY

GROWERS AND CANNING INDUSTRY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The loganberry, to which reference was made in *The Times* of December 30, is known to many people, though its origin and class are not well understood. The berry originated in California, having come up in the private garden of Judge Logan at the spot where he had sown seeds of the common wild blackberry, the "dewberry" of California. Because of its red colour, and since there were some raspberry canes near by, the Judge concluded that his new berry was a hybrid between the common dewberry and the raspberry, and for a time the loganberry was believed to be such. Later the consensus of opinion of workers in pomology and botany was contrary to this view, for no raspberry characters could be discovered in the loganberry, and the view was put forward that the loganberry is simply a sport from the common dewberry. A good deal of research work is in progress to clear this matter up. The berry soon proved to be a real acquisition and an advance on any previous bramble fruits, and its appearance has stimulated breeders to produce larger berries more or less of the same type.

The plant is a lover of a warm climate, for it grows fruits indifferently in cold seasons and cold climates. While very successful in the far West of the United States of America, especially in California, and the Central Coast region, the loganberry does not thrive in the colder States of the East. Its growth there is stimulated by the warm weather, then is killed by the succeeding cold weather. Even if the plant survives the winter the blossoms are likely to be caught by spring frosts. It is important to realize how this fruit behaves in its native place, and that the plant cannot stand intense cold and will in fact thrive best under warm conditions.

Another peculiarity about the plant is its habit of rooting at the tips of the shoots—wherever these touch the soil. This is made use of in propagating new plants.

Other large berries of the same type are the Himalaya Berry, which is a very large blackberry of poor flavour; the Laxton Berry, just like a very large raspberry; the Phenomenal Berry, which is very similar to the loganberry, though the brambles are different; and the Low Berry. All of these are suitable for growing in private gardens and the berries, of which large crops may be gathered, are useful in the home for many purposes. The loganberry stands out from all these at present, as having secured for itself a place in the markets of the fruit world, and particularly those interested in canning.

The attention of growers interested in producing fruits for the canning industry is directed to the existence of the Food Canning Council, 46, Charing Cross, Whitehall, S.W.1, for this body is making itself responsible for the general organization of all branches of the canning industry.

N.F.U. AND HOP GROWERS

The National Farmers' Union, in response to the wishes of the hop growers, has decided to set up a Standing Committee of the council to deal with questions affecting the hop industry. Hitherto hop-growing has been represented by a sub-committee of the Fruit and Vegetables Committee, and, although the interests of the pursuit have been accorded generous attention in this way, it has been felt for some time past that an independent committee was required to look after the welfare of the hop industry, in view of the difficulties with which at the moment it is beset. The N.F.U. keeps in close touch with hop-growing, and the change indicated is entirely in conformity with the sympathetic and active concern of headquarters for the prosperity of the hop gardens.

Mr. J. Roberts, of Llanelly, High Sub-Chief Ranger of the Ancient Order of Foresters, has given to the Order two challenge shields, to be presented at each High Court meeting to the two courts making the largest increase of members, and to be held by the successful courts for a year.

COMMERCIAL PIGS

BREEDS FOR BACON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Some few weeks since you were good enough to allow me to give expression in *The Times* to my views on certain points connected with the pig industry. This consideration has emboldened me to ask for space in which to comment on the recently issued report of the Pig Industry Council, which was appointed "to consider the circumstances affecting pig production in England and Wales, with special reference to methods of marketing and to the requirements of the home market, and to make recommendations from time to time with the object of increasing the home production of pork and bacon."

Among the suggestions made in the report the one which seems to have attracted the most attention is that of advising the general use of boars of the fine-boned type of the Large White breed as sires for the production of commercial pigs.

This suggestion has naturally perturbed the minds of the breeders of the other 11 breeds of pigs with recorded pedigrees. On reference to the return issued by the Ministry of Agriculture it will be seen that with regard to the premium boars, which numbered 917 in 1929, 589 were of the Large White breed, which were distributed well-nigh all over England and Wales, whereas the remaining boars, save the Middle Whites, were mainly localized. For instance, in the year 1928, of the 16 Berkshire boars, 14 were located in the counties of Beds, Bucks, Berks, and Herts. Of the 29 Lincolnshire Curly Coated boars, 21 were placed in the county of Lincoln. Boars of the Large White breed also show an increase in number of 57 from the year 1928, a number greater than the total of any other of the 12 breeds, save that of Middle Whites. This would appear to show that the recommendation of the Pig Industry Council is not far in advance of public opinion.

According to the report, the pig meat produced in this country is consumed in about equal quantities in the form of fresh pork and bacon. If so, and as only about half of the pork converted into bacon is really suitable for the fresh pork trade, then our pig population of two and three-quarter millions should supply us with all the fresh pork we require. From this it would appear that the only way in which an extension of the pig industry in this country is possible is by turning our attention to the breeding and feeding of pigs most suitable for the manufacture of the finer qualities of bacon; and in order to do this we must follow the system adopted in all the chief bacon-producing countries and use only boars of the Large White breed. In the begetting of superior baconers the fine-boned type of Large White boars has no rival. Its use as a sire is equally successful when used on Middle White, Large Black, Berkshire, and Wessex Saddleback sows, whereas the boars of the four mentioned breeds are not suited for the begetting of high-class baconers. Should objection be taken to the recommendation of the use of fine-boned Large White boars for the begetting of fresh pork pigs, what other change would be equally efficient in producing that improvement in our fat pigs for the fresh pork trade which is admittedly far overdue?

My experience in pig breeding for some 70 years compels me to state that in my opinion the condition of our pig industry reflects no great amount of credit on our farmers and others who are interested in it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

SANDERS SPENCER.

Holywell, St. Ives, Hunts.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The remarks in your agricultural columns of December 23 regarding the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London, are indeed disquieting. It seems incredible that the premier veterinary teaching institution, dating from A.D. 1791, should be in jeopardy of being closed down for want of financial support. It is quite true that unless the necessary funds are forthcoming, whether from public or private sources, or both combined, no other course will be left to the Governors but to close the college altogether. The premises are in a state of dilapidation, equipment and conveniences are not in accordance with modern scientific teaching, professorships and readerships are inadequately paid, and there is no endowment of chairs of studies. The condition of the institution has been correctly stated, by both the Lovat Commission and a Departmental Committee appointed by the Government, as a national disgrace. The closing down also virtually means a breaking faith with the students, the completion of whose studies would have to be arranged for elsewhere, a most unhappy break in a professional career.

It is strange that so little by way of benefactions ever falls to the lot of veterinary science, which is so intimately related to medical science in the control and suppression of disease of an allied or communicable nature, and for the elucidation of which common ground must necessarily be broken and common interests work for the benefit of mankind. As your Correspondent rightly states, the present crippled and depressed condition of the agricultural industry of this country will not admit of adequate contributions from stockowners, though it may be said that many prominent stockowners, agricultural bodies, and the veterinary profession itself have already contributed generously. The benefits of veterinary science, however, are not limited to agriculture, and it is to be hoped that the rebuilding of the college will receive an adequate support from the general public, to whom the progress of veterinary science in the right direction means so much in common matters of health and in the scientific prevention and skilful treatment of disease in human beings as well as in animals.

The cost of rebuilding and equipping the Royal Veterinary College and making it worthy of a scientific teaching institution is estimated at £325,000. Whatever can be privately subscribed or obtained by bequest or by endowment of chairs will act in relief of appropriations from public funds and would certainly be welcomed by the Government and by the Board of Governors of the college.

Yours faithfully,

J. MOORE, Major-General.

16, Frognal-lane, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HORSE-LABOUR COSTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In these strenuous times for those of us farmers who are vainly endeavouring to arrest the loss of our capital—or, at best, barely making both ends meet—we shall not, I think, in our efforts to cut our production costs as far as we dare, be very far wrong if we consider that horse-labour costs is the item which will be most worth our while to study.

It is of supreme importance that the team should be employed as continuously as possible, and to the greatest possible advantage. To do this we must arrange our work so that it is, so far as possible, consecutive. And in that scheme—certainly on the heavy land—a bare fallow must, I think, take the place of roots in the orthodox cycle of cultivation. Few of us on the heavy land can grow this crop under the cost of local purchase or under the comparative cost of sugar-beet pulp, even if we are satisfied that roots are needed. And I have sought to show on another occasion in your columns that their cultivation is, in fact, generally uneconomic.

Now if we start in the season's cultivation with the ploughing of our bare fallow this should be accomplished at least twice over before the land occupied by seeds hay is ready. And, unless it is considered advisable to go for the second crop of hay, or a crop of seed, the early ploughing of the latter will give us a bastard fallow and enable us to continue well forward with our work. Again, by sowing the winter variety of oats we shall be able to get the crop out of the way, and possibly get started with the ploughing, before the wheat is fit to cut. By this means it should be possible to complete all ploughing two or three times over and have all the land drilled, with the exception of the next year's fallow and that occupied by the young seeds, by the end of October, and thus avoid the heavy expense of keeping horses during the winter—when actual progress is much impeded, wet days are many, and the risk of loss among the horses intensified.

I am, &c.,

B. W. H. PRATT.

Old House Farm, Brooke, Norfolk.

COUNTRY HOUSE THEFT

Furs and jewelry stated to be worth about £2,000 were stolen on Friday night from Beedingwood, Faygate, Horsham, the residence of the Rev. and Mrs. E. D. L. Harvey, who were at dinner at the time. It is believed that the thieves climbed a wall and broke through a window, and afterwards left the neighbourhood in a motor-car.

The Estate Market

BUSINESS PREMISES

"METRO-LAND"

Liverpool shops and offices, at the corner of Lime-street and Ranelagh-street, will be sold on January 14, by Messrs. Wm. Thomson and Moulton (Liverpool) and Messrs. Garrett, White and Poland (Hanover-street). The premises are leasehold, from the Corporation of Liverpool, for 88 years unexpired, at a peppercorn ground-rent. A plan appeared in these columns on Friday (p. 22).

On January 15, in Glasgow, modern business premises, in Argyle-street and Buchanan-street, and a warehouse in Mitchell-street, are for sale by public roup. The agents are Messrs. Thomas Binnie and Hendry (Glasgow).

Lewes freehold business premises, in Cliffe High-street, close to the shopping centre which "multiple" firms favour, will be sold locally on January 16, by Messrs. Graves and Son (Brighton), with possession.

The freehold of the Falcon Hotel, Stratford-on-Avon, a house dating from the 17th century, close to the new Memorial Theatre, is in the hands of Messrs. Giffard, Robertson and Lucey (Mount-street), for immediate disposal, at a low price. It is licensed, and has a large garage.

Houses and flats for disposal by Messrs. Waring and Gillow, Limited (Oxford-street), include the remaining accommodation in No. 73, Portland-place, a luxuriously fitted new block; and flats, in Hampstead and Maida Vale, at £165 and £185 a year.

"Metro-land" developments during 1929 are the subject of his customary report by Mr. Henry Gibson (Baker-street), the agent of the Metropolitan Railway Surplus Lands Committee, Metropolitan Railway Country Estates, Wembley Park Estate Company, and N.W. Estates Syndicate. He says:—

The sales of private houses, land, shops, and business premises total £184,000, which is an increase of £31,000 in comparison with the sales of the previous year. The development of the estate at Rayner's-lane, purchased in 1928, is progressing very rapidly. Contracts for the roads, sewers, and services on the 213 acres have been entered into. The work is in progress, and a number of houses are occupied. It has been decided to name the estate Harrow Garden Village. Sixteen acres have been reserved for open spaces, sports and recreation grounds.

The premises soon to be vacated by the Bachelors' Club are for sale by Messrs. Wm. Grogan and Boyd (Hamilton-place) and Mr. Frank Newman (Savile-row). A plan appeared in *The Times* of Saturday (p. 20).

AUCTION SUMMARY

FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, &c.
SALE THIS DAY

Auctioneers	Place of Sale	Description
Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (11)	Bulbs
Debenham, Storr, and Sons	26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C. (12.0)	Musical Instruments, Porcelain, Paintings, Books, &c.
Protheroe & Morris	67, Cheapside, E.C. (1)	Roses, Fruit Trees, &c.
H. R. Harmer	6-8, Old Bond street, W. (2.30)	Rare Postage Stamps

RIFLE SHOOTING

LORD ROBERTS TROPHY

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

N.R.A. CAMP, BISLEY, JAN. 4

The results of the Empire small bore rifle match for the King's Trophy, which is shot annually by national teams of 3,000 boys, cannot be known until the scores from the Dominions come to hand; but the N.R.A. has completed the scrutiny of Great Britain's cards for 1929, and announces that the Lord Roberts Trophy, which is shot for concurrently with the international match, has been won for the fourth successive year by the Royal Marines Depot Volunteer Cadet Corps. The average score per boy, 97.225 points out of 100, is one-fifth of a point lower than their score in 1928; but against that may be set a reduction of 10 months in the average age of the boys.

The average score of the 3,000 boys who compose Great Britain's team is not so satisfactory. It is 69.46 points, against 71.699 in 1928, and as in that year Britain finished third to Canada and South Africa there is no prospect of the King's Empire Trophy coming to the Mother Country. Great Britain's low average might be attributed to the comparative youth of her boys but for the splendid shooting of St. Peter's School. That school, in Seaford (Sussex), found a team of 17 boys whose average age fell two months short of 13 years, yet the average score per boy was 96.342 points out of 100, or less than one point below the average of the winners, nearly two years older. An average of 74.194 points was registered by the junior team of the Frimley and Camberley Cadet Corps. The average age of the 18 boys composing that team was only 10 years and nine months, and they shot with rack rifles. Match rifles possibly would have raised their average by 10 points.

A bright aspect of 1929 was the entry of a number of R.A.F. apprentices, and, in the Empire match, the reappearance of O.T.C. cadets from Harrow. The latter had teams from five platoons, shooting with match rifles. Repton, with nine house teams using rack rifles, averaged 76.94, a very good performance; St. Edward's (Oxford), with seven house teams and rack rifles, averaged 59.10; and Wrekin, with the same number of house teams and the same type of rifle, averaged 56.48.

The latter results rather support the theory that the N.R.A., which administers the Empire and home competitions, must give some consideration to the possibility of using "issue" rifles only. It is impossible to forecast the attitude of the Dominions to such a suggestion; but the S.M.R.C. last year, in its first match for the Regular Army, insisted upon "issue" rifles and ammunition and secured the unexpectedly large entry of 192 teams. The society places a similar embargo upon match rifles in the Territorial Army competition which it has introduced this year.

In the results below of the shoot in Great Britain for the Lord Roberts Trophy the asterisks indicate that rack rifles were used and the figures in parentheses show the firing strength of the unit. Strengths matter little where, as in this case, the competition is decided upon averages; but as the average of a small unit should be higher than that of a large one

Obituary

SIR WALTER HEARN

CONSUL IN PARIS DURING THE WAR

Sir Walter Risley Hearn, who died at Territet on Friday at the age of 76, had a long career, not devoid of interest and excitement, in the Consular service. It was crowned by the War, throughout which, as Consul-General in Paris, he threw himself, aided by his wife, with unselfish devotion into all the varied activities, official and unofficial, of those troubled years.

He was born on April 30, 1853, the son of Mr. William Hearn, of Buckingham, and as a boy spent some time at schools in France. For some years he was private secretary to Sir William Gregory, Governor of Ceylon. It was not until 1883 that he decided to go in for the Consular Service, and, at the request of the late Lord Lansdowne, to whom his father was private secretary, was nominated Vice-Consul at Christiania. After three months at Weimar, he passed his Civil Service examination. In 1890, he was appointed Consul at Rio Grande do Sul, where on his arrival he found the Consulate established in a general store, resembling the gambling saloon of a Wild West film. He was the spectator of a series of frequent, though futile, revolutions, during which his chief duty, in order to protect British interests, was to telegraph for a gunboat, which would generally arrive the day after the revolution had fizzled out—so that it was possible to entertain the officers, and play cricket with the crew in hospitable circumstances. He witnessed the bombardment of the town by the Brazilian insurgent fleet under Admiral Mello in 1894.

From Rio Grande he was promoted to Cadiz in 1895, and to Bordeaux in 1897. At Cadiz in 1895, on March 7, 1900, the Consulate was attacked and wrecked by the mob, the latter post, on March 7, 1900, the Consulate was attacked and wrecked by the mob, late was attacked and wrecked by the mob, amid cries of "Vivent les Boers! A bas les Anglais!" and Hearn himself with a revolver and his wife in her dressing-gown with a poker stood a minor siege of their own house. In 1903 he was transferred to Havre, and here, as at Bordeaux, although not himself an enthusiastic golfer, he founded golf clubs. He was elected an honorary member of the Royal Yacht Squadron in recognition of his services to members of the Club.

San Francisco and Hamburg followed. To Hearn, as to other British observers in Germany between 1911 and 1914, the War appeared inevitable sooner or later. In a volume of recollections published in 1928 he quoted a letter to him from the late Sir Eyre Crowe, dated December 12, 1912, which is worthy of reproduction:—"Many thanks for your letter, which I have shown to Sir Edward. It confirms all we know of Austrian preparations (which are rapidly maturing). It is difficult to judge who it is that is driving Europe into this war, but I am afraid that there are a number of light-hearted people both at Vienna and at Berlin who have made up their minds that whatever happens England will never move; therefore they believe they can now safely contemplate a war in which every effort would be made to crush France and Russia. If this belief really exists, I fear it may lead to the same disillusionment that was experienced in 1910 over Morocco. For England cannot possibly, however she might wish it, sit tight while France and Russia are battered down. However, the hope is that the good sense of the wiser people at Berlin will prevail and that this will prevent the war from arising. Berlin can stop it if it will."

Hustled out of Hamburg when the War broke out at 24 hours' notice, Hearn contrived the safe return to England of his large staff. He began work in the Censor's Office in London, but in October, 1914, he was appointed Consul-General at Paris, and remained at his post till his retirement after the Armistice. For four years the Consulate-General was not closed for a single day, and during 1915, the year before the Military Permit Office was opened, over 100,000 persons passed through its doors. In 1917, at the request of the late Lord Bertie of Thame, Sir Walter undertook the chairmanship of the Ambassadors' Advisory Committee set up to hear and examine into applications for exemption from military service from British subjects called up under the Franco-British Convention of October, 1917. In 1918, when Paris was threatened by the advance of the German armies, he was placed by Lord Derby in charge of the organization of arrangements for the evacuation of the British Colony, which happily did not become necessary.

In addition to his heavy responsibilities at the Consulate, Sir Walter threw himself wholeheartedly into various forms of war work. Of these the most important was the British Army and Navy Leave Club in the Place de la République, which he helped to organize and of which he was chairman. He was also deeply interested in the Quinze Vingt Military Hospital for French blinded soldiers, and collected funds to provide it with extra equipment and to train the men in various arts and crafts. Apart from war work, and from big activities on behalf of the Hertford British Hospital, the British Charitable Fund, and many other schemes for the welfare of the Colony, Sir Walter made the interests of the British business community one of his chief concerns. On his departure from Paris the British Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Foreign Office expressing their appreciation of his services, and their regret at his retirement. He was created K.B.E. in 1920.

Wherever he served Sir Walter left behind him a host of friends. A man of wide and generous sympathies and scrupulous fairness, his great aim in life was to help others, and while the interests of his fellow-countrymen were ever his first care, his time and energies were also at the disposal of any who chose to call upon them irrespective of nationality. It was a characteristic trait that in all his posts he made his home a centre where young English men and women, whose work necessitated their living abroad, could always be sure of a warm welcome and kindly hospitality. He regarded their interests as his interests, and his sense of responsibility for their well-being extended far beyond its official limits.

Sir Walter married, in 1892, Miss Edith Gertrude Lawson, daughter of Mr. George Lawson, whose family had welcomed him at Rio Grande do Sul; she survives him. He had three sons, the second of whom was lost with his destroyer H.M.S. Pheasant in the North Sea, in March, 1917, and one daughter.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CHRISTIAN

We have received several tributes to Brigadier-General Gerard Christian, whose death was announced last week.

"K. M. H." writes:—May I, who had the privilege of a long friendship with Gerry Christian, add a few words to what has already been said? Every one knew about his career and his splendid record as a soldier, but not every one knew the simple, large-hearted man. Gerry had no enemies, all were friends. His marvellous memory for faces made him a friend to the simplest soldier who had served, the younger men starting on their careers, and they came to him, knowing they would leave his house more prepared and cheered to face their difficulties. With always a smile on his face, he passed no one by. "To live in the hearts of those we love is not to die"—and Gerry will live in the hearts of many. Suddenly he was taken from us, and England has lost a very fine soldier, and I and many others our finest friend.

"G. P." writes:—To me, and to his numberless friends, Gerard Christian's death is a most terrible blow. He was one of those cheery, kind, and sympathetic people, interested in everything and everybody, who go about the world making it happier, and making friends wherever he went. A most delightful companion and friend, beloved by his men, and in later days by the old Chelsea pensioners. In spite of his position and honours, he was so simple, which made him so lovable.

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MR. D. CROAL THOMSON

ART EXPERT AND WRITER

Mr. David Croal Thomson, who died on Saturday after an operation and a short illness at the age of 74, will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the world of art. He had the mixture of shrewdness and sentiment characteristic of his race. Five minutes' conversation with him was enough to discover one secret of his great success as a dealer—his genuine enthusiasm for the works that he handled.

Though these were not exclusively of one school, Croal Thomson's preferences in art were aptly indicated by the name, "Barbizon House," of the place of business, a pre-Adam house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, which he opened in 1918, and afterwards extended by taking in the adjoining premises. To a "staple" of the Barbizon and Hague schools he added, as was natural, a strong Scottish section, with Raeburn and Sir D. Y. Cameron as prominent figures, and certain English painters who came into the range of his sympathies, such as Sir George Clausen and Mr. Frank Brangwyn, as well as works of the more remote past. The exhibition of works by Mr. Frank Brangwyn which he organized some years ago at a private house in Queen's-gate was probably the most extensive that has ever been held of a living artist.

Born in Edinburgh on October 24, 1855, Croal Thomson had an early training in art, studying drawing and painting in his native Edinburgh and, in 1880, visiting France, where he studied in the galleries and painted on the Seine. In 1867 he had been apprenticed to a printseller and artists' colourman in Edinburgh, afterwards becoming manager of Hill's Picture Gallery and its art publications. In 1880 he came to London to sub-edit "The Year's Art." From 1892 to 1902 he edited the *Art Journal*. Representative in London of the Paris house of Boussod Valadon and Co., Croal Thomson was the first director of the Goupil Gallery, and in this capacity arranged important exhibitions of works by Corot, Daubigny, Diaz, and Troyon, and the modern Dutch painters and Whistler. He was one of the first dealers to recognize the merits of the English impressionists, of Mr. Wilson Steer in particular. He organized the great show of Whistler's pictures in 1892. The friendship between Whistler and Thomson was a long one, and one of the few, so far as Whistler was concerned, that did not terminate in a violent and abusive quarrel. Whistler painted portraits of two of Mr. Thomson's children.

Early in the present century Croal Thomson left Goupil's and became a partner with Messrs. Thomas Agnew and Sons, where he remained for some years. On the expiration of this partnership he joined the firm of Messrs. Wallis and Son, the French Gallery, Pall Mall; and when this firm was dissolved, he established his own business at Barbizon House.

As a writer on art Croal Thomson had an easy, pleasant style, with an inclination to dwell upon the human rather than the purely artistic interest of his subjects. His first publication was "The Life and Works of Thomas Bewick" (1882)—a subject to which he returned with a work on Bewick's drawings last year—and it was followed by illustrated essays on "H. K. Browne ('Phiz')," the Barbizon School of Painters, Corot, Luke Fildes, R.A., "Fifty Years of Art," and "The Brothers Maris." Croal Thomson also contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britannica" and various artistic and other periodicals. Since 1919 he published every year at Christmas a "Barbizon House Record," illustrating and describing the principal works, ancient and modern, which had passed through his hands during the past 12 months. The last issue of this useful addition to the art reference library was noticed in *The Times* of December 28, 1929.

Apart from his activities as author and dealer, Croal Thomson was keenly interested in Church and social matters, and had travelled extensively in Europe, Canada, and the United States. He was a member of the Pilgrims, the English-Speaking Union, the Anglo-French Society, and the Franco-Scottish Society, a life associate of the Institute of Journalists, and a director of the Royal Societies Club. He was a past president and one of the trustees of the Fine Art Provident Institution, in which he took a keen interest and to which he was a generous benefactor. For nearly half a century he was a familiar figure at all the great picture sales at Christie's and elsewhere in London, and had extensive business connexions in most parts of Europe and the American continent.

Croal Thomson married, in 1884, Miss Alice Mary Halton (she died in 1928), and had three sons and five daughters. Since 1924 his son, Mr. Lockett Thomson, has been in partnership with him at Barbizon House.

Mr. Herbert Smith writes:—To the late Mr. P. H. Hepburn's hobbies, already mentioned in this column—namely, astronomy, architectural photography, cycling, and swimming—there is yet another to be added. He found much pleasure in studying Hebrew. I can remember his showing me his own translation of the early portion of Genesis, well phrased and paragraphed in literary form; and when I offered him a recent translation by Professor Theodore Robinson of the prophecies of Amos he accepted it gratefully.

NEW POSTAGE STAMPS

BAHAMAS TERCENTENARY

Some notable new postage stamps were issued with the New Year, and several others are announced for early release. The much heralded series commemorating the tercentenary of the colonization of the Bahamas appeared in the first days of January finely engraved with a reproduction of the seal of the Colony, which shows a fleet of 16th-century sailing ships above the motto *Expulsis Piratis Restituta Commercia*. The reference is to the former notoriety of the islands as the haunt of buccaneers of the Spanish Main.

Three dates inscribed upon scrolls extending across the top of the design immediately beneath the name "Bahamas" are those of the first British settlement (1629), the ceding of the Bahamas to Great Britain by France and Spain (1729), and the tercentenary of British occupation (1929). Recess printed in large format by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Limited, at New Malden, with the medallion in black throughout, they comprise:—½d. scarlet, 3d. brown, 5d. purple, 2s. deep blue, and 3s. green; all with Script C.A. watermark and perforation gauging 12. They are in concurrent use with the regular King's head stamps of the Colony.

To mark the centenary of French rule in Algeria a special 50 centimes stamp was put on sale in France on January 1, identical in design with the higher denominations of the contemporary Algerian series, having a view of the Mosque of the Fishermen at Algiers, except for the inscription *Centenaire Algérie* at the foot. The commemorative stamp is printed in red and blue, and will remain on sale at French post offices throughout the year. It will be followed shortly by a full set of commemoration stamps from Algeria itself.

Finland has just been provided with a complete new stamp issue in 15 denominations, ranging from 5 penni to 25 marka, of which those in "penni" preserve the national device of the lion of the North trampling upon the Cossack sabre. The higher values represent for the first time pictorial subjects such as a view of the historic castle of Nyslott, the island lake of Saima, and a woodcutter at work in the forest.

A special stamp is to be put on sale by the Italian Post Office on Wednesday next to celebrate the wedding of the Prince of Piedmont to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium. Of the nominal value 1.25 lire, it will be sold at a premium of 50 centesimi on behalf of the Red Cross during the whole of the coming year. The design consists of portraits of the royal pair. Particular postage stamps are also to be issued in Italy at the second millenary of the birth of Vergil: in honour of Francesco Ferrucci and in aid of the funds of the Societe Dante Alighieri. Germany proposes to place a likeness of the late Dr. Stresemann upon a special stamp to be issued in celebration of the final evacuation of the Rhineland by French troops in June. In March, commemorative stamps are to appear in Lithuania in honour of the fifth centenary of the Grand Duke Vitautas, who vanquished the Knights of the Teutonic Order at the Battle of Tannenberg (1410). These stamps will be printed in two colours with a portrait of the national hero after the artist Vazonas.

In future printings of the existing postage stamps of Transjordania, for the figures of value in two of the corners will be substituted the abbreviation "Mils," in English and Arabic respectively. To attract tourists a pictorial stamp issue is projected for this country, but will probably not be ready before 1931. The new stamps for Southern Rhodesia are expected about April next.

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THANK-OFFERING FUND

LARGE GRANTS FOR HOSPITALS

THE KING'S APPRECIATION

After the closing early in December of the Thank-offering Fund for the King's Recovery, the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund, by whom it was organized, decided to send to his Majesty an address of congratulation, together with a history of the Fund, containing the details of its results and distribution which appeared in *The Times* on December 10 and 18.

The address, signed by the Prince of Wales as President, was sent by Lord Donoughmore, chairman of the Management Committee, to Major the Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, Equerry and Assistant Private Secretary to the King, with the following covering letter:—

7, Walbrook, E.C.4. December 21, 1929.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward with my most obedient humble duty to the King the enclosed Address which his Royal Highness the President and the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London beg leave to present to His Majesty, Patron and Past President of the Fund, in accordance with the following Resolution passed at their meeting at St. James's Palace on December 17:—

That an address be presented in the name of H.R.H. the President and the General Council to the King as Patron of the King's Fund, referring to the origin, history, results and distribution of the Thank-offering Fund, and tendering to his Majesty their loyal congratulations on his recovery, and on his return to the full discharge of his high functions in Church and State.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DONOUGHMORE, Chairman of the Management Committee.

The address was as follows:—

May it please Your Majesty,

The President and General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London have the honour to present with their most obedient humble duty to Your Majesty, the Patron and Past President of the King's Fund, the enclosed Reports, laid before the General Council on December 17, 1929, on the origin, history and results of the Thank-offering Fund organized by King Edward's Hospital Fund in commemoration of Your Majesty's restoration to health.

The gift of £105,000 from "Audax" by which this Thank-offering Fund was inaugurated will be invested, and the hospitals of London will benefit by the resulting increase in the permanent income of the King's Fund.

The available balance, now amounting to £115,000, is being made the subject of a special distribution towards schemes of extension or improvement, some of which have recently been carried out, while others are in progress or will shortly be put in hand.

The King's Fund will also receive, for the benefit of hospitals in London, £37,000 out of the total of £187,000 subscribed for the purchase of radium, being the amount over and above the sum of £150,000 collected by *The Times* for the National Radium Fund, with which the King's Fund was acting in cooperation throughout.

The total amount received by King Edward's Hospital Fund from the Thank-offering Fund will thus be £257,000.

Hospitals and other charities have also received upwards of £91,000 in gifts to the Thank-offering Fund, earmarked for individual institutions.

This Thank-offering Fund was only the first of many funds, large or small, which sprang up all over the country. The grand total is not known, but enough is known to show that the amount received by King Edward's Hospital Fund for London does not represent more than a fraction of what must be a very large sum.

The President and General Council humbly submit to Your Majesty an expression of the relief and thankfulness with which, in common with all your loyal subjects, they welcome the happy termination of the dark period of anxiety during Your Majesty's prolonged illness, and tender their loyal and heartfelt congratulations upon Your Majesty's happy restoration to health, strength, and duty.

EDWARD P., President.

December, 1929.

The following reply was received:—

Sandringham, Norfolk.
23rd December, 1929.

Dear Lord Donoughmore,

The King has received with much pleasure the beautifully executed address from the President and General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London referring to the origin, history, results, and distribution of the Thank-offering Fund.

His Majesty is grateful for the kind words in which they refer to his restoration to health, and would take this opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the manner in which the Thank-offering Fund has been administered, and his thanks to all those on whom has fallen the additional work thereby entailed.

His Majesty has been deeply touched by the widespread response to the various Thank-offering Funds throughout the country, and is grateful to all the members of the public whose contributions, taken together, make up the very large sum referred to in the Address.

Yours very truly,
A. H. L. HARDINGE.

BRITISH MOTOR TRAFFIC

GREAT INCREASE SHOWN BY A.A. CENSUS

(FROM OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

An analysis of records taken by the Automobile Association in the autumn of 1923, 1928, and 1929 shows how motor traffic has increased in Great Britain in the last six years. Street traffic in London and the big cities is not included in these returns.

The average traffic passing the hundred or so A.A. census points in 1929 totalled 17,000 private cars in a week, as compared with 3,000 in the year 1923. Thus the average flow of car traffic has grown more than fivefold in six years. Comparing the figures of 1929 with 1928, the average increase in traffic flow has been over 12 per cent. The highest average per census point is maintained by the North-Western area, which includes Lancashire and Cheshire. There the average was 23,378 cars per point in a week of 77 hours, or an average of over 3,330 per day of 11 hours.

While car traffic has increased more than fivefold in six years, the actual number of cars has not yet increased threefold in the same period, thus indicating that usage increases more rapidly than the number of vehicles.

Three British drivers, D. M. K. Marendaz, A. A. G. Tulloch, and E. Veendam, in a straight-eight Graham-Paige, recently set up four International Class B records at Montlhéry, as follows:—2,000 kilometres, speed 87.25 m.p.h.; 3,000 kilometres, speed 86.47 m.p.h.; 2,000 miles, speed 86.69 m.p.h.; 24 hours (2,100 miles), speed 86.36 m.p.h. This makes a total of 13 world's class records taken up by Graham-Paige since March, 1929, besides winning the last Monte Carlo Rally. The weather conditions at Montlhéry were very unfavourable, the gale being heavy, with continuous rain and much fog.

N.U.R. AND M.P.'S AGE LIMIT

The executive committee of the N.U.R. has endorsed a proposal of the political committee that, on the ground that he is over 70 years of age, Mr. Tom Lowth, Labour member for the Ardwick Division of Manchester, should not again stand for Parliament as an official nominee of the N.U.R. Mr. Lowth, who lives in London, has announced his intention of appealing against the executive committee's decision at the annual delegate meeting of the union in July next. Mr. C. Beamand, secretary of the No. 12 (Manchester) branch of the N.U.R., stated on Thursday that the union has an age limit of 55 for new candidates on the panel and of 65 for all officials of the union. There was, however, no age limit at which an official representative of the N.U.R. should retire from Parliament. If the present Government lasted four years Mr. Lowth would be 75, and the executive committee of the N.U.R. thought that he should then retire. That only applied to the union giving him official and financial support.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Thomas went to Southampton on Saturday to see their son Mr. Leslie Thomas off to the United States in the Bremen.

EMPIRE EMIGRATION

PRESENT PROSPECTS

OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SELF-RELIANT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The general outlook for emigration from Britain to various parts of the Empire appears less promising at the moment than in the opening days of the past 10 years. Opportunities for assisted emigration to the Dominions, which usually absorbs most British settlers proceeding overseas, seem likely to be fewer than for some years past.

At the same time the higher quota for British emigrants to the United States, which came into force last July, is expected to become more effective this year, and may divert a part of the normal stream of emigration to the United States instead of the Empire. In the nine months to September 30 last 21,350 British people emigrated to the United States, which in the past 10 years has absorbed 424,000 people from the British Isles.

The contraction in the opportunities for assisted emigration to the Dominions, however, does not affect the prospects of the self-reliant and resourceful who may desire at their own expense to seek better livelihoods in those countries. Men and women of this type are more welcome in the Dominions than the State-aided, and those with the necessary capital will find equally as many opportunities as hitherto in both the Dominions and Colonies.

Inquiries at the London offices of the Dominions and Colonies produced the following summary of the prospects:—

AUSTRALIA.—The Commonwealth Government recently announced the suspension of assisted emigration, except of relatives of people already settled in the Dominion. Colonel Manning, Director of Migration, Australia House, states that until definite information is received from Australia it will be impossible to indicate what the prospects for 1930 are likely to be. At present only migrants who had been accepted before the suspension are being sent to Australia.

NEW ZEALAND.—Restrictions on assisted migration have been imposed since March, 1927, in all cases except single women, boys under 19 years of age, separated families, and an occasional applicant specially approved by the New Zealand Government. In the past six months there have been more of the last-named class than in the previous two years. It is impossible to state when the Dominion will resume its full stream of emigration. In the nine months to September 30, 1929, 3,168 British emigrants went to New Zealand, of whom 1,343 were assisted under the Empire Settlement Act.

SOUTH AFRICA.—There are no State-aided schemes of emigration to South Africa, but so long as a prospective migrant is of the white race, has good health, a job to go to, or enough money to keep him for 12 months, or friends and relatives who will maintain him if necessary, he will be admitted to the country. No unskilled workers are required owing to abundance of native labour, but skilled artisans and professional men can occasionally find an opening. South Africa is to-day perhaps the most prosperous of the Dominions, and is likely to become more prosperous in the next few years, with a corresponding improvement in her capacity for absorbing the restricted classes of settlers she requires. The proposed construction of an iron and steel works in South Africa is not likely to be ready to absorb iron and steel workers until late in 1931. The 1820 Settlers' Association, 199, Piccadilly, W., and the Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, Caxton House, Westminster, advise and help emigrants to South Africa. In the first nine months of last year 4,280 British people settled in South Africa.

CANADA.—It is impossible for Canada, which is now in the grip of winter, to state at present what numbers of assisted emigrants she will want this year for farm work, but arrangements are proceeding for the settlement of 100 families in New Brunswick, and it is hoped that the usual number of domestic servants and juveniles will be required in the spring. The Overseas Settlement Committee point out that the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hudson Bay Company have separate schemes for family settlement in Canada. Of the 3,000 single men whom the Canadian Government have undertaken to place, only 700 so far have been accepted for training in this country, and the committee state that all who intend to go to Canada under the scheme should make early application.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.—In the past few years an increasing number of families with independent incomes, including many retired Indian Civil servants, have taken up small properties in the colony, with a view to increasing their incomes and providing careers for their children. The Government welcomes these families, because they are self-supporting, and the children quickly adapt themselves to local conditions. There are two State schemes for encouraging an inflow of settlers on the land. An emigrant under the "B" scheme must have £200 capital and have been engaged in agriculture for two years before acceptance. If accepted, he will pay £5 towards his fare, the remainder of which is paid by the Government, which will also place him for free training with a local farmer for 12 months. At the end of this period the emigrant, if efficient, can find employment as an overseer or assistant overseer of native labour, or as a farm manager, until he is able to begin farming on his own account. Under the "C" scheme suitable men can be accepted if they have been nominated by farmers in Rhodesia who will employ them.

EAST AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES.—Major C. H. Dale, Deputy Commissioner of the East African Dependencies in London, outlined the prospects in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Northern Rhodesia, which, he said, were reasonably good for men with capital who were prepared to put their backs into their work as land settlers. Prospects in Kenya were more favourable than for several seasons, owing to good rains. Any development of mining in Tanganyika would stimulate European settlement in the South Highlands, and the construction of the projected railway line which the Governor, Sir Donald Cameron, favoured would considerably increase white settlement in that area. The area had already been surveyed from the economic point of view, and reports of the survey were available. European settlement in Uganda was at present very small in the Toro district, near the Mountains of the Moon, but in Northern Rhodesia the white population was growing owing to the requirements of the mines in the Ndola district, which offered a favourable opportunity for farmers with capital to meet the needs of the white officials of the mines.

POST OFFICE RELIEF FUND

£475,000 EXPENDED IN BENEFITS

On the outbreak of War in 1914 the Post Office staff decided to make themselves entirely responsible for relieving all cases of distress and need arising among the dependents of Post Office men who joined the Forces; and the Post Office Relief Fund, supported by the staff of all grades, reached a total of £455,000.

Since the War, the fund, by the desire of the subscribers, is being used mainly to assist the War widows while their children are young, and to give the children such education and training as will best fit them for their future careers. The 15th annual report, just issued, shows that the work of the fund is still of great magnitude. During the past year about £30,000 was expended in benefits; £14,000 represents assistance to widows, dependent parents, and disabled men, and £16,000 the cost of grants for secondary education and vocational training. More than 80,000 Post Office men joined the Forces during the War, and 9,000 lost their lives. The fund has assisted 3,200 widows, 5,800 orphans, and 1,500 other dependents; and £475,000 has been expended in benefits since August, 1914. An amount of £130,000 remains in hand for the completion of the work. An actuarial valuation of the fund has recently been made, and the result was so favourable that the committee were able to increase the scale of benefits very substantially.

RAILWAY COMPANIES AND DISTRESSED MINERS

In order to assist in alleviating the distress in the coalmining areas the railway companies have this winter again made reductions in their charges for the conveyance of cast-off clothing and foodstuffs sent as gifts for the relief of needy miners and their families. Such traffic of not less than 1cwt. in weight per consignment, sent by or through recognized organizations to accredited agents in the distressed areas, is, until March 31, next, being conveyed at owner's risk at half the usual rates for owner's risk traffic, whether sent by goods or passenger train.

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE

in to-morrow's "Daily Mail" describes the most dangerous economic storm which is now upon us. It is due to our false fiscal policy which has resulted in ever-falling trade and ever-rising taxation. In his article entitled

CAN WE WEATHER THE STORM?

Lord Rothermere makes a common-sense appeal to the facts of the present position. He outlines the fallacies of the Free-Traders, which have always been a drag on our prosperity in the past, and develops his arguments in favour of his chief remedies. These are:

High Protection for British Manufacturers and Workers.
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CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND 4,000,000
Chief Manager: W. E. PRESTON.
Managers: S. BIRCH and G. MILLER.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Alor Star	Hong-kong	Rangoon
(Malay States)	Iloilo	Saigon
Amritsar	Ipoh	Semarang (Java)
Bangkok	Karachi	Seremban
Batavia	Klang	Shanghai
Bombay	Kobe	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Kangsar	Sourabaya
Canton	(Perak)	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Cawnpore	Kuala Lumpur	Tavoy
Cebu	Kuching	(Lower Burma)
Colombo	(Sarawak)	Tientsin
Dairen (Manchuria)	Madras	Tokyo
Delhi	Manila	Tongkah (Rhuket)
Hall-hong	Medan	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Yokohama
Hankow	Peking	Zamboanga
Harbin	Penang	(Philippine Islands)
	Peshawar	

The Corporation grant drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches, and collect Bills of Exchange, issue Letters of Credit, and transact general banking business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application, and on current accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below £200. The bank is prepared to undertake Trusteeships and Executorships.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya Colony and Uganda.

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Subscribed Capital £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £3,000,000

BRANCHES.

Aden	Lahore	Eldoret	Kenya Colony, British East Africa
Amritsar	Madras	Kisumu	
Bombay	Mandalay	Mombasa	
Calcutta	Newera Eliya	Nairobi	
Cawnpore	Rangoon	Nakuru	
Chittagong	Steamer Point, Aden	Entebbe	Uganda Territory
Cochin	Tuticorin	Jinja	
Colombo	Zanzibar	Kampala	
Delhi	Dar-es-Salaam	Tanganyika	
Kandy	Tanga		
Karachi			

The Bank conducts every description of banking business.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application, interest payable 30th June and 31st December.

Trusteeships and Executorships also undertaken.

THE
MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA
LIMITED.
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C.3.

Capital Authorised £3,000,000
Capital Paid-up £1,050,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .. £1,612,047

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. M. Eyrie, Esq. (Chairman).
Sir Thomas S. Catto, Bart. (Deputy Chairman).
Patrick R. Chalmers, Esq. — J. O. Robinson, Esq.
Charles J. Hambro, Esq. — W. H. Shelford, Esq.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
India, Burma, and Ceylon: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Simla, Delhi, Colombo, Howrah, Galle, Karachi, Kandy, Rangoon.
China: Hongkong, Shanghai.
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Sourabaya.
Malaya: Ipoh, Singapore, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Kota Bharu, Kuala Kni, Kuala Lipis.
Siam: Bangkok.
Mauritius: Port Louis.
NEW YORK AGENCY .. Bank of Montreal.

TRUSTEE & EXECUTORSHIPS UNDERTAKEN AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.
Enquiries from merchants regarding shipments to the East and the special facilities available are invited.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: Crosby Square, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.3.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £450,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY	BAGHDAD
CALCUTTA	BASRA
KARACHI	AMARA
MADRAS	KIRKUK
COLOMBO	MOSUL
SINGAPORE	BAHREIN

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
SIR JAMES LEIGH-WOOD, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
JAMES H. BATTY, Esq.
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq.
EMILE FRANQUI, Esq.
SIR PERCY WILSON NEWSON, Bt.
SIR THOMAS J. STRANGMAN.

The Bank issues Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit, purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills of Exchange, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connexion with the East. Deposits are received for one year and for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances. P. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.

Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

London Office: 1, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £7,561,238.

Paid-up Capital as at 31st March, 1929 ..	£6,838,113
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..	£4,042,591
	£10,900,704
Aggregate Assets at 31st March, 1929	£54,561,906

Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Grants Drafts on its offices in New Zealand, Australia, Fiji and Samoa. Remittances made by telegraphic transfer.
ROBERT MILL, Manager.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AN ELECTRIC SUPPLY ISSUE

LAST YEAR'S HEAVY FIRE LOSSES

To-morrow an issue will be made of £886,000 of Five per Cent. stock of the North West Midlands Joint Electricity Authority. The price of subscription will be 98½, making the flat yield £5 1s. 6d. per cent. The stock will be repayable at par on July 1, 1970, and a sinking fund will be established sufficient to redeem the stock on or before that date; but the authority reserves the right to repay the whole amount at any time at par after July 1, 1950. Five per cent. will be payable on application, 23½ per cent. on January 16, and 35 per cent. on February 20 and March 25. The first interest payment, amounting to £1 15s. per cent., will be made on July 1 next. The Authority has been established by the Electricity Commissioners, and has a district extending over 800 square miles in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and Cheshire, and includes the large and important potteries area. It will have the monopoly of the public supply of electricity in bulk to the corporations of Stoke-on-Trent and Stafford, after the purchase of their stations in March next. Consumption of electrical energy in the Authority's area has almost doubled in the last five years.

British Companies and Foreign Investors

The proposal of the board of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to restrict the holdings of foreign shareholders to a maximum of 20 per cent. of the share capital has met with a certain amount of criticism from shareholders and members of the investing public. Of course, the object of the alteration is to ensure that the control of the company shall remain in the hands of British subjects, a precaution which the directors declare has become of importance recently and has been impressed upon them by the Government of Bengal. There is no doubt that the general body of financial opinion is, for a number of good reasons, not favourable to restrictions of this kind except in special cases. London largely owes its premier position as a financial centre to its freedom from restrictions, and as British capitalists have invested their money in all parts of the world it is felt that they are open on all flanks to retaliatory measures. On purely economic grounds there is nothing to be said in favour of such restriction as is proposed by the Calcutta company. On particular grounds it may be urged that limitation of foreign ownership restricts the market in a security, and further deprives the shareholder of the possible opportunity of selling his investment at a higher price than would be obtainable from British subjects. It may also be contended that restrictions of this kind are short sighted, because they would prevent an undertaking being sold to foreigners, even though it would be more advantageous to dispose of it and reinvest the proceeds in a more profitable enterprise. The principal argument used by those in favour of restriction is that loss of British control means the loss of orders to British manufacturers and traders. It is impossible to ignore this important point. There are, no doubt, exceptions to the general rule of freedom. Institutions of national importance should not be allowed to fall under foreign control, but the question whether a particular company not of obvious national importance shall be an exception or not might be best decided by an independent authority.

Home Railway Trustee Stocks

In view of the larger earnings in the past year, and the prospect of further benefits from economies in working arising from the grouping of the lines, Home Railway trustee stocks have distinct attractions for the investor, and a well-known Stock Exchange firm provides a table showing the amount of the surplus over interest requirements of some of the better known railway trustee securities as disclosed by the accounts for 1928 :—

Stock	Interest required	Surplus
	£	£
Gt. Western, 5% Consol. Guar.	1,191,000	3,894,000
London Mid. and Scottish, 4% Guar.	1,628,000	10,178,000
London and N. Eastern, 4% 1st Guar.	1,320,000	5,989,000
Southern, 5% Guar. Pref., 1957	466,000	4,144,000
London Mid. and Scottish, 4% Pref. Stk.	4,756,350	5,581,332
Gt. Western, 5% Consol. Pref. and 5% Red. Pref., 1950	1,771,000	2,123,000

On the stocks shown above the yield at current prices ranges from £5 3s. 1d. per cent. in the case of Southern Five per Cent. Guaranteed Preference, 1957, to £5 13s. 6d. on London Midland and Scottish Four per Cent. Preference. The surpluses shown in the above table are, of course, expected to be larger for 1929.

An Analysis of New Issues

In the additional analysis and classification of new issue statistics for 1929 which is contained in the latest number of the "Midland Bank's Review," the new issues by industrial undertakings (excluding gas and water companies) are divided into debt and share capital, debt comprising debentures, notes, and similar securities, and capital consisting of shares of all kinds. Figures of the issues of these two classes of capital for the past eleven years are given in the following table :—

Year	Debt (000's omitted)	% of total	Capital (000's omitted)	% of total	Total
	£		£		£
1919	21,021	9.6	198,952	90.4	219,973
1920	46,682	15.2	261,026	84.8	307,708
1921	42,202	46.8	47,899	53.2	90,101
1922	48,804	49.5	49,808	50.5	98,612
1923	44,650	49.4	45,817	50.6	90,467
1924	38,078	38.1	61,971	61.9	100,047
1925	45,189	34.2	87,125	65.8	132,314
1926	49,855	35.4	90,972	64.6	140,827
1927	49,983	27.9	128,965	72.1	178,948
1928	65,412	26.0	186,106	74.0	251,518
1929	44,646	22.5	153,910	77.5	198,556

It will be noticed that in 1929 debt accounted for a smaller proportion of the total than in any year since 1920. This is one of the results of speculative activity. As the speculative movement on the Stock Exchange ended last year, a reversal of the downward tendency of the debt ratio may occur in the present year.

Reduced Oversea Borrowings

Another phase of the new capital market dealt with in the Midland Bank's review is the inducement given by the high level of money rates to oversea borrowers to reduce external borrowing to a minimum and to raise indispensable accommodation as far as practicable by the arrangement of short-term loans. The record of the London money market during 1929 has provided ample evidence of this latter tendency. Probably there were never before such large amounts of bills of oversea Governments outstanding as at the present time. India, Australia, Argentina, and New Zealand have all raised considerable sums by the sale of bills in the London market, and smaller amounts have been raised by other Governments. Meanwhile, the oversea issues in the bank's compilations, which do not include short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings, were smaller in 1929 than in any year since 1920. The heavy decline compared with 1928 was shared by both British oversea issues and foreign issues. Canada absorbed far less than in 1928, while British Africa took £10,500,000, against £16,500,000; the total for British Asia was about the same as in 1928. The heaviest decline, however, occurred in the case of Australia, the aggregate borrowings of which, £17,000,000, were the lowest since 1920 and only one-half the total for 1928. Brazilian issues were of negligible amount last year, but Argentina took as much as £8,500,000. European issues amounted to £21,500,000, against £33,750,000 in 1928.

India's Late Season

India is experiencing a very late season, and although the Indian Bank rate was advanced to 7 per cent. at the end of October the higher rate remains ineffective, no heavy demands for money having been made. When the rate was last raised it was pointed out that the movement had evidently been made in order to adjust the Indian situation to general world conditions, in view of the need to attract funds to India and of the high level of rates at leading financial centres. The low price of cotton appears to be the chief reason for the lateness of the season, for it has caused the cotton cultivator to hold back his stocks, while for the moment the demand for Indian products as a whole is poor. There seems but little chance, therefore, that Bank rate will rise above the present level, as it did in the previous season. India, however, is noted for quick changes in her monetary position, and the next fortnight may witness a revival of demand. With the termination of the Lahore Congress the unsettling influence which its proceedings created should be lessened.

British Cement Products and Finance Company

In view of the proceedings at the recent annual general meeting of the British Cement Products and Finance Company and the refusal of the directors then to agree to the appointment of a committee of investigation, it is not surprising to learn that the dissatisfied shareholders are now taking steps to secure an investigation by the Board of Trade under the Companies Act. In order to secure an inquiry by the Board of Trade it is necessary to obtain applications from members holding not less than 1-10th of the shares issued. As associated companies hold a considerable number of shares in the Finance company, it will be necessary for all those shareholders who desire a Board of Trade investigation to support the shareholders' organizing committee, whose offices are situated at 4, Broad-street-place, E.C.2. An independent investigation such as a Board of Trade inquiry seems desirable in view of the heavy losses sustained by the company in the past year—the recent report showed a loss of £281,537, against a profit of £250,905, and the balance-sheet showed a debit of over £2,000,000, which was reduced to £768,578 by utilizing the whole of the reserves and undistributed profits. The shareholders should be fully informed of the company's relations with other companies and of its various financial transactions, which certainly appear to be open to criticism.

Cost of Fire Losses Last Year

The cost of the principal fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland during December may be estimated at £458,000, and, allowing for an addition of 60 per cent. in respect of the very large number of outbreaks which individually cost less, the estimated total cost of all the fires in Great Britain and Ireland becomes £733,000. The total cost of all the fires last year is £11,784,000, as compared with £8,671,000 for 1928, and it thus shows an increase for the year of £3,113,000. The marked rise in the cost of fire losses last year may be attributed largely to exceptionally dry weather during 10 months of the year. It is noteworthy that the cost of the fires in every month of last year exceeded that for the corresponding month of 1928, with the exception of October, and that the figures for October, 1928, were swollen by a very serious fire at a wall-paper warehouse at Chiswick, which was one of the most expensive outbreaks that had occurred in the neighbourhood of London for many years.

Month	1929	1928
	£	£
January	1,086,000	710,000
February	733,000	557,000
March	1,677,000	448,000
April	1,160,000	588,000
May	930,000	858,000
June	843,000	576,000
July	805,000	734,000
August	1,210,000	756,000
September	1,126,000	761,000
October	883,000	1,371,000
November	598,000	583,000
December	733,000	709,000
Total for the year ..	£11,784,000	£8,671,000

Down to the end of September the losses last year exceeded those for the corresponding period of 1928 by £3,562,000, which was even greater than the excess for the 12 months. Evidently the wet weather of November and December was a favourable influence in the improvement of the loss experience for the last two months of the year.

Experience in December

The estimate of £458,000 as the cost of the principal fire losses in December last compares with £373,400 for November last, which was easily the most favourable month of the year, and with £443,000 for December, 1928. Among the chief outbreaks last month were the following :—

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
Dec. 2	Silk Warehouse, Barbican, London	45,000
Dec. 4	Drapers' Shop, Redhill, Surrey	14,000
Dec. 5	Jute Warehouse, Dundee	10,000
Dec. 6	Cotton Mill, Milnrow, Lancs.	15,000
Dec. 10	Mansion, Eskbank, N.B.	11,000
Dec. 12	Mansion, Strathmiglo, N.B.	25,000
Dec. 16	Hosiery Warehouse, Leicester	12,000
Dec. 17	Packing Case Factory, Belfast	10,000
Dec. 18	Vanity Baz Fittings Factory, Birmingham	14,000
Dec. 20	Theatre, Southport, Lancs.	30,000
Dec. 22	Scientific Instrument Factory, Tottenham, London	15,000
Dec. 23	Warehouses, Glasgow	13,000
Dec. 25	Wholesale, Bognor-Regis, Sussex	10,000
Dec. 27	Engineering Works, Dundee	20,000
Dec. 30	Electrical Engineering Works, Birmingham	23,000

It will be noticed that the most expensive fire occurred at a silk warehouse at Barbican, London, on December 2, and that there were two serious fires in private houses in Scotland on December 10 and 12. Fires in Scotland were, indeed, responsible for a fair proportion of the number of outbreaks.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

—	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	4⅛–4⅜	2½–4 nominal
New York	4½	4–3½	—
Paris	3½†	3½	—
Berlin	7	6½	6½–8½
Swiss Bank places	3½	3¼	—
Milan	7	7½	—
Amsterdam	4½	3½	4½
Brussels	3½	3⅛	3⅞

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5½ per cent.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER GOLD IMPORTS

WEAKNESS IN SILVER

In the Money Market on Saturday very easy conditions were experienced. For fresh loans over the week-end the charge opened at 3 per cent. and declined to 2½ per cent., while lenders other than the clearing banks continued to quote 3 per cent. for the renewal of old advances. A further large amount fell due at the Bank of England and was repaid. Although there was not much sign of Continental demand for bills, some inquiry was again reported on the part of the home banks, which took more February maturities at 4½ per cent. Discount rates were easier in tendency, brokers usually quoting 4½ to 4⅝ per cent. as their buying rate for three months' fine bank bills, while forward business was reported in the new Treasury Bills at still lower rates. A slight recovery took place in the New York exchange, but on the other hand the French exchange moved against sterling. A further £151,000 in sovereigns was received by the Bank of England. To-day £500,000 in sovereigns due from the Cape should be sent into the Bank of England, while to-morrow £747,000 of South African bar gold will be available in the bullion market.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to Fifteen days.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months
2½–4	4¼–4⅛	4¼–4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).		
2 Mths. %	3 Mths. %	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
4¼–4⅛	4¼–4⅛	5–5⅛	5¼–5⅜	5½–6

On Thursday next, a call amounting to £1,000,000, being £4 per share, including £3.45 premium, falls due on the £1 "A" shares of the Prudential Assurance Company, which were issued at £5.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar exchange was more favourable to sterling, closing ⅛c. higher at $4.87 11/16. The premium on forward dollars was wider at ⅛c. one month and 9/16c. three months. On the other hand, the Paris rate declined 2c. to 123.94f., and there was a slight recovery in Swiss francs, the Zurich rate closing at 25.13½, compared with 25.13¾ on Friday. Spanish pesetas were slightly cheaper, the Madrid rate being 36.67½p. There was some improvement in Turkish currency. A feature among the Eastern exchanges was the weakness of the Shanghai rate, which, in sympathy with the price of silver, fell to about 2s. 0⅜d. Among the South American exchanges the Buenos Aires rate rose 3/32d. to 45 15/32d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported on Saturday :—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchge	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
New York	$ to £	4.862	4.87 7/16–4 1/8	4.87 1/2–4 3/8
Montreal	$ to £	4.862	4.92 3/4–92 1/4	4.92 3/4–92 3/8
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.93–123.98	123.92–123.98
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.90–34.90 1/2	34.89–34.90 1/2
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	93.18–93.21	93.16–93.21
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.15–25.14 1/2	25.12 1/2–25.14
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374 7/8–375 1/2	374 1/2–375 1/4
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193 7/8–194 1/2	193 7/8–194 1/2
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.65–36.72	36.50–36.75
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108 1/2–108 5/8	108 1/2–108 5/8
Amsterdam	Fl. to £	12.107–	12.08 1/2–08 3/4	12.08 3/8–09 1/8
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.42 1/4–43 1/4	20.43–20.44
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.60–34.65	34.61–34.67
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84–27.88	27.84–27.87
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164 3/16–15/16	164 3/8–164 7/8
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.39–43.50	43.39–43.50
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.17–25.25	25.17–25.25
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–820
Constnple.	Pst. to £	110	1,020–1,040	1,020–1,050
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.2215	275–275 1/2	275–275 1/2
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48 3/4–49 1/4	48 3/4–49 1/4
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	672–677	672–677
Revel	E. Kr. to £	18.159	18.17–18.22	18.17–18.22
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20 1/2–18.21	18.20 1/4–18.21
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.13 3/4–14 1/4	18.13 1/4–14 1/4
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.20 1/4–20 3/4	18.20 1/4–20 3/4
Alexandria	Pd. to £	97 1/2	97 15/16–97 15/16	97 15/16–97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/32	1 5/32–1 5/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/32	1 5/32–1 5/32
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1 5/32–1 5/32	1 5/32–1 5/32
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1 7/32–1 /81	1 7/32–1 /81
Kobe	Per yen.	24.58d.	2 01/32–2 07/32	2 01/32–2 07/32
Shanghai	Per tael.	—	2 01/32–2 11/16	2 11/32–2 11/16
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2 23/32–2 23/32	2 23/32–2 24
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12 1/2–13 1/2	12.12 1/2–13 1/2
Manila	Per dol.	24.866d.	2/09 1/2	2/09 1/2
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	5 11/32–5 3/4	5 3/4–5 11/32
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	45 7/16–45 1/2	45 5/16–45 3/8
Valparaiso	$ to £	40	39.80	39.80
M'video	Per dol.	51d.	45 3/4–46 1/4	45 3/4–46 1/4
Lima	£ to £	Par	Nominal	Nominal
Mexico	Pesos to£	98.76	9.95–10.25	9.95–10.25

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90-3.03 to 100kr.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 17 6	96 5 6
New Zealand ..	97 0 0	96 8 9	96 17 6	96 5 6
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 10 0	96 17 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On :—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	98 7 6	98 0 0
New Zealand	98 7 6	98 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England announced on Saturday the receipt of £150,772 in SOVEREIGNS from abroad, the purchase of £23,882 in BAR GOLD and of £10 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,344,529, as shown below :—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Jan. 2	Nil	Jan. 2	Nil
Jan. 3—		Jan. 3—	
Sovs.	922,011	Bar gold ..	12,011
Sovs. released	250,000		
Bar gold	4,742		
Foreign gold coin ..	5,123	Jan. 4	Nil
Jan. 4—			
Sovs.	150,772		
Bar gold	23,882		
Foreign gold coin ..	10	Net influx ..	1,344,529
Total ..	£1,356,540	Total ..	£1,356,450

Net influx for 1930, £1,342,529; efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the open market the price of GOLD remained at 84s. 11½d. per oz.

The price of SILVER fell to a new record low level, on heavy selling from China. There was a little support from India. The fall on the day amounted to ⅜d. to 20 12/16d. per ounce for both the "spot" and forward positions. The market closed weak.

DECEMBER MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Anglo-Oriental Mining Corp. ..	—	592 tons	—
Champion Reef Gold..	31,178	6,938oz.	—
Cons. Tin of Burma ..	—	100 tons (b)	—
Balaghât Gold ..	4,550	2,587oz.	—
Brakpan ..	76,500 (c)	£127,085	£41,213
Geevor Tin ..	4,177	65 tons (a)	—
Geduld Prop. ..	83,500	£114,749	£45,937
Glynn's Lydenburg ..	6,100	48,263	£1,004
Hongkong Tin ..	—	184½ tons	—
Luipaard's Vlei Est. ..	23,000	6,001oz.	£3,667
Mysore Gold ..	17,019	9,961oz.	—
Modder. Deep Levels ..	42,800	£96,475	£62,706
Nundydroog ..	30,585	6,931oz.	—
Offin River Gold ..	—	7½ tons	—
Ooregum Gold ..	33,000	6,237oz.	—
Renong Tin ..	—	109 1/10 tons	—
Springs Mines ..	65,500	£130,913	£58,396
Tongkah Hrbr. Tin ..	—	67 tons	—
Vereeniging Ests. ..	—	236,956 tons	—
West Springs ..	63,500	£75,914	£17,039
Witwatersrand Deep..	42,300	£40,828	£150

(c) During the month the tonnage and cost were adversely affected owing to a number of mishaps which held up operations in certain sections of the mine. The tonnage was still farther reduced through the serious native labour shortage.

(a) Black tin. (b) Mixed concentrates.

RWANA M'KUSWA COPPER.—December output equivalent to 598 tons refined copper.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION.—Output for December, 233 long tons refined copper.

LYDENBURG PLATINUM AREAS.—During December on the Maandagshoek Section :—Milled, 3,360 tons; platinum group metals won, 699 tons.

LOMAR (RHODESIA) MINING.—Cablegram :—"Pisis Lode 200ft. level North Drive, from 80 to 85 feet; assays 5dwt.; from 90 to 95 feet, assays 115dwt.; width 6in. (for 115ft. driven, average 51dwt., width 10in.). South Drive, 200ft. level, from 40 to 45 feet, 18·6dwt.; from 45 to 50 feet, 88dwt.; width, 10in. (for 82ft. driven, average 28dwt., width 9in.). Winze (South Drive), below 200ft. level, sunk 5ft., assays 17·6dwt., width 12in."

MINING TRUST.—Progress Report.—New Guinea Goldfields, Limited.—Location No. 3.—Drift advanced 15ft., assay 98s. 6d., width 35in. Location No. 8.—Drift advanced 9ft., assay 42s., width 40in. Location No. 9.—Drift from No. 2 crosscut advanced 10ft., assay 37s., width 50in. Location No. 14.—Average assay of trenches, 105s. over average width 110ft. Crosscut from shaft through new ore body advanced 10ft., assaying 86s. Width so far disclosed 30ft., average assay 55s. Location No. 22.—Drift advanced 6ft., assay 28s. 6d., width 33in.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

BETTER TONE

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—There was a better tone in the market during to-day's short session, and trading was relatively more active.

Steadiness was displayed at the opening, largely under the influence of more cheerful business conditions, sentiment being encouraged by the statement by President Hoover that efforts to expand construction and improvements are progressing, and promise to produce a larger volume of business than in 1929. This, together with the announcement that the Ford Motor Car Company booked orders to the value of $20,000,000 on the first day the new models were displayed, and increasing production in the motor-car industry generally stimulated good support for motor issues. There was a demand for public utility stocks, notably Consolidated Gas and Standard Gas and Electric, while vigorous drives were made against the short interest in issues which have recently been depressed, such as Fox Film and International Combustion Engineering.

The upward movement was checked later in the morning by the appearance of week-end realizing and a resumption of professional pressure against merchandizing issues, but the offerings were well absorbed, and the market derived sustaining power from the continuance of "bull" support for motor, public utility, and equipment issues. The close was steady.

Sales were returned at 1,312,000 shares, making 13,113,000 shares for the week (five days), against 13,001,000 shares last week, also five days, and 23,758,000 shares last year. The average price of 20 representative railroad stocks is 1.55 higher on the week at 144.85, while the average of 30 leading industrials has advanced 10.42 to 248.85; a year ago the respective averages were 153.53 and 302.43.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.862	4.92 1/2	4.93 5/16
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1		4.87 1/16	4.87
Cables	£1	4.86 3/8	4.87 3/8	4.87 7/16
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.82 3/8	4.82 7/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.87	4.86 15/16
Seven days	£1	—	4.86	4.85 15/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91 1/4	3.93 5/8	3.93 3/8
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23 3/8	5.23 3/8
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.29 3/4	40.28 1/2
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78 1/2
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.88	26.88 1/4
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.79	26.79
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96 1/8	2.96 1/8
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.86 1/4
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.97	13.97 1/2
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.40 1/4	19.40 1/4
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	13.28	13.31 1/2
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.08 1/2	14.08 1/2
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.51 1/2	17.51 1/2
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.77 1/8	1.77 1/8
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30 1/4	1.30 1/4
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires, cables	1 peso	42.54	40.64	40.74

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 4.—WHEAT.—The cargo market opened steady at late rates in view of a better inquiry from India for Australian, but on reports of business in Russian qualities to the Continent the closing tone was quieter. For 6,900 tons of Australian, half Feb.-half March, Bombay paid about equal to 49s., U.K. basis. Late yesterday 5,792 French tons, Rosafe (83-lb.), per Lamination, B.I. Dec. 30, sold at 48s. 6d. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), afloat, 53s. 6d. and 52s. 6d. was asked respectively, and 49s. 3d. and 47s. 9d. for No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter, early Jan. Pacific white, Feb., was obtainable at 47s. 9d. Rosafe (83-lb.), afloat and loading, was offered at 47s. 9d., and 43-lb. Barusso, Jan., at 47s. 41/2d. For Australian, just shipped, 49s. 6d. was wanted. Parcels were steady, but with further developments in the Russian export situation the close was dull. For Russian Azima (11/4 per cent. admixture), Jan., 53s., less 2 per cent., was asked.

The futures market closed 6d. to 8d. under yesterday's levels with only a small business recorded.

Basis No. 3 Northern

Manitobe	Open's values	Business done			Closing values	Prev. closing values
Per 480lb.		High'st.	L'west.			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	50 7	50 7	—	—	50 1	50 7
Jan. ..	50 7	50 7	—	—	50 1	50 7
March ..	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	—	50 8 1/2	51 4 1/2
May ..	51 11	51 11	—	—	51 3	51 11

MAIZE continued quiet at recent prices. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 29s. 3d.; Jan. at 29s. 6d.; and Feb. at 29s. 9d. Parcels were in poor request and tended easier. La Plata, May-June, sold at 28s. 6d.

BARLEY remained inactive. No. 3 Canada Western, Jan., was offered at 28s. 9d. Black Sea; Feb., at 24s.; and March at 24s. 3d.

OATS were dull. La Plata, Jan., 16s. 9d.; Jan.-Feb., 17s.; and March, 17s. 3d. For mixed feed, Jan., 16s. 3d. was wanted.

Farmers' deliveries are subjoined (season 20 weeks).

—	Wheat	Barley	Oats
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
This week ..	151,162	181,656	28,874
Average price ..	9s. 6d.	8s. 10d.	7s. 0d.
Same week last year ..	74,850	161,335	34,120
Average price ..	9s. 5d.	9s. 11d.	9s. 1d.
This season ..	4,844,227	7,515,947	1,089,613
Average price ..	9s. 8 1/2d.	9s. 8 3/4d.	7s. 7 3/4d.
Last season ..	5,043,070	8,724,178	1,508,851
Average price ..	9s. 6 1/2d.	11s. 2 1/4d.	9s. 0d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels were offered 1 1/2d. to 2d. per quarter decline, but demand was poor. No. 1 Northern Manitoba, Jan., was quoted at 53s. 4 1/2d.; No. 2, 52s. 4 1/2d.; No. 3, 51s. 3d.; No. 4 Manitoba, Jan., 50s.; No. 5, 47s. 11 1/2d.; No. 6, 46s. 4 1/2d.; No. 1 hard winter, Jan., 49s. 6d.; No. 2, 47s. 1 1/2d.; Jan. or Feb., 46s. 3d.; Rosafe (64-lb.), afloat, 46s. 9d.; 63 1/2-lb., Jan., 46s.; Feb., 46s. 6d.; Australian, afloat, 49s. 3d.; Western white Pacific, Jan.-Feb., 47s. 6d. Spot parcels were quiet, 1d. to 2d. per cental lower. Graded wheat futures opened quiet 1 1/2d. to 2d. per cental higher but eased under parcel selling due to reported sales of Russian wheat to Italy and definite offers of Crimean Azima wheat to the United Kingdom. The market closed easy, 1 1/2d. to 1 3/4d. per cental lower. Sales, 200 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1001b.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	9 10	9 10 1/2	9 8 1/2	9 8 3/4	9 10 1/2
May ..	10 0 1/4	10 0 1/4	9 10	9 10 1/4	9 11 7/8
July ..	10 0 1/4	10 0 1/4	9 11	9 10 1/2	10 0 1/4

MAIZE.—C.i.f. parcels were steadier. La Plata afloat was quoted at 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d., according to position. Dec.-Jan., 28s. 7 1/2d.; Jan.-Feb., 28s. 10 1/2d.; last half Jan., 29s.; Feb.-March, 29s. 3d.; May-June (new), 28s. 9d.; Danube-Galatz-Roumanian afloat, 28s. 9d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were idle. La Plata, Jan.-Feb., 16s. 9d.; Chilian tawny, Jan.-Feb., 19s. 6d.; Feb.-March, 19s. 9d.

FLOUR was steady with a fair trade.

CAMBRIDGE, Jan. 4.—Wheat had a slow trade at 43s., delivered to mill. Barley of best quality was not offered; medium, 36s. to 42s.; grinding, 29s. to 33s. Oats, 22s. to 24s. 6d.

COLCHESTER, Jan. 4.—A small supply of wheat made up to 44s., delivered mills. There were very few offers of best barley, which was quoted at up to 50s.; medium and low grades unchanged. Oats, 23s. to 25s.

GLOUCESTER, Jan. 4.—English wheat was firmer at 43s., on rails, with little on offer. Oats were unchanged; black, 20s. to 22s.; white, 21s. to 23s. Grinding barley, 28s. to 30s.; malting, second qualities, 32s. to 40s.; first qualities, 40s. to 45s. Beans, 9s. 6d. per 27s.; Peas, 9s. 6d.

NORTHAMPTON, Jan. 4.—Wheat was firm at 43s. to 44s.; barley, 29s. to 35s., with very little trade; oats, 22s. to 24s.

NORWICH, Jan. 4.—English barley was not in large supply. A few lots of best quality made up to 50s.; medium, 28s. to 40s. English wheat was in small supply and quoted at 43s. English oats, of which there were few on offer, made 21s. to 23s. for seed quality.

PETERBOROUGH, Jan. 4.—Wheat, 42s. to 43s.; barley unchanged; oats, 20s. to 22s.

READING, Jan. 4.—Wheat was quiet at 43s. to 44s. There was an inquiry for the better grades of barley. Oats were neglected and quoted at 20s. to 23s.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—Home-grown deliveries totalled 3,250 tons. Business was slow at recent rates. Quotations:—Silkland King Edward, £4 5s. to £4 15s.; 2nd grade and Blackland, £3 15s. to £4; Scotch King Edward, £3 10s. to £4; best sample Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £3 to £3 10s.; and Darkskoll, £2 15s. to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—There were ample supplies on offer, and trade was rather quiet. Quotations:—English Alicante grapes, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Colmar, 1s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.; Muscat, 3s. to 10s.; Belgian Colmar, 1s. to 2s. per lb.; Almeria, 15s. to 24s. per barrel. English cooking apples, 2s. to 6s. per bushel; Cox's orange pippins, 9s. to 22s. 6d. per half-sieve; Nova Scotian, 12s. to 28s.; American York Imperials, 22s. to 30s. per barrel; Oregon Newtowns, 16s. to 18s.; Jonathans, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per box. Californian Comice pears, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per half-case; Anjou, 18s. to 22s.; Winter Nelis, 16s. to 20s. per case. Canary bananas, 14s. to 25s. per crate. Dates, cranberries, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per box; Americans, 18s. to 20s. per case. Tunis dates, 4s. 9d. to 6s. per dozen cartons. St. Michaels pineapples, 3s. to 5s. 6d. each. Canary tomatoes, 14s. to 17s. 6d. per package. Messina lemons, 9s. to 14s. per box. Jaffa oranges, 12s. to 18s. per box; Spanish, 10s. to 35s. per case; Tangerine oranges, 2s. to 5s. per box of 96. Jamaica grape fruit, 16s. to 21s.; Florida, 25s. to 37s. 6d. per case. Naples chestnuts, 24s. to 30s. per bag; Brazil nuts, 40s. to 60s. per cwt. Madeira custard apples, 8s. to 15s. per dozen. Paris green asparagus, 7s. to 10s.; sprue, 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bundle; cauliflowers, 2s. to 5s. 6d.; savoys, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen; parsnips, 5s. to 7s.; turnips, 5s. to 6s.; carrots, 4s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.; celery, 1s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen heads.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—The somewhat better feeling in Manchester has not as yet been reflected upon the spot market here, and demand to-day was small, but spinners continued to take fair lines of cotton previously contracted for. Quotations of American were 7 points lower: middling, 9.46d. per lb. Brazilian had a fair turnover at a decline of 7 points. Peruvian fair, 9.11d. A fair business was done in Peruvian, but quotations of smooth and Tanguis were reduced 7 points. Good fair smooth, 10.11d.; and good fair Tanguis 10.41d. Egyptian had a small trade at unchanged prices: f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.30d. African met with a moderate inquiry and were quoted 7 points easier: middling West, 9.46d., and good fair East 10.01d. East Indian were dull at a decline of 5 points; fine m.g. Broach 7.35d., and fine No. 1 Oomra 7.05d. per lb.

American futures had an active session for a Saturday, but an easier tone prevailed. The market was due to open lower, but with further Continental and Bombay selling initial transactions were at a decline of 8 to 10 points, and shortly afterwards values further eased slightly. Towards the finish a recovery of several points occurred owing to good trade calling and a cessation of pressure. The market closed quiet, 5 to 8 points lower.

Egyptian.—The Sakellaridis contract opened unchanged, and after a moderate trade the market closed steady, 1 point to 5 points dearer. The Upper contract closed steady, 4 points higher to 4 points lower. Sakellaridis closing values:—Jan., 13.59; Feb., 13.65; March, 13.83; April, 13.85; May, 14.03; June, 14.07; July, 14.23; Aug., 14.28; Sept., 14.28; Oct., 14.34; Nov., 14.37; Dec., 14.43. Jan., 14.01. Upper and Pilion closing values:—Jan., 10.38; Feb., 10.42; March, 10.48; April, 10.50; May, 10.57; June, 10.79; July, 10.85; Aug., 10.85; Sept., 10.85; Oct., 10.89; Nov., 10.99; Dec., 11.09; Jan., 11.09.

The Empire and miscellaneous contract closed steady at a decline of 1 point to 12 points. Closing values:—Jan., 9.13; Feb., 8.94; March, 9.11; April, 9.01; May, 9.07; June, 9.05; July, 9.15; Aug., 9.15; Sept., 9.09; Oct., 9.13; Nov., 9.15; Dec., 9.15; Jan., 9.17.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,550	1,550	100	100	13,970	13,970
Brazilian, &c.	500	500	—	—	—	—
Peruvian, &c.	500	500	—	—	—	—
African, &c.	250	250	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	200	200	—	—	—	—
Totals—						
This week	3,000	3,000	100	100	13,970	13,970
Last week	2,000	2,000	100	100	42,859	42,859

Amer. Futures	To-day			Prev. day		
Delivery	H'gst.	L'west.	Closing	H'gst.	L'west.	Closing
January ..	9.12	9.07	9.11	9.18	9.13	9.18
February ..	9.10	9.10	9.14	—	—	—
March ..	9.21	9.15	9.19	9.28	9.23	9.28
April ..	9.20	9.20	9.22	—	—	9.29
May ..	9.30	9.25	9.28	9.37	9.32	9.35
June ..	—	—	9.29	—	—	9.36
July ..	—	—	9.30	—	—	9.40
August ..	9.36	9.29	9.34	9.42	9.38	9.40
September ..	9.32	9.32	9.33	—	—	9.40
October ..	9.31	9.31	9.33	9.42	9.42	9.40
November ..	9.34	9.29	9.33	9.41	9.38	9.40
December ..	—	—	9.34	9.43	9.43	9.42
January ..	9.35	9.34	9.36	9.44	9.44	9.43
March ..	9.34	9.31	9.35	9.43	9.42	9.42
May ..	—	—	9.39	—	—	9.46
July ..	—	—	9.40	—	—	9.47
October ..	—	—	9.39	—	—	9.46
	—	—	9.35	—	—	9.42

Return of Stocks, &c., for week ended Jan. 3:—

	Import	Forw'ded	Sales	Export	Stock
American ..	45,244	32,335	9,850	—	381,540
Brazilian ..	23,227	5,085	2,920	1	116,800
Peruvian ..	2,563	2,770	1,020	116	98,330
Egyptian ..	8,882	13,077	560	575	44,750
Sudan ..	—	1,330	440	—	60,280
W. Indian ..	—	—	60	—	3,520
E. African ..	990	1,577	750	—	46,540
S. African ..	—	—	120	—	—
W. African ..	75	407	320	—	18,610
Australian ..	—	15	—	—	290
E. Indian ..	11,581	5,995	870	1,000	42,430
Total ..	93,382	62,593	15,890	1,692	822,290
So far this year ..	1,381,649	1,347,648	730,750	48,519	—
Last year ..	1,511,000	1,259,000	735,620	65,000	874,340

ARTIFICIAL SILK

MANCHESTER, Jan. 4.—There has been no important development in demand for artificial silk fabrics. Transactions are not particularly numerous, and mills of the lots sold are small. Dress fabrics continue in fairly steady request, though there is no inducement at present to book very far ahead. The turnover for the Colonies has not been particularly good. There is, however, something being done almost every day for Canada, Africa, and Australia. Some demand has been received from India, and more is expected. The fact that no decision was come to at the Lahore Congress with the object of boycotting cloth is regarded as favourable. Trade in linings, furnishing cloths, and corset cloths has been of moderate extent. In regard to yarns, there is no difficulty in clearing production of the best grades of viscose and acetate, but competition in the inferior qualities is keen, and prices have an easier tendency. Nominal prices of all artificial silk and cotton and artificial silk mixture fabrics are as follows:—Coloured stripe poplin, 103s.; brocades, 100s.; crepe brocades, 149s.; limbrics, 119s.; all artificial silk limbrics, 149s.; crepe artificial silk, 145s.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Jan. 4.—SUGAR.—Home refined was in fair demand at the recently revised rates. Tate's A T cubes, 28s. 6d.; No. 1, 28s. 3d.; H T S, 26s.; crushed No. 1, 25s. 3d.; ditto, R., 24s. 9d.; nibs, 27s. 6d.; coffee crystals, 27s. 9d.; mineral water (2cwt. bags), 23s. 3d.; Tate's fine and coarse granulated, 23s. 3d.; Lyle's No. 1, 23s.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. 9d.; T L granulated, 22s. 6d.; icing (cwt. cases), 30s. 3d.; icing (cwt. bags), 30s. 9d.; finest castor, 25s. 3d.; castor, 24s. 3d.; ditto, R., 23s. 9d.; pulverized, 23s.; Lyle's yellow crystals, 21s. 6d.; No. 3 crystals, 23s. 6d.; Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, month forward, 22s. 9d.; T L granulated, 22s. 6d. For export:—Tate's No. 1 cuber (in cartons), 24s. 4 1/2d.; No. 3, 23s. 10 1/2d. Home-grown granulated, Jan., ex Ely, Ipswich, and Cantley, quoted 21s. 7 1/2d. (3d. less ex London); Anglo-Scottish, Jan., 21s. 7 1/2d. to 22s., ex factories; T L, ex refinery, quoted 22s., ex wharf, 21s.; West Indian crystallised, Jan., quoted 21s. 3d. to 24s.; white Mauritius spot, quoted 20s. 6d.; Jan.-Feb., 99 per cent., 12s. 6d., value, c.i.f. White Java, Jan.-Feb., quoted 11s. 4 1/2d., c.i.f., Europe; Jan.-March, 11s. 1 1/2d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, Jan., quoted 10s. 3d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 10s. 6d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 9s. 6d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw, steady; preferential, 9s per cent., Jan., quoted 12s., value; Peruvian, 96 per cent., afloat, quoted 8s. 11 1/2d.; basis, 96 per cent., Jan., 8s. 3d., value; Cuban, 96 per cent., Jan., 9s. 7 1/2d., value, c.i.f. White sugar futures were inactive. Call at 10.31 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	9 10 1/2	9 7 1/2	May ..	10 9 1/4	10 7 1/2
March ..	10 2 1/4	10 0	Aug. ..	11 2 1/4	11 1 1/2

Raw futures were easier; March delivery sold from 6s. 10 1/2d. to 6s. 9d. to 6s. 9 3/4d.; May from 7s. 9d. to 7s. 9 1/2d. and 7s. 9 3/4d. (combined); Aug. at 8s. 3d. and at 8s. 3d. and 8s. 3 1/4d. (combined). Call (88% beet) at 10.30 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	6 10 1/2	6 4 1/2	Aug. ..	8 3 1/4	8 3
March ..	6 10 1/2	6 9 1/4	Oct. ..	8 6	8 3
May ..	7 9	7 9	Dec. ..	8 6	8 4 1/2

Messrs. C. Czarnikow, Ltd. give the visible supplies as follows:—

—	Date	1929	1928
United Kingdom ..	Dec. 1	280,000	202,000
France	..	502,000	439,000
Germany	..	1,306,000	1,232,000
Czechoslovakia ..	..	743,000	702,000
Holland	..	225,000	249,000
Belgium	..	137,000	180,000
Poland	..	375,000	286,000
Europe	..	3,588,000	3,290,000
United States—Atlantic ports ..	Nov. 3	799,000	233,000
Cuba—all ports ..	..	255,000	288,000
Cuba—interior ..	..	310,000	95,000
Total tons ..		4,946,000	3,906,000
Previous total ..		3,692,000	2,863,000

COCOA.—Accra was quiet. Fair fermented, Jan.-March, quoted 39s.; Feb.-April, 39s. 6d., value, f.o.b. Futures were quietly steady; March delivery sold at 43s. 6d. Sales, 50 tons. Call at 11 a.m.:—

Month	Sellers	Buyers	Month	Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	45 0	43 6	July ..	45 6	44 2
March ..	44 0	43 6	Sept. ..	46 0	45 7 1/2
May ..	44 3	44 0	Dec. ..	46 6	45 6

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s. 4 1/2d.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 12s. 4 1/2d.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Broken Burma, No. 1a, Feb.-March, quoted 11s. 6d.; 2s, 10s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Siam Garden No. 1, Jan.-Feb., doubles, quoted 14s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent. Saigon No. 1, Feb.-March, singles, quoted 19s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 28s. 6d. per cwt.; Jan., 26s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Fair Sake, Singapore, Jan.-Feb., quoted 16s. 1 1/2d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Jan.-Feb., quoted 16s., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Jan., 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—Pepper was quiet and easier for shipment. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. 6 1/4d. per lb.; Lampong, 1s. 6 1/4d.; white Muntok, 1s. 5 1/4d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, f.a.q., Jan.-March, quoted 11 1/4d., value; Lampong, Jan.-March, quoted 11 1/4d., sellers; March-May, 11 1/2d., sellers; white Muntok, Jan.-March, quoted 1s. 4 1/4d., sellers; March-May, 1s. 4 1/2d., sellers; Tellicherry, Jan.-March, quoted 113s. per cwt.; Aleppy, 107s., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 10d.; Jan.-March, 9d., sellers, c.i.f. Pimento steady; spot, quoted 10d.; Jan.-Feb., 8 7/8d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet and barely steady. Smoked sheet, spot and Jan., sold from 7 3/4d. to 7 11/16d. per lb., and sellers; Feb., at 7 3/4d., and value; March, at 7 7/8d., and sellers; April-June, at 8 1/16d., and value; July-Sept., at 8 1/16d., and value; Oct.-Dec., at 8 1/16d., and value. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8 1/4d., sellers.

GAMBIER was quiet. Good marks, Jan.-Feb., quoted 29s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T.N. orange, basis fair, quoted 157s. 6d. per cwt.; A.C. 200s., sellers. Futures were quiet; T.N. March delivery, quoted 156s., value; May delivery, 152s., value. Shipment market quiet; T.N. in bags, Jan.-Feb., quoted 147s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 4 gives:—Spot and Feb., Rs.72, sellers; March, Rs.72, value.

HEMP.—Manila grades were quiet. Grade J., Jan.-March, quoted £36 per ton, sellers; K., £32, value; L., No. 1, £30, value; No. 2, £27 10s., value; M., No. 1, £27 10s., value; No. 2, £25 10s., value, c.i.f. African steady; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, Jan.-March, quoted £37; f.a.q., £36, value, c.i.f. Mexican steady; good white, Jan.-March, quoted £24 15s.; special, £41 5s.; especial brushed, £42 5s., c.i.f., first-class Continental ports.

JUTE was quiet and rather easier. First marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted £27 17s. 6d. per ton, sellers; Jan.-Feb., £28 5s., sellers; Feb.-March, £28 12s. 6d., sellers; March-April, £29, sellers; lightings, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted £26 10s., sellers; hearts, Jan.-Feb., £23 15s., sellers; Daisee, 2 and 3, Jan.-Feb., quoted £25 10s., sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, £26 17s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 4 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted, Rs.56; lightings, Rs.51, sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were quiet. 10oz., spot, quoted 25s., sellers; Jan.-March, 25s., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 21s.; Jan.-March, 20s. 6d., sellers, per 100yds.; Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 67s., sellers; B., 49s., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

UPRA was steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 11s. 3d. per ton, value, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £23 15s., value, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Jan.-Feb., quoted £22 11s. 3d., value, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Pad.), Jan.-Feb., quoted £21 10s.; South Sea, kiln dried, Jan.-Feb., £21 7s. 6d., buyers, c.i.f., Marseilles.

METALS AND MINERALS

GLASGOW, Jan. 4.—COAL.—The past week has been one of holiday in the Scottish coal market. Collieries closed down on the last day of the year and a general resumption is not due until Monday. A number of pits in Fifeshire and Lanarkshire, however, reopened yesterday. The stoppage is of shorter duration than usual, and while in some ways it is satisfactory that business on hand warrants an early restart, this condition arises chiefly from the fact that as a result of the recent storms tonnage has been greatly delayed, so that a large volume of shipments due for dispatch before the end of the year had to be held over. Otherwise the outlook is none too certain, forward bookings being small and consumers abroad having good stocks on hand. A period of cold weather would bring an accession of new business. Shipments from Scotland last year amounted to about 13,280,000 tons, an increase over those for 1928 of about 1,410,000 tons.

Prices for January business have not yet been properly tested, but may be given as follows:—

LANARKSHIRE.—Ell best, 16s. 6d.; splint best, 17s. 6d.; splint second, 15s. 9d.; navigation, 17s. 6d.-18s. 3d.; navigation second, 15s. 6d.-16s.; Hartley, 18s.—All per ton f.o.b. Glasgow. Steam, 15s.; trebles, 17s.; doubles, 18s. 3d.; singles, 14s.; pearls, 13s.; dross, 10s.—All per ton f.o.b. Grangemouth.

FIFE.—Screened navigation, 18s.-19s. 6d.; first-class steam, 16s.-16s. 6d.; third-class steam, 15s.; trebles, 18s. 6d.-19s. 6d.; doubles, 16s. 6d.-17s.; singles, 15s.; pearls, 13s. 6d.-14s.—All per ton f.o.b. Burntisland or Methil.

LOTHIANS.—Prime steam, 15s.; secondary steam, 14s. 3d.; trebles, 18s.; doubles, 16s. 6d.; singles, 14s. 9d.; pearls, 12s. 3d.—All per ton f.o.b. Leith.

AYRSHIRE.—Unscreened navigation, 16s. 6d.; jewel, 17s. 6d.; steam, 14s. 6d.; trebles, 17s. 6d.; doubles, 16s. 6d.; singles, 14s. 6d.; pearls, 13s.; dross, 10s. 6d.—All per ton f.o.b. Ayr or Troon.

IRON AND STEEL.—With the works closed down for varying periods until January 13—a few blast-furnaces possibly for some time after—and the Royal Exchange also observing holidays—iron and steel business has been virtually at a standstill this week. The duration of the holidays will depend on the state of order books, and how these stand may be judged from the fact that sheet and tube makers and locomotive builders will resume on Monday, while heavy steel makers will delay the restart for another week. Sheet-makers are fairly well sold for the first quarter of the year, and tube-makers comfortably placed, but specifications for heavy steel have recently been scarce. The outlook for the iron and steel trades, however, is considered to be not without promise, as stocks are low and conditions on the Continent appear to indicate a period of steadier trading.

Current prices:—

—	Home	Export
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Scotch "crown" bars ..	10 5 0	9 15 0
Sections (angle basis) ..	8 7 6	7 7 6
Steel ship plates ..	*8 15 0	7 15 0
Boiler plates	10 10 0	10 10 0
Steel bars (re-rolled) ..	7 12 6	7 12 6
Black steel sheets (1/in.) ..	9 0 0	8 15 0
Gal. corr. sheets, 24g. ..	13 0 0	12 10 0
Pig iron, No. 3	3 18 0	—
Hematite	4 1 0	—
Heavy steel scrap	3 10 0	—
Cast iron machinery scrap ..	3 9 3	—

* Subject to rebate of 10s. per ton.

NEWCASTLE, Jan. 4.—COAL.—The holiday interruption of production and the accumulation of tonnage awaiting cargoes resulting from the recent gales caused a tight stemming position during the past week. Collieries mostly held ample orders to cover anticipated production for the next fortnight and demand was brisk for the remainder of January. In the circumstances, sellers demanded full recent prices for all descriptions for the whole of January with supplies extremely difficult to obtain for next week. Coke ruled quiet, and while gas sorts were firm, other makes were plentiful and weak.

Prices were approximately:—

—	Jan. 4	Dec. 28
Best Blythe large	17/0 to 17/6	17/0 to 17/6
Best Blythe small	10/6 to 11/0	10/6 to 11/0
Tyne prime small ..	11/0	11/0
Tyne prime large ..	16/3 to 16/6	16/3 to 16/6
Bunkers	15/0 to 17/0	15/0 to 17/0
Gas coal (best)	16/9 to 17/3	16/9 to 17/0
Coking coal	15/6 to 16/6	15/6 to 15/9
Manufacturing fuel	17/0 to 19/0	17/0 to 19/0
Gas coke	25/0 to 26/0	25/0 to 26/0
Furnace coke	21/0 to 23/0	21/0 to 23/0

COMPANY RESULTS

RIO DE JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS

Bulicroft Main Collieries.—Interim dividend of 6d. per share on the Ordinary shares, tax free (no interim dividend was paid last year).

Hoare and Co.—Interim dividend of 9 per cent., for the year ending April 18, 1930. Warrants will be posted on January 30. The dividend a year ago was the same.

British Columbia Electric Railway.—Dividend on the Five per Cent. Cumulative Perpetual Preference stock for the half year ended December 31 of 2 1/2 per cent., payable on January 15.

LANKAPARA TEA

The outturn of tea from the Lankapara Tea Company's gardens to December 31, 1929, and the average gross price realized on the amount of tea sold to that date in London and Calcutta, compared with the corresponding period of 1928, are as follows:—

—	1929	1928
	Lb.	Lb.
Crop	1,861,200	1,612,627
Amount of tea sold ..	975,846	973,526
Gross average price realized ..	12.81d. per lb.	14.79d. per lb.

ASSAM-DOOARS TEA

The Assam-Dooars Tea announce that the outturn of tea from the company's gardens to December 31, 1929, and the average gross price realized on the amount of tea sold to that date in London and Calcutta, compared with the corresponding period in 1928, are as follows:—

—	1929	1928
	Lb.	Lb.
Crop	5,378,080	4,424,622
Amount of tea sold ..	2,087,925	2,056,935
Gross average price realized	14.06d. per lb.	15.92d. per lb.

MEENGLAS TEA

The outturn of tea from the Meenglas Tea Company's gardens to December 31, 1929, and the average gross price realized on the amount of tea sold to that date in London and Calcutta, compared with the corresponding period in 1928, are as follows:—

—	1929	1928
	Lb.	Lb.
Crop	1,379,200	1,266,585
Amount of tea sold ..	684,693	701,952
Gross average price realized	12.74d. per lb.	13.76d. per lb.

ALLYNUGGER TEA

The outturn of tea from the Allynugger Tea Company's gardens to December 31, 1929, and the average gross price realized on the amount of tea sold to that date in London and Calcutta, compared with the corresponding period in 1928, are as follows:—

—	1929	1928
	Lb.	Lb.
Crop	2,174,400	1,879,887
Amount of tea sold ..	861,209	914,183
Gross average price realized	10.35d. per lb.	12.95d. per lb.

LEESH RIVER TEA

The outturn of tea from the Leesh River Tea Company's garden to December 31, 1929, and the average gross price realized on the amount of tea sold to that date in London and Calcutta, compared with the corresponding period in 1928, are as follows:—

—	1929	1928
	Lb.	Lb.
Crop	942,000	780,356
Amount of tea sold ..	514,143	501,377
Gross average price realized	12.91d. per lb.	15.51d. per lb.

HOPE TEA

The outturn of tea from the Hope Tea Company's gardens to December 31, 1929, and the average gross price realized on the amount of tea sold to that date in London and Calcutta, compared with the corresponding period in 1928, are as follows:—

—	1929	1928
	Lb.	Lb.
Crop	2,084,320	1,931,051
Amount of tea sold ..	928,729	990,576
Gross average price realized	15.69d. per lb.	17.66d. per lb.

BRAUNSTON (MALAY) RUBBER

The profit of the Braunston (Malay) Rubber Estates for the year ended September 30 amounted to £5,729 (against £1,454 for 1927-28), out of which the directors propose to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the year (against 5 per cent.), absorbing £5,070. The remainder increases the "carry forward" from £6,402 to £7,061. The crop amounted to 544,000lb. (against 432,547lb.), of which 515,207lb. (against 355,248lb.) have been sold to date at a net average of 9 3/4d. (against 10.53d.) per lb. The profit for the year is equal to £2 10s. 9d. per acre on the 1,447 acres in bearing. Meeting, January 13.

RIO DE JANEIRO FLOUR MILLS

The accounts of the Rio de Janeiro Flour Mills and Granaries for the 12 months ended September 30 show a net profit, after paying all expenses and making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts and other contingencies, of £204,549 (against £273,260) in the preceding year, including £78,000 transferred from contingency reserve). With £88,557 brought forward there is a total of £293,106. The interim dividend of 6 1/4 per cent., tax-free, absorbed £85,302, and a final dividend of 18. 9d. per share, free of tax, is now recommended, requiring £119,423. This makes 15 per cent., tax-free, for the year. For the preceding year the dividend was the same, but in addition a bonus of 5 per cent., free of tax, was also paid. The sum of £88,381 is on this occasion carried forward. The directors seek authority to increase the borrowing powers of the company from £250,000 to £500,000, though it is not their intention to make any issue at present.

NER-SAG (OVERSEAS)

The profit and loss account of Ner-Sag (Overseas) from July 4, 1928, the date of incorporation, to September 30 last shows a loss of £17,727. Gross profit from trading amounted to £268, transfer fees to £1,335, and interest on deposit to £1,845. On the other hand, general expenditure was £6,271, there was a loss in connexion with the German business of £2,027, and an expenditure of £11,349 was incurred on the registration of a company in New Jersey, purchase of plant, together with working expenses, and loss on realisation of the company's assets, whilst directors' fees absorbed £618.

The directors state that a company was incorporated in America and a factory opened by the old board. The present board closed down the business to avoid further losses. A branch was also opened in Germany, which was

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

VARIETY, COMEDY AND DEBATE

A comedy entertainment will be broadcast from 2LO at 7.45 this evening. From 5GB at 9.35 a debate on the theatre will be broadcast between Mr. Leon M. Lion and Mr. James Agate.

BROOKMANS PARK

REVISED TEST TRANSMISSIONS

The British Broadcasting Corporation announces that, from to-day, slight changes will be made in the times and the nature of the test transmissions from Brookmans Park. For the last four weeks the 261-metres transmitter has been working both in the mornings and during the late evening dance music, with the 356-metres transmitter closed down, in order to give listeners the most simple conditions for testing their sets on 261 metres.

Until further notice, the arrangement of the alternative programme test transmissions from Brookmans Park will be as follows:—The published programme will be transmitted by the National programme transmitter working on a wave-length of 261 metres and by Daventry 5XX, from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. The whole of the late dance music which follows the studio programme each evening will be transmitted also by the National programme transmitter on a wave-length of 261 metres and by Daventry 5XX. During the whole of these periods the 356-metres Regional programme transmitter will radiate a contrasted programme. On Sundays there will be no test transmissions in the evenings, but the alternative programme test transmissions will take place as usual between 2 and 2.50 p.m.

Listeners who wish to obtain a schedule of the tests can do so by sending a postcard to the Chief Engineer, Savoy-hill. A pamphlet entitled "The Reception of Alternative Programmes" and an explanation of the present tests will also be forwarded to anyone who cares to apply.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 6, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 midday and 1 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight the London programme will be broadcast on 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Daily Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45** :—The Future of Domestic Service—I, A Problem for All Women, by Lady Emmott. **11-12 (5XX only)** :—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)** :—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird process. **12** :—Organ Music; Margaret Rolfe (contralto), relayed from Southwark Cathedral. **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, Cardiff. **3** :—Helen Taylor (contralto); Ernest Hargreaves (tenor). **3.30** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra **4.15** :—Orchestra, from the Hotel Cecil.

5.15 :—Children—First Day of Request Week—The Last Wish, from Five Children and It (E. Nesbit); Farmer Giles, Joe's Occupation, What's de good ob grousin'?, and How to Sell Eggs—according to Frederick Chester; Mushrooms, a story of the Gnome Family (Mabel Marlowe). **6** :—Riding Clubs for Children, by Major Randel-Phillips. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **6.40** :—Brahms's Songs, sung by Sumner Austin (baritone). **7-7.20** :—New Novels, by Miss V. Sackville-West. **7.25** :—Readings from English Letters—4.

7.45 :—Leslie Weston (comedian); Stainless Stephen (comedian); a Pot-pourri of Harmony and Solo Songs, by Yvette Darnac and Oonah Mairs; Gerald and Phyllis Scott and Harley and Barker in the old and the new; Whistling Solos by Ronald Gourley; B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **9** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—Topical Talk. **9.35** :—B.B.C. Male Voice Chorus, conducted by Stanford Robinson, relayed from the Brixton Astoria. **9.55** :—Wireless Orchestra, conducted by John Ansell; Dennis Noble (baritone); Joseph Slater (flute). **11-12** :—Band, from the Ambassador Club.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12 :—Eva Hundson Brown (soprano); Reginald Oliey (baritone). **12.30** :—Gramophone Records. **1** :—Orchestra from the Hotel Cecil. **2-3** :—Lozell's Picture House Orchestra, from Birmingham. **5.15** :—Children; The Bean King, a play for Twelfth Night, by Gladys Joiner; Jacko and Tony will entertain; Musical Selections by the Norris Stanley Sextet, from Birmingham. **6** :—Organ Music, relayed from Lozell's Picture House, Birmingham. **6.15** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **6.20** :—Pianoforte Recital by Muriel Elliot. **7** :—The Rush Hour, written, composed, and produced by Ernest Longstaffe, with Anona Winn, Leslie French (by permission of the London Hippodrome and J. C. Williamson Co.), Jean Allistone, Foster Richardson, Philip Wade, the Revue Chorus and Orchestra, conducted by Ernest Longstaffe. **8** :—Travel for Pleasure and Profit, by Mr. J. W. Brown. **8.30** :—B.B.C. Concerts of Contemporary Music—Fourth Concert, Maria Basilides (soprano), Joseph Szigeti (violin), Béla Bartók (pianoforte), relayed from the Arts Theatre Club. **9.35** :—A Theatrical Discussion by Mr. James Agate and Mr. Leon M. Lion. **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Glasgow and Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **4**:—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **12-1** :—Radio Quartet; Harry D. Montgomery (baritone). **3.30** :—The Orchestra; Violet Curran (soprano); Flora Shaw (pianoforte). **5** :—Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London **9.15-11** :—See London.

BIRMINGHAM—Call 5IT (1,050kc.) (285.7m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) 288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA. (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1.15-2** :—National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite, relayed from the National Museum of Wales, relayed to Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—Miss Alys M. Buckton, St. Michael's Tor, Glastonbury: Its connection with the Irish Brighid. **5** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Regional News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2 RN (413m.), (1kw.).

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, Gramophone Concert. **6** :—Gramophone Records. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **7** :—Gramophone Records. **7.20** :—News. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Irish Lesson. **7.48** :—Poultry Talk. **8** :—Concert by The Station Orchestra, Movements (Bach); Mme. K. McCaffery and P. J. O'Toole (vocal duets); the Dublin Repertory Company, The Fourth Wise Man, an Epiphany play; the Station Celeste Orchestra; J. Stafford and M. Maguire (cellist and vocalist); the Traditional Trio. **10.30** :—Time, News, Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).
EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Glasgow and Edinburgh (see Glasgow). **4** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-11** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—The Octet, from Glasgow; Madge Mackay (syncopated pianoforte solos); James Skeen (handbells), from Edinburgh. **4** :—Band, relayed from the Plaza Palais de Danse. **4.30** :—Milestones of Musical Comedy. **7** :—The Octet; Edith Rose (soprano). **8.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather Forecast for Farmers. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News. **9.20-11** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra, Cyril J. Ball (pianoforte), from Manchester; Gwen Crawley (soprano), from Newcastle. **6.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20** :—See London. **9.35-11** :—Northern Wireless Orchestra; The Reed in the Wood, a Romany Romance written for Broadcasting by Edwin Lewis.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15-11** :—See London **9.15** :—Local News).

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **1.15-2** :—See Cardiff. **3** :—See Daventry. **4.45** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-11** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See Daventry. **3** :—From Manchester and Newcastle (see Manchester). **4** :—See Daventry. **5.15** :—See Manchester. **6** :—See Daventry. **6.15** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Manchester. **9.20-11** :—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—6.30 :—Reading of a Christmas Legend. **7** :—Talk: Christmas Customs. **7.30** :—International Symphony Concert, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). In the interval at 8.30 :—News and Time.

BERLIN (Konigswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw.—3.30 :—See Berlin (Witzleben). —**4.30** :—Talk: Andreas Hammerschmidt, the German-Bohemian Predecessor of Joh. S. Bach. **5** :—Talk: Ethical Tendencies of the Present Day. **5.30** :—Elementary English Lesson. **5.55** :—Talk: The Upkeep and the Sale of Wood in the Smaller Private Forests. **6.20** :—Talk: The Building Industry: Modern Characteristics and Developments. **7** :—Talk: Problems of the Day—East and West. **7.40** :—Concert from the Hotel Kaiserhof. **8** :—One Act Play, followed by News, Dancing Lesson and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—3.30 :—Concert. **4.30** :—Talk: Story Telling for Young People. **5** :—Talk: The World Behind the Screen. **5.30** :—Talk: Church Problems of the Present Day—the Modern Œcumenical Movement. **6** :—Programme of Light Music. **7** :—Concert of Light Music from the Hotel Kaiserhof. **7.30** :—International Programme, relayed from Leipzig, followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports. **9.30** :—Dancing Lesson, followed by Dance Music.

BERNE (460.3m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.30** :—Talk: the Execution of Sentences in Modern Times. **7** :—Pianoforte Recital from the Works of Chopin. **7.30** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from Geneva (760m.). In the interval at 8.40 (approx.) :—News and Weather.

BRATISLAVA (279m.), 12.5kw.—5.20 :—Trio Recital. **6.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.30** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Concert relayed from the Café Avion, Brüna (342m.). **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRESLAU (325m., 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (253m.).—6.5 :—Weather Report for Agriculturists. **6.7** :—Gramophone Concert of Italian Music. **7.5** :—Talk on the History of Religion: Buddhism—the Life of Buddha. **7.30** :—The Catch of the Season Hit Dissected—Wireless Suite (Axel Arheus). **8.30** :—From Homer to Klaus Mann—a Series of Anecdotes. **9.10** :—News. **9.35** :—Answers to Correspondents. **9.50** :—Agricultural Report.

BRUNN (342m.), 2kw.—4 :—Wireless Cabaret. **7.10** :—Talk: The Matice Skolska Educational Society. **7.30** :—Programme from Prague. **9.15** :—Popular Music from the Café Avion. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—5 :—Concert of Trio Music. **6** :—Talk: the multiple Uses of Sodium Silicate. **6.15** :—Talk on Antiquity. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15** :—Gramophone Records. **8.30** :—Orchestral and Vocal Concert from the Works of Debussy. In the interval: Topical Talk. **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—5 :—Cabaret Programme. **7.30** :—International Programme, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben), followed by Concert of Tziganc Music from the Café Spolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—5.20 :—French Language Lesson. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.15** :—Time Signal. **6.30** :—Talk: The Legal Status of Sailors. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Recital of Old Lute Music. **7.30** :—The Private Lecturer—Farce in One Act (Henri Duvernois), followed by News. **8.30** :—Programme of Readings. **9** :—Instrumental Concert of Chamber Music.

CRACOW (413m.), 1kw.—6 :—Miscellaneous Items and News. **6.25** :—Talk: Purulent Ophthalmia in Children. **6.58** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame. **7.5 to 7.30** :—No Transmission. **7.30** :—International Concert, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—Programme from Warsaw. **11** :—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m., 3kw., and CASSEL (346m).—4.20 :—Programme from Stuttgart. **5.5** :—Talk: Art Criticism. **5.35** :—Talk: Modern Plastic Art. **6.5** :—Talk: The Reorganisation of the Saar District. **6.30** :—Sixth Monday Concert, relayed from the Saalbau. **8.30** :—Literary Parodies. **9.15** :—News. **9.45** :—Orchestral Dance Music, relayed from the Café Sacher.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 3kw., and BREMEN (310m.), FLENSBURG (218m.), HANOVER (565m.), KIEL (246m.).—5 :—Afternoon Concert. **5.30** :—See Königswusterhausen. **6** :—Talk for Workers: Parliamentarism and Democracy. **6.20** :—Frankfurt Exchange and Hamburg Market Prices. **6.25** :—Weather. **6.30** (from Hanover) :—Symphony Concert from the Municipal Opera House. **8.30** :—Der Alexandrit—Trasi-Comedy (Herman Reinecke). **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, and Sports. **9.50** :—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant.

HILVERSUM (298m., 5kw. After 5.40 p.m. on 1,071m.—9.40 a.m.-11.40 p.m. :—Programme of the Algemeene Vereeniging Radio Omroep. (A.V.R.O.). **9.40 a.m.** :—Time and Daily Service. **10.55** :—Talk (to be announced). **11.40** :—Time Signal. **11.42** :—Station Quartet Concert. **1.40** :—Talk (to be announced). **2.25** :—Orchestral and Organ Selections, relayed from the Rembrandt Cinema, Amsterdam. **4.10-4.40** :—Interval. **4.40** :—Children. **5.40** :—Time Signal. **5.41** :—Gramophone Records. **6.10** :—Exchange Quotations and Talk. **6.55** :—English Language Lesson. **7.25** :—Police Announcements and Gramophone Records. **7.40** :—Time Signal. **7.42** :—Orchestral Concert. **12.10** :—Organ Recital. **1.40** :—Programme for Schools. **2.25** :—Talk by Mr. Herwig. **2.55** :—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.40** :—Programme for Hospitals. **4.40** :—Afternoon Concert. **5.10-7.40** :—Programme of Talks. **7.40** (till close of) :—K.R.O. Programme. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert. In the Interval at **9.10** :—News.

HELSINGFORS (321m.).—5.10 :—Orchestral Concert. **5.55** :—Talk (to be announced). **6.15** :—Song Recital from the Works of Bach. **6.35** :—Talk (to be announced). **6.55** :—Orchestral Selections. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish.

LANGENBERG (473m., 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (483m.), COLOGNE (277m.), MUNSTER (240m.).—4.30 :—Concert for Soprano, Flute, and Harp Trio. **5.30** :—Talk: Taxation in 1930. **5.50** :—Topical Talk. **6** :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports. **6.15** :—Spanish Conversation. **6.40** :—Talk: International Trade and Its Post-War Development. **7** :—Orchestral Concert. **7.45** :—The Kingdom of the Anabaptists in Münster—a Period Picture (Hans Roselieb and Paul Haslinde), with Extracts from (a) The Town of the Redeemed—Adalbert Ply Schmidthonn); (b) The Anabaptists of Münster—Drama (Bernhard Kellermann), followed by News, Sports, Concert and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (259m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Orchestral Concert. **4.55** :—Economic Report. **5.5** :—Fifteen Minutes for Everyone. **5.30** :—Weather and Time. **5.30** :—Literary Programme. **5.55** :—Labour Intelligence. **6** :—Talk: Thirty Years' experience of Art. **6.30** :—Humorous Items by Hans Reimann. **7.30** :—International Programme. **9** :—Lyrics of the Post War Period—Lyrics of the Town. **9.10** :—Ernst Barlach Recital. **9.30** :—Time; Weather; News; Sports, and Gramophone Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—7 :—Chimes; Exchange Quotations, and Dance Music Programme. **8.25** :—News.

MILAN—Call 1MI. (501m.), 7kw.—7.15 :—Wireless Notes and Theatre Review. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Gramophone Records. **8** :—Bianconi and Falconi Programme. **8.15** :—Variety Concert. In the Interval at **8.45** :—Theatre Talk, and at **10.30** :—Wireless Notes.

MORAVSKA-OSTRAVA (263m.), 10kw.—6 :—Wireless Cabaret and Talk relayed from Brünn (342m.). **7.30** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Popular Music relayed from Brünn. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

MUNICH (533m., 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG 560m., KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), and NUREMBERG (239m.).—4.30 :—Report on Travel and Traffic. **5** :—Organ Recital. **6** :—Talk: German Culture and World Culture. **6.25** :—Talk on the following transmission. **6.30** :—Opera (to be announced) from the National Theatre. News.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports. News: Government Report; News and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Rigoletto—Opera in four acts (Verdi). In the interval, sports. **9.50** :—News; Calendar, and Programme Announcements.

PARIS (Ecole Supérieure)—Call FPTT (447m.), 0.8kw.—6.30 :—Radio-Journal de France. **7** :—Lesson in Photography. **8.15** :—Talk by M. Pantaleone. **8.30** :—Miscellaneous Talk. **8.45** :—Victor Charpentier Concert, followed by News, Time, and Weather.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,455m.), 12kw.—7.56 a.m. :—Time Signal (32.5m.). **9.2a** :—Time Signal (2,650m.). **5.45** :—Le Journal Parlé. **7.10** :—Meteorological Report. **7.29** :—Concert from the Works of Leon Moreau, accompanied by the Composer. At **7.56** :—Time Signal (32.5m.). **10.26** :—Time Signal (2,650m.).

PARIS (Petit Parisien) (329m.), 0.8kw.—9 a.m. :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.25** :—Weather. **6.30** (from Hanover) :—Symphony Concert from the Municipal Opera House. **8.30** :—Der Alexandrit—Trasi-Comedy (Herman Reinecke). **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements, and Sports. **9.50** :—Concert from the Ostermann Restaurant.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—12.30 :—Gramophone Concert. In the interval at **1** :—Exchange Quotations and News, and at **1.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **2** :—Exchange; Market Prices. **3.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **3.45** :—Orchestral Concert. **4.30** :—News and Exchange Quotations. **5** :—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—Exchange Quotations. **7.5** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Elementary Book-keeping Lesson. **7.45** :—Commercial Prices; Economic and Social Notes, and Amusement Guide. **8** :—Concert. In the intervals at **8.30** :—Closing Prices of the American Markets and Sports Review; and at **9.15** :—Press Review; News and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—6 :—Brass Band Concert. **7** :—Talk—The Bibliophile. **7.30** :—Concert from Berlin (Witzleben). **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Gramophone Records. **9.55** :—News, Theatre Review, Sports, and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 3kw.—7 :—Announcements and Sports Notes. **7.30** :—News, Weather, Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Recital of Old Neapolitan Songs (1885-1915). In the interval :—One-Act Comedy by the Bros. Alvarez Quintero. News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw and MOTALA (1,345m.), 30kw. BODEN (1,200m.), GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.).—5 :—Military Band Music, relayed from Falun. **4** :—Children. **4.55** :—Tyna Hall Chimes. **5** :—Divine Service Relay. **6.15** :—Readings. **6.45** (from Malmö. 231m.) :—Concert by a Choir of Student Singers. **7.15** :—The Beggar's Opera (Gay). In the interval at **8.15** :—News and Weather.

STUTTGART (360m., 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—4 :—Orchestral Concert. **5** :—Programme from Frankfurt. **5.30** :—Talk—The Good Old Times: Wine and Wine-bibbing. **6** :—Talk—Half an Hour with German Composers. **6.30-11** (approximately) :—Programme from Frankfurt; In the interval at **9.30** :—Sports.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—4.15 :—Dinner Concert. **7** :—Government Announcements. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Variety Concert. Talk in the interval. **10.30** :—News.

VIENNA (516.3m., 15kw. and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m., and LINZ (245.9m.).—5 :—Orchestral Concert. **6.40** :—Ukrainian Folk Songs, sung by a Male Voice Quartet. **5.10** :—John Svensson reads from his own works. Introductory Talk by Dr. Karl Witthalm. **6** :—Guitar Recital of Chamber Music. **6.35** :—Time and Sports Notes. **7** :—Song Recital from the Works of Max Oberleithner. **7.30** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from Berlin (Witzleben), followed by Orchestral Concert of Operetta Music and Photoplaymusic Transmission.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m.), 4kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m.), 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (291.3m.), 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURG, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m.), 25kw.—1.30 p.m. :—Programme relayed at intervals of 63m. and 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m.), 30kw.—11.45 a.m. :—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m. approximately, and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 3-5 p.m and 11 p.m.-5 a.m.
WARSAW (1,411m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m.), 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—11.30 a.m.

DECASUALIZATION OF DOCK LABOUR

At the request of the Minister of Labour, the Dock Transport Workers' (Registration and Guaranteed Week) Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Donald Maclean, M.P., is engaged in further inquiries in connexion with the problem of port labour. These inquiries have as their object the co-ordination and extension of registration schemes for dock workers and other measures adopted in the ports of the country for decasualizing port labour. The committee has already issued two interim reports, and also communicated with the ports urging the adoption of certain measures in connexion with the co-ordination of labour engagement and distribution. Mr. L. G. Bullock (Ministry of Labour) has been appointed secretary of the committee in succession to Mr. G. T. Reid.

BOOT OPERATIVES' UNION

Mr. T. F. Richards, who has been president of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives for 20 years, has retired. In a farewell address he reviews the work of the union and says that the annual week's holiday with pay is one of the greatest boons the members of the union have ever enjoyed. In effect it makes their membership free, as the holiday pay is more than their contribution. Mr. J. R. Townley, Northampton, has been elected president of the union.

As a train was entering the Elephant and Castle Station on the City and South London Railway at 5.10 p.m. on Friday, a woman fell in front of it and was killed. She was identified later as Miss L. G. Keane, aged about 35, of Elmhurst Mansions, Clapham.

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Guianas (British, French and Dutch), Japan*, West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent and St. Lucia).
5.30 P.M.—To Newfoundland (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)†, Cape Verd Islands.
8 P.M.—To Chile (Magallan s), Falkland Islands.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY)

2 A.M.—To Newfoundland.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To China (all parts)*, Dutch East Indies, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, Straits Settlements*.

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main oversea mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London—

Destination		Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—			
Houlder†† (Princesa)	Jan. 9	6 a.m.	
Houlder†† (Princesa)	Jan. 10	5.30 p.m.	
Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Jan. 15	8 p.m.	
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Jan. 9	7.30 a.m.	
AUSTRALIA : Orient (Otranto)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.) AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
BAHAMAS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Jan. 6	p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Nelson†† (Highland Brigade)	Jan. 9	6 a.m.	
(Para, Manaos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
(Pernam, Bahia) : R.M.S.P. (Solent)	Jan. 10	Noon	
(Para, Manaos) : Booth† (Hildebrand)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Arcona)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
(Rio, Santos) : Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Jan. 15	6 p.m.	
(all parts) : Du. pkt. (Gelria)	Jan. 15	8 p.m.	
CANADA (all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Jan. 8	Noon	
(Nova Scotia) : Direct (Alaunia)	Jan. 10	2 a.m.	
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Direct (Melita)	Jan. 10	6 p.m.	
(New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y.† (Columbus)	Jan. 11	2 a.m.	
(exc. New Brunswick, &c.) : Via N.Y. (Columbus)	Jan. 11	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) (Nova Scotia) : Direct (Alaunia)	Jan. 9	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Melita)	Jan. 10	5.30 p.m.	
CANARY ISLANDS (Las Palmas) : Nelson (Highland Brigade)	Jan. 9	7.30 a.m.	
(Teneriffe) : U.-Castle (Garth Castle)	Jan. 9	7.30 a.m.	
CAPE VERD IS. : R.M.S.P. (Desna)	Jan. 6	p.m.	
Via Lisbon	Jan. 12	6 p.m.	
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador)			
CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
CEYLON : Via Suez (Otranto)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
P. & O. (Naldera)	Jan. 16	6 p.m.	
CHILE (Magallanes) : P.S.N. (Orduna)	Jan. 6	8 p.m.	
Via M'video (Cap Arcona and Orduna)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
CHINA (all parts) : Via Siberia*. (all parts) : Holt* (Aeneas)	Daily	Noon	
(Shang., N. China) : Via (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
(Hong-kong and S. China) : Via Suez and Bombay (Mooltan)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
(Shang., N. China) : Via (Columbus)	Jan. 11	2 a.m.	
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Motagna)	Jan. 13	7.30 a.m.	
COOK AND SOCIETY IS. : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
E. & F. (Arigunani)	Jan. 11	7.30 a.m.	
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Jan. 7	6 p.m.	
Du. pkt. (Prins der Nederlanden)	Jan. 8	1.30 p.m.	
P. & O. (Mora)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Tanganyika) : P. & O. (Mora)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Esperia)	Jan. 7	6 p.m.	
Ital. pkt. (Conte Rosso)	Jan. 8	9 a.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Jan. 8	6 p.m.	
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Helouan)	Jan. 9	9 a.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : P. & O. (Mora)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails†	Jan. 11	6 a.m.	
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : P. & O. (Champollion)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
FALKLAND IS. : P.S.N. (Orduna)	Jan. 6	8 p.m.	
Via M'video (Cap Arcona and Orduna)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
FIJI : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Harrison (Ingoma)	Jan. 6	Noon	
Harrison (Gladiator)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
E. & F. (Arigunani)	Jan. 11	7.30 a.m.	
INDIA, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North) (Alsadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad) : (Desert Motor Route)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
JAMAICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Columbus)	Jan. 11	2 a.m.	
E. & F. (Motagua)	Jan. 13	7.30 a.m.	
JAPAN : Via Siberia*	Daily	Noon	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Columbus)	Jan. 11	2 a.m.	
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Jan. 10	11.30a.m	
K.D. (Elboe)	Jan. 11	2 a.m.	
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Windsor Castle)	Jan. 10	11.30a.m	
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Newfoundland)	Jan. 7	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
Via N.Y. (Ile de France)	Jan. 8	Noon	
Via Canada (Alaunia)	Jan. 10	2 a.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Newfoundland)	Jan. 6	5.30 p.m.	
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Alaunia)	Jan. 9	5.30 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Tahiti)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
Via Suez (Otranto)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
PERU (Iquitos) : Booth (Hildebrand)	Jan. 9	6 p.m.	
Booth † (Hildebrand)	Jan. 11	6 p.m.	
SAMOA : Via 'Frisco (Aquitania and Sierra)	Jan. 8	2 a.m.	
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*	Jan. 10	11.30a.m	
SOUTH AFRICA, NYASALAND, &c. : U.-Castle (Windsor Castle)	Jan. 10	11.30a.m	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS : Holt* (Aeneas)	Jan. 7	6 p.m.	
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CH

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

FALMOUTH WATERWORKS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Falmouth Waterworks Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill in the City of London, on Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of January, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of submitting to the Proprietors at such Meeting a proposed Bill in Parliament to be intituled "A Bill to confer further powers on the Falmouth Waterworks Company; and for other purposes."
By Order of the Board,
J. M. HAMILTON, Secretary.
Dated this 6th day of January, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY Co., Ltd.
5 per CENT. CUMULATIVE PERPETUAL PREFERENCE STOCK.
The British Empire Trust Co., Ltd., as Registrar of the above-mentioned Stock, give notice that the REGISTER of the holders of the Stock will be CLOSED from the 7th to the 15th January, 1930, both days inclusive.
Stafford House, 14-20, King William-street, London, E.C.4, 4th January, 1930.

FLOWER and SONS, Limited, Stratford-on-Avon.
FOUR per CENT. IRREDEEMABLE DEBENTURE STOCK.—In order to prepare the Dividend List for the 31st inst., the BALANCES will be STRUCK on the evening of the 13th inst. The Stock will be transferable ex-dividend on the 14th inst.
LLOYDS BANK Limited,
39, Threadneedle-street, E.C., January 6th, 1930.

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY, Limited.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 6th January to the 22nd January, 1930, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CHARLES HENRY GOUGH, Secretary.
35, Cornhill, E.C.3, 2nd December, 1929.

THE DEBENTURE CORPORATION, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of the Ordinary Stock will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 31st January, 1930, both days inclusive, for the preparation of the Dividend Warrants payable on the 1st February next.
By Order of the Board,
G. T. WITTHAUS, Secretary.
Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, 3rd January, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS
4 lines 20s. (minimum)

PROVINCE of CORDOBA (formerly CITY of CORDOBA) LOAN of 1887 and 1888.
The COUPONS falling due on the 1st January, 1930, on these Bonds may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 3 (Saturdays excepted) at Lloyds Bank Limited, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. The rate is £1 14s. 7d. per cent.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 4th January, 1930.

THE VERA CRUZ TERMINAL COMPANY, Limited.
4½ Per CENT. DEBENTURES TO BEARER AND CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT THEREFOR.
Notice is hereby given that the HALF-YEARLY INTEREST payment, due 15th January, 1930, will be PAID on and after the 15th instant, at the Dividend Office of Messrs. Morgan, Grenfell and Co., 23, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained. Holders of Certificates of Deposit must lodge their Certificates for marking; Debenture Holders who have not deposited must lodge Coupon No. 27 three clear days before presented for examination of Certificates of Deposit and the Coupons.
C. TENNANT, Secretary.
The Vera Cruz Terminal Company, Limited, 1, Road-street-place, E.C.2, 6th January, 1930.

THE ALEXANDRIA and RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held at Alexandria on Friday, the 20th day of December, 1929, has approved the Report of Directors' Report and the Accounts of the financial year 1928-1929.
The amount of DIVIDEND has been fixed at 2s. 0d. (Two shillings) per share.
PAYMENT will be made at the Company's offices, 2, Place Ismail ler, Alexandria, Egypt, on and after December 23rd, from 9 a.m. to noon and from 3.30 to 5 p.m., debentures excepted, on presentation of coupon No. 27.
By order of the Directors,
R. DE BOURGUES, General Manager.
Alexandria, 21st December, 1929.

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

THE PERUVIAN CORPORATION, Limited.
FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES
(Sinking Fund).
TWENTY-FIRST DRAWING.
Notice is hereby given that from the Mortgage Debentures, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were, in accordance with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures (as altered by the Scheme of Arrangement, approved at a Meeting of Debenture-holders on the 4th December, 1924, and sanctioned by the High Court of Justice on the 13th January, 1925, and the Orders of the Court dated the 20th November, 1928), duly DRAWN at the Registered Office of the above-named Company, No. 43-45, Finsbury Pavement, in the City of London, for redemption at £105 per cent. on the 1st February, 1930 (when interest thereon will cease), in the presence of Robert Lindley Murray, Esq., one of the Chairmen and Managing Director of the said Corporation, and of John Dalton Venn, Notary Public, of the City of London.

49 BONDS, SERIES "A," of £50
EACH = £2,450.

445	580	668	1627	1799	1804	1928
2073	2466	2470	2701	2743	3049	3221
3618	4736	4741	5235	6044	6045	6557
6706	6786	6875	6996	7277	7377	7395
7481	7597	9011	8580	9146	9799	10046
10188	11149	11663	11820	11858	12162	12210
12407	12666	12893	13010	13162	13242	13676

88 BONDS, SERIES "B," of £100
EACH = £8,800.

16016	16216	16322	16428	16438	16473	16543
16673	16770	16871	16939	16958	17130	17173
17694	18471	18501	18685	18726	18881	18986
19152	19406	19612	19792	20630	20887	21557
21736	21810	21841	21906	22555	22845	23942
24070	24374	24994	25088	25432	25889	25909
26594	27269	27310	27691	28221	28702	29143
29163	29771	30081	30187	30253	30449	31545
31780	32076	33334	33466	33917	34154	34254
34466	34630	34931	35304	35390	35450	35473
36002	36612	36942	37169	37543	38033	38230
38343	38452	38681	38891	39423	39499	39802
39891	40574	40673	41100			

15 BONDS, SERIES "C," of £500
EACH = £7,500.

44656	44681	45097	45198	45972	46318	47009
47182	47307	47373	47788	47970	48103	48108
48198						

The Debentures and Coupons attached can be presented daily at the Banking House of Messrs. Coutts and Co., 15, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3, for payment at the rate of £105 per £100 Debenture of the respective Series, amounting to £2 0s. 0d. in respect of each £100 Debenture and proportionately in respect of each Debenture of the other Series, and must be left three clear days for examination.
V. A. G. CECIL, Secretary.
Dated 2nd January 1930.

(Countersigned) John D. Venn, Notary Public, Firm—H. De Pinna and John Venn, 38, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, and 8, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square, London, W.C.2.

The Corporation also give notice that the following Bonds of previous Drawings are still outstanding:—

Series "A," Nos. 540, 7120—2 of £50 each.

BONDS CANCELLED
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

KINGDOM of BULGARIA SEVEN per CENT. SETTLEMENT LOAN, 1926.
Notice is hereby given that in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, BONDS amounting to £12,300 have been PURCHASED, withdrawn from circulation, and CANCELLED.
Ottomar Bank, 123, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.
Stern Brothers, 6, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.
London, 4th January, 1930.

STATE of SAN PAULO 8 per CENT. STERLING BONDS, 1921.
Notice is hereby given, that, in carrying out the operation of the Sinking Fund per 1st January, 1930, in respect of the above Loan, the undermentioned BONDS, amounting to £20,500, have been acquired by purchase and are accordingly withdrawn from circulation, and have been duly CANCELLED:—

£1,000.

Nos. 189, 264, 349, 360, 374, 389 to 390
7 Bonds at £1,000 each £7,000

£500.

Nos. 789, 881, 917, 929, 955, 1175 to 1176, 1240 to 1243, 1399, 1462
13 Bonds at £500 each £6,500

£100.

Nos. 1507, 1743, 1825, 2075, 2082, 2773 to 2774, 3052, 3058, 3181 to 3185, 3224, 3304 to 3305, 3561, 3796, 4255, 4354 to 4355, 4501, 4530, 6605, 6688 to 6689, 7057 to 7060, 8211, 8377 to 8382, 8464, 9068, 9525, 9770 to 9772, 9894 to 9896, 9999, 10000, 10014 to 10021, 10044 to 10048, 10369 to 10370, 10495.
65 Bonds at £100 each £6,500

£20.

Nos. 13049 to 13053, 14596 to 14605
15 Bonds at £20 each £300

£20,300

J. HENRY SCHRÖDER and Co.
London, 30th December, 1929.

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1895.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that BONDS amounting to £96,100 nominal capital have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Fund of the 1st February, 1930.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 3rd January, 1930.

VORARLBERGER ILLWERKE SIX per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE STERLING BONDS of 1922.
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that BONDS amounting to £6,100 nominal capital have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Fund of the 1st February, 1930.
New Court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4, 3rd January, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL
3 lines 6s. (minimum)

A NOTICE TO PARENTS.—Free Advice, ARRANGEMENTS for BACKWARD, DELICATE, or DIFFICULT BOYS and GIRLS, all ages.—LAURIE and WARD, 24, Margaret-street, W.1.

A RAPID, PRACTICAL SECRETARIAL or JOURNALISTIC TRAINING; highly successful; Prospectus on request.—Address Secretary, Training College, 6, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

ABLE ADVICE ABOUT SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and GIRLS and Tutors preparing for any Exams.; receiving BOYS for special Care and Tuition.
Messrs. J. and F. Paton, having an up-to-date knowledge of the BEST SCHOOLS and TUTORS in this country and on the Continent, will be PLEASED to ADVISE parents, free of charge. Prospectuses and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION.
The age of the pupil, disability suffered, and rough idea of fees should be given. Phone, write or call.
J. and F. Paton, Educational Agents, 143, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4. Telephone, Mansion House 9043.

EDUCATIONAL (continued)

ABOUT FINISHING SCHOOLS on the Continent, GIRLS' and BOYS' SCHOOLS at HOME, and TUTORS.
Advice free of charge will be given by MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING and Co., 36, Sackville-street, London, W.1. Tele., Regent 5878. Established over half a century.
Messrs. GABBITAS, THRING and Co. are instrumental in supplying the staffs of many of the important schools in the country, and they are personally acquainted with nearly all the Principals and Private Tutors. Locality preferred, age of pupil, and approximate fees should be stated.
NO CHARGE WHATEVER IS MADE TO PARENTS.

ABOUT SCHOOLS.—Free Advice.
Hoopers (Educational Agents), Limited,
Consultants since 1891,
Radnor House, 93, Regent-street, W.1. Gerrard 9041.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SECRETARIAL TRAINING for Educated Girls.
Careful Modern Training, culminating in first-class POSTS on completion. No waiting.
Four EXHIBITIONS granted annually to help clever girls. Please ask for details.
MODERN LANGUAGES taught commercially. Foreign shorthand.
MISS MILDRED RANSOM,
197, EDGWARE-ROAD, W.2 (Padd. 6302).

ADVICE and RELIABLE INFORMATION concerning
SCHOOLS, TUTORS, and EDUCATIONAL HOMES for Boys and Girls at Home and Abroad will be given gratis to parents stating requirements, kind of school, age of pupil, locality preferred, range of fees, &c.
Messrs. TRUMAN and KNIGHTLEY,
Scholastic Agents,
61, CONDUIT-STREET, London, W.1.
Telephone, Gerrard 2272 (two lines).

Publishers of "Schools," the most complete guide to schools in existence, price 2s. 6d., post free 3s.; and of the Journal of Careers," 1s. monthly.

ADVICE FREE to parents about reliable Schools and Tutors.—Educational Bureau (publishes "Parent and Child"), 7, Sicilian-avenue, W.C.1. (Holborn 8001.)

AT HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—Westhill Girls' School re-opens Wednesday, January 15th. Special advantages at moderate fees. Individual tuition if desired number.

AT SCHOOLFINDERS, Ltd., 177, Regent-street, W.1. Tele., Regent 5319.
COUNSEL and Advice to parents seeking SCHOOLS. Publishers, the School Finder Guide. Post free.

BARRISTER TEACHES FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH; reliable, interesting method; moderate terms.—Write Box 04644, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

BE AN AUTHOR!—Write Articles, Stories, &c. Learn this fascinating and paying hobby by post. Moderate fees. Specimen lessons and Guide T.1. free from London College of Authorship, 37 (T.1), Albemarle-street, W.1.—the school that GUARANTEES SUCCESS. A short trial MS. may be sent for Free Criticism; kindly given.

BEDFORD-SQUARE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, 8, Bedford-square, W.C.1.—Business Training for Educated Ladies; Shorthand, Typewriting, &c. Moderate fee. Prospectus.

COACHING for SERVICE ENTRANCE EXAMS.; first place in paymaster, engineering and executive (R.N.); and other successes.—Mr. LLEWELLYN OLDING, 46-47, Denison House, Victoria, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 7090.

DAVIES and LAING.—SUCCESSFUL TUITION.—MATRIC., ARMY, PREVIOUS, RESPONSIONS, &c. 13, Lancaster-street, Hyde Park, W.2. Padd. 3352.

FOREIGN OFFICE, HOME CIVIL, I.C.S., &c.—Messrs. GIBBS and GREEN, 14, Chancery-lane, W.C.2. DAVIES'S, 2, Sussex-place, W.2. Padd. 3352.

HOLBORN HALL COLLEGE.

Complete Secretarial and Business Training. Efficiency in 3 months by individual tuition at moderate fees. (Day, Evening, and Postal Courses.) Begin any day. Positions found.—83, Holborn Hall College, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn-road, W.C.1.

HONOURS B.A. (Cantab.), wide experience, COACHES for all examinations. I.C.S., London Matric., Little Go, &c., Responsions, Bank of England, &c.—G. W. Harris, 3, Rathbone-place, W.1. Tele., 4396 Museum.

INTENSIVE INDIVIDUAL TUITION for Universities and College Entrance Exams.; many successes.—Messrs. HOPE and SALL CLARKE, Craighurst, Southwold.

ITALIAN LADY, well educated, wishes to give LESSONS in her own language.—Write Box F.894, The Times, E.C.4.

KENSINGTON COLLEGE for thorough SECRETARIAL and BUSINESS TRAINING for young men and women, with a written guarantee of a good salaried position on completion of training. Postal courses available.—Prospectus from Mr. P. D. Mumford, Kensington College, Bishop's-road, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 9046.

LONDON COLLEGE of SECRETARIES.
(Principal—Dr. E. Roberts.)
Complete practical training for educated girls and women desirous to be PRIVATE SECRETARIES to professional men, politicians, or business men.
INDIVIDUAL TUITION.
A suitable position found for every qualified student.
Shorter courses in any secretarial subject.
Apply 84, REGENT-STREET, W.1. Tele., 1613 Regent.

LUCTON SCHOOL,

NEAR LEOMINSTER, HEREFORDSHIRE.
This small Public School has vacancies for January.

PITMAN'S COLLEGE sets the standard in Commercial Education. Write to-day for
(1) Day Prospectus.
(2) Evening Study Booklet.
(3) Home Study (Postal) Booklet.
PITMAN'S COLLEGE, 180, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, W.C.1. Branches at Brixton, Scondesbury, Croydon, Ealing, Finsbury Park, City, Forest Gate, Lewisham, Maida Hill, Palmers Green, Wimbledon, Leeds, Manchester.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLMASTER, much experience, seeks POST; country boarding school preferred; mathematics, general subjects, help games.—Write Box V.1485, The Times, E.C.4.

RETIRED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER advises on BOYS' and GIRLS' SCHOOLS and TUTORS.—N. W. Ross, M.A., 45, Kingsway, W.C.2.

SECRETARIES and SHORTHAND TYPISTS trained at the GREGG SCHOOLS command the best posts and highest salaries.—Full particulars Head Office, 165, Strand-road, W.C.2. There are 23 branches.

S.R.—PARENTS ASSISTED FREE of CHARGE in SELECTING SCHOOLS on Southern Railway and Continent.—Room 2, Victoria Station, S.W.1.

SUSSEX COAST; in high-class school. Two well-bred girls received at unusual fees. Sports. Beautiful mansion, large grounds.—Write Box F.602, The Times, E.C.4.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE, H.M.S. "WORCESTER," off Greenhithe, Kent.
For the training of youths intending to become Officers in the Mercantile Marine. Two years' training counts as one year's sea service for qualified cadets. Commission granted by the Admiralty in the R.N. and R.N.R. Age of admission, 11 to 16 years. Moderate terms.—For illustrated prospectus apply to the Secretary, 72, Mark-lane, London, E.C.3.

WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL, BUCKS.—SIX SCHOLARSHIPS of the nominal value of £10 a year will be offered by the Council, on the result of an Examination to be held in May, 1930, to girls under 14 on May 1st. The Council are prepared to give, if necessary, additional grants, varying from £30 to £140 a year in each case. Entry forms must be received before March 31st, 1930.—For further particulars apply to the Head Mistress.

£45 YEARLY.—Headmaster offers Vacancies next term at above half fees, seven miles London.—Write Box Q.1276, The Times, E.C.4.

51 GNS. YEARLY (Girls). Boarders only. Specially built premises.—Illustrated Prospectus, Principal, Pengwern College, Cheltenham. (Founded 1899.)

£60 a YEAR.—Principal of old-established school (Kent) will receive at half fees one or two girls prepared to join others working for Cambridge Locals and Matriculation; 50 pupils (14 boarders).—Write Box X.1776, The Times, E.C.4.

CONTINENTAL EDUCATION
INSTITUTION NOTRE-DAME,
ALENCON, FRANCE.
Boarding School for Girls, beautifully situated in Normandy; own farm; large grounds; sound education; thoroughly recommended; few vacancies; escort from London; fees £13-£15 per term. Separate.

FURNISHING SCHOOL, DRESDEN-BLASEWITZ.—Fürdi-Maisel Deutsche Kaiser-Allee 28; girls 16-20; languages; music; housekeeping. £100 yearly.

BUSINESS PREMISES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

HANOVER-SQUARE.—Entire PREMISES, with back entrance, and in excellent state of decoration to be LET on lease. Possession of the whole building will be granted.
BOND-STREET.—LEASE of attractive BUILDING with VACANT POSSESSION for DISPOSAL upon moderate terms.
HANOVER-SQUARE (adjoining).—New BUILDING in course of erection, with total floor space 11,500 sq. ft., to be LET on lease; back entrance; passenger lift. Might be divided.
Agents:—WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 8, Hanover-square, W.1.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE, adjoining Albert-gate.—THREE excellent modern SHOPS and BASEMENTS to be LET on LEASE, moderate rentals without premiums; also, to suit tenants; frontages about 70ft.; depth about 40ft.—Apply Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, S.W.1.

LOWNDES-STREET, BELGRAVIA.—FREEHOLD (unrestricted) Suit doctor, SMALL CLUB or PRIVATE HOTEL; seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, secondary staircase, four reception rooms, service rooms, excellent domestic offices. Modernised, ready for occupation. Long Lease would be granted.—Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 5, West Halkin-street, S.W.

BALHAM (central position).—Commodious unrestricted FREEHOLD PROPERTY, Ideal Garage or similar purpose. Total area 9,000ft. VACANT POSSESSION. PRICE £5,500, or offer.—Plan, &c., from Sole Agents, W. ANDREWS and SONS, 75, Church-street, Camberwell, S.E.5.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS. S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BROOK-STREET, W.1.—Large FIRST-FLOOR SHOWROOM and WORK-ROOM, suitable for Costumier, to be LET. Rent £400 inclusive. Apply Sole Agents, HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 2965.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY, in SOUTH KENSINGTON; let to a well-known London firm on repairing lease at £225 per annum, rising in 1934 to £275 per annum. PRICE £6,300.—Agents, CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PROMINENT CORNER SHOP and BASEMENT, 46, Rochester-row, Westminster. Rent £225 per annum exclusive.—Apply Tapersell, 5, Stratford-place, W.1. Mayfair 0172.

VICTORIA (adjoining well-known hotel).—Fine MODERN SHOP and BASEMENT. Frontage 20ft., depth 48ft. Specially suitable for exclusive business or showrooms. Rent £650. Recommended.—ROBINS, SNELL, and TERRY, 123, Victoria-street, S.W.1. (Vic. 8881.)

TO MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, BOOT RETAILERS, &c.
WEST LONDON.—LARGE SHOP and BASEMENT in high-class LOCAL MONOPOLY SHOPPING CENTRE to be LET. No restrictions as to trade. Modern SHOW-CASE SHOP FRONT. Lease 10 years. Rent £250 per annum inclusive. Price for Lease and Fittings, £750.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Tele., Holborn 7331 (four lines).

WESTMINSTER (near Houses of Parliament).—Convenient and well arranged third floor SUITE of SIX large OFFICES, including fine board room about 2,000ft. Rent, 6s. 6d. a foot.—Apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

WANTED

REQUIRED in WEST END, extensive wholesale SHOWROOM PREMISES; any good-class side street off Oxford-street or Great Portland-street; 20,000ft. to 25,000ft.; early possession; first-class tenants.—Send particulars to DARRELL, WHITE and POLAND, 17, Hanover-street, W.

WELL-KNOWN MULTIPLE FIRM REQUIRE in chief London suburbs and provincial towns, with populations over 50,000, PREMISES of not less than 500ft. frontage and minimum depth of 120ft. in KEY POSITIONS.—Owners wishing to dispose of property answering these requirements please communicate with HAMPTON and SONS, Business Premises Department, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

CURTIS & HENSON,
5, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Grosvenor 1400-1401.

For SALE PRIVATELY or by AUCTION on 29th January next,
No. 2, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1,
WITH NOS. 1 AND 2, THREE KINGS-YARD, W.
Important residence, with imposing suite of six reception rooms, four bath, 14 bed rooms, full offices.
Electric passenger lift.
West aspect, overlooking the delightful gardens.
Valuable stabling premises with living accommodation.
Direct Westminster Lease at low ground-rent.
Auctioneers and Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

Enjoying a favoured situation on the
PORTMAN ESTATE.
A distinctive and beautifully decorated HOUSE, light and cheerful throughout, affording square hall, five reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, three bath, convenient offices.
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE,
with electric passenger lift, central heating, service lift, independent hot water, and parquet floors.
Commodious garage with chauffeur's flat.
Direct Portman Lease at moderate ground-rent.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

Enjoying a quiet and secluded position in
ST. JAMES'S.
DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE, recently restored and redecorated, furnished in faultless taste, and comprising four finely proportioned reception rooms, two bath, six bed rooms, compact offices; garage and flat if required.
TO BE LET FURNISHED
for an extended period.
Sole Agents,
CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

An altogether exceptional HOUSE in
OLD CHELSEA,
of modern construction, built essentially on labour-saving lines and fitted with central heating and running hot water to all bed rooms.
Ideal non-labour-saving domestic offices.
Hall, three ground-floor reception rooms, three bath, seven bed rooms.
DELIGHTFUL FORMAL GARDEN.
Lease 70 years, Ground-rent £10 per annum.
Sole Agents,
CURTIS and HENSON, 5, Mount-street, W.1.

On the West Heath Estate and practically adjoining HAMPSTEAD HEATH.
A well-appointed MODERN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, all on two floors; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms.
SPACE FOR GARAGE. GARDEN.
PRICE £4,000.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14 and 15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3. (Primrose 0111.)

A STUDIO HOUSE INTERESTING
in its old-world setting, with rustic tiled elevation, oak beams, and own walled-in picturesque garden (room for garage); four bed rooms, bath room, dining room, and FINE LOFTY STUDIO-RECEPTION ROOM, about 40ft. by 20ft., with characteristic open fireplace; over 40 years at £12 per annum. REALLY LOW PRICE asked.—To view, Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

WAY & WALLER,
5, Hanover-square, W.1.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE A MOST BEAUTIFULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE FINEST OF FIRST-CLASS POSITIONS.
AVENUE-ROAD, REGENT'S PARK.
Delightfully modernised detached HOUSE, with three ground-floor reception rooms, three bath rooms, eight bed rooms; fitted hot and cold lavatory basins; offices on garden level.
CENTRAL HEATING, SERVICE LIFT, CONSTANT HOT WATER. LARGE GARAGE AND ROOMS. HARD TENNIS COURT.
House has recently been redecorated throughout in modern style and furnished with infinite care and refined taste at great expense.
Lease at £160 per annum.
Price, including lease, furniture, &c., £15,000, or near offer; part could remain.
Rarely does exceptional opportunity for anyone desiring a beautiful home ready to step into.
BEYFUS and BEYFUS, Solicitors,
32, Sackville-street, W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS. S. and S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

BELGRAVE-SQUARE (off).—Facing South; 20 years' LEASE of exceptional HOUSE. Three floors, three reception, lounge hall; parquet floors; service lift; independent hot water; very low premium for quick disposal; garage if required.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6208-9.)

£325 P.A.

DETACHED COUNTRY HOUSE
CAMPDEN HILL, KENSINGTON.—This most attractive and pleasantly situated Residence, comprising seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, CENTRAL HEATING and constant hot water installed, and pleasant garden.
RENT 15gns.
Available for 12 months during owner's absence abroad. Specially recommended from personal inspection.
LAWRENCE HISGROVE and GALSWORTHY, 4, Kensington-square, W.8.

CAMBRIDGE-SQUARE (near).—HOUSE; five bed, two baths, three reception; modern; constant hot water. Lease 14 years. PRICE £1,150.—CHARLTON and Co., 8, Thayer-street, W.1.

CHELSEA.—A perfectly modernised BIJOU HOUSE; three floors; rent £3-75s. PEREHOLD; five bed, two bath, two reception.—Personally inspected and recommended by the Agents, F. W. GAPP and Co., 54, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. 'Phone Sloane 9245 (three lines).

NEVER LET BEFORE.
CHELSEA (two minutes Sloane-square Station).—Newly decorated and well FURNISHED RESIDENCE to be LET; 3 guineas weekly; long lease if desired; six bed, two baths, four reception; constant hot water; parquet floors. Rent 14 guineas per week, including three maids. Recommended.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Sloane 3434.)

OWNER LEAVING LONDON.
CHELSEA (close Sloane-square).—Delightful modernised HOUSE; two reception (one double), five bed rooms, two baths, &c.; hot water; parquet floors; charming little paved garden; quiet position. FREEHOLD, £3,850.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and GILKES, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2141-2.

AN ABSOLUTE BARGAIN.
DIRECTLY OVERLOOKING
REGENT'S PARK.
Every room with a view.
DELIGHTFUL small HOUSE, beautifully light and open, with six bed rooms, three bath, three reception, and splendid kitchen quarters; parquet floors, &c. Direct Tube to CITY and WEST END. PERFECTLY ORDER. Rent £250 per annum. Very low premium.—GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

GLOUCESTER-PLACE.—FURNISHED HOUSE; six bed, four reception, two baths, &c.; convenient accommodation; six months or longer; 15gns. per week.—CHARLTON and Co., 8, Thayer-street, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD (on high ground, few minutes Swiss Cottage Station).—A charming red-brick HOUSE for SALE; in splendid condition and well arranged; six bed, bath, three reception; nice garden. Term 66 years. Ground-rent 15gns. 2,000gns.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

CENTRAL HEATING.
HYDE PARK-GATE, S.W.7.—An exceptionally well FURNISHED and comfortable HOUSE, quiet position, just off the Park; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; to be LET now until April; two excellent maids to remain.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 5123-4.

15 GNS. PER WEEK.

IN QUIET CHELSEA SQUARE.—Attractive HOUSE with GARAGE; five bed, bath, three reception, lounge hall. Lease 75 years at £40 per annum. Price asked £5,750 for immediate Sale.—Keys with the Agents, F. W. GAPP and Co., 54, Lower Sloane-street, S.W.1. 'Phone: Sloane 9245 (three lines).

OVERLOOKING TENNIS COURTS.
KENSINGTON.—Charming MODERNIZED RESIDENCE, all on two floors; convenient order, for SALE at bargain price; six bed, bath, three reception, dressing, bath room, three reception, large private garden.—STORY and Co., 49, Kensington High-street, W.8.

£4,000 FREEHOLD.

KENSINGTON.—The long lease of a delightful medium-sized HOUSE for DISPOSAL, sunny aspect, is almost perfect in detail, comprising five bed, bath, three reception rooms, offices, cloak room; conservatory; garden; independent hot water. Rent £150. Premium for lease and fittings, £700 or offer.—ROW and SON, 33a, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—A really fine MODERNIZED HOUSE of CHARACTER, recently redecorated in perfect taste; large lounge, three good reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath; central heating, parquet floors; moderate price for 50 years' lease.—Sole Agents, BERRYMAN and GILKES, 2, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 2141-2.

LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED DOUBLE-FRONTED PERIOD RESIDENCE, looking south, near Marble Arch; exquisite decoration and taste throughout; seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms; 24 years, nominal ground-rent; asking price 5,000gns.
Agents, DURRANT and KINGHAM, 47, South Audley-street, W.1. Gros. 2574-5.

GREAT CUMBERLAND-PLACE.
THE CRESCENT.
MRS. McGRATH (Rosita Forbes) wishes to LET her beautifully FURNISHED and luxuriously fitted HOUSE between now and September. The planning and appointments are the last word in modern comfort. Briefly, there are 10 bed, four baths, four-fire reception, &c.; central heating, &c. Inspection by appt. only to the Sole Agents, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1. (Reg. 7846.)

WESTMINSTER, CATHERINE-STREET, DISTRICT, MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE TO BE SOLD by direction of Executors.—Particulars of Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

SLOANE-STREET
(Just out of).
PREMIER POSITION, overlooking beautiful gardens and having a southern aspect, newly decorated and modernised FAMILY RESIDENCE, containing nine bed, two baths, three reception, central heating, &c. Lease 75 years. Price for Lease and Fittings, £750.—Apply Sole Agents, SNELL and Co., 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Tele., Holborn 7331 (four lines).

£250 P.A.

PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. (Slo. 3434.)

PRINCES-GATE.—Bargain at £3,250 for Ground Lease; nine bed rooms, two baths, four reception rooms, central lounge, &c.; modernised.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 5123-4.

BELGRAVIA.
QUIET and convenient position, close to Sloane-square; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms; service lift. Ideal boiler; decorated in excellent taste; paved garden. LEASE for DISPOSAL, 2,900 gnineas.
PETER JONES, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1. Sloane 3434.

RENT £120 P.A.

SOUTH KENSINGTON (near Station).—Attractive HOUSE; six bed, bath, three reception. Long lease. Premium £250 only. Increased rent might be taken in lieu of premium.—Keys with ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W.

£200 P.A.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

TURNER LORD & DOWLER,
127, MOUNT-STREET, W.1.
£11,000. LEASE OVER 30 YEARS.
CARLTON HOUSE-TERRACE,
WITH EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER ST. JAMES'S PARK. A MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED RESIDENCE, SUITABLE FOR A SMALL FAMILY.
It contains 12 bed rooms, including excellent accommodation for manservants, three bath rooms.
SUPERB BALL ROOM,
drawing room, boudoir, dining room, library, smoking room, hall, with fine principal staircase; fitted and decorated regardless of cost and in most perfect taste; parquet floors, specimen mantelpieces; central heating and
ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT.
For appointment to view apply to the Sole Agents, TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

A PERIOD HOUSE
To be LET, FURNISHED, for one or two years.
Five reception rooms, 15 bed rooms, three bath rooms; good garage with rooms over.
The house, possessing all the charm of a Georgian Residence, is well furnished and fitted with modern conveniences.
PASSENGER LIFT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Joint Sole Agents,
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.
Messrs. TURNER LORD and DOWLER, 127, Mount-street, W.1.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; polished floors; independent hot water. Rent £530 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

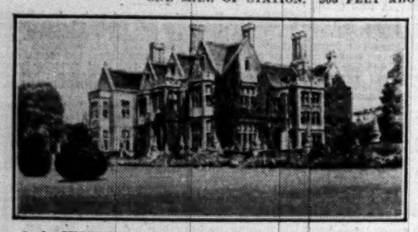
FACING ST. JAMES' PARK.
FURNISHED RESIDENCE available shortly; seven bed, two bath, three reception rooms, to be LET at moderate rent of

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS.

(ESTABLISHED 1778.)

WEST WILTSHIRE.

ONE MILE OF STATION. 360 FEET ABOVE SEA.



Part dating from Charles I.

Hall, inner hall, five reception, billiard, 18 bed, two dressing, four baths, excellent and ample offices.

Central heating, electric light, company's water and gas.

Large garage, six cottages, good stabling; PICTURESQUE GROUNDS WITH OLD-WORLD LAWNS, kitchen garden, orchard and excellent parkland, in all about 50 ACRES.

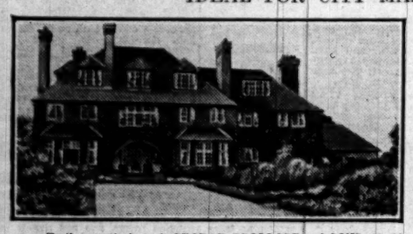
FREEHOLD.
Very moderate price.

Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (3809.)

HERTFORDSHIRE-BUCKINGHAMSHIRE BORDERS.

500 FEET ABOVE SEA. STATION TWO MILES.

IDEAL FOR CITY MAN.



HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Hall, three reception, nine bed, two baths; lodge; two garages. Electric light; main water; modern drainage.

Well-planned and picturesque grounds; fully stocked kitchen garden.

ABOUT 11 ACRES.
FREEHOLD.

Further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (C.4550.)

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS.

200 FEET UP WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

AN ARCHITECT'S HOUSE. On two floors. Approached by Drive.

Eight bed, two bath, lounge hall, three reception rooms. Electric light. Company's water. Telephone. Garage.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS and Paddock.

5¾ ACRES.

REDUCED PRICE, £5,000.

Inspected and recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices. (A.3109.)

COMMANDING WHAT IS PROBABLY THE

FINEST VIEW IN WEST SUSSEX.

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE.

THIS PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE.

Large hall, three reception, eight bed, and bath. Good offices with servants' hall, etc.

MAIN GAS, WATER, AND DRAINAGE, TELEPHONE.

Pretty GARDEN with lawn and rock walls;

STABLE, GARAGE, AND POTTING SHED;

in all,

ABOUT ¼ ACRE.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Inspected and confidently recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1, or at their other offices.

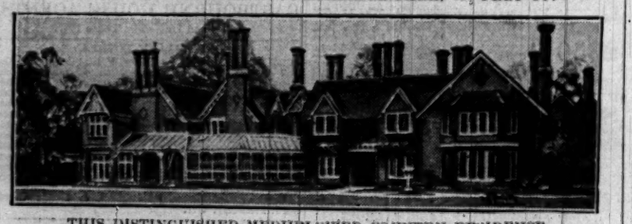
(C.2974.)

MR. LOUIS TREDINNICK, F.A.I.

AUCTIONEER AND SURVEYOR, 199, PICCADILLY, W.
TELEPHONE: REGENT 4023.

DENISON HOUSE, LITTLE GADDESDEN, NEAR BERKHAMSTED, HERTS.

OVERLOOKING THE FAMOUS ASHRIDGE PARK. 600 FEET UP.



THIS DISTINGUISHED MEDIUM-SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

occupying a delightful position in the absolutely rural environments and containing large lounge hall, four reception rooms, 12 bed rooms, four bath rooms, modern domestic offices.

The beautifully timbered and sheltered grounds are of a singularly attractive nature and embrace a large expanse of old lawns, magnificent oak, beech, cedar and other ornamental timber, kitchen garden and orchard.

THREE COTTAGES. 12 ACRES. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Within easy access of London, yet surrounded by many famous residential estates.
For SALE by Private Treaty or by AUCTION at a date to be announced later.
Auctioneer:—Mr. L. TREDINNICK, F.A.I., 199, Piccadilly, W.

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK,

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, &c.

OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. TEL. 2220 (2 LINES).

BANSTEAD DOWNS, BELMONT.—Delightful, high position, five minutes station. Exceptionally charming Modern Artistic Residence, designed by an architect, on two floors only; three excellent reception rooms, lounge, ground-floor cloak room and lavatory, six bed rooms, tiled bath room, complete domestic offices with maids' sitting room; garage; electric light, telephone, central heating; large garden with tennis court, frontage 100ft. £3,500 Freehold.

CHEAM.—High and healthy position, seven minutes Belmont Station, close two golf courses.—Exceptionally attractive Modern Detached Residence, containing hall, charming lounge, dining room, four bed rooms, tiled bath room, kitchen, separate scullery; garage; electric light, telephone, all modern conveniences; nicely laid-out matured gardens. £1,825 Freehold.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK, AS ABOVE.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TOOTING.—Occupying a premier position amongst multiple companies in the High-street.—TWO fine SHOPS, both let, with six self-contained flats and shop-room. Recently rebuilt. Actual and estimated net income £900 per annum. Held 80 years at £300 per annum. PRICE £12,000. Offer considered.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W. Nos. 45 to 49. Magnificent BLOCK of 27 RESIDENTIAL FLATS. Gross income nearly £5,000 per annum. Let to excellent tenants, mostly on repairing leases. Ground rents only £146 per annum. Leases about 41 years. A thoroughly sound investment; SALE by AUCTION January 30th.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 28, Old Jewry, E.C.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR EARLY DISPOSAL.

WESTMINSTER.—Fine CORNER PROPERTY, comprising SHOPS and FLATS. Net income £1,300. Lease 50 years. Thus only £12,250 or offer.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

BETTER THAN STOCKS AND SHARES.

10 PER CENT. SOUND INVESTMENT secured on valuable SHOP PROPERTIES and offices; Lyons Ltd. principal tenant for 50 years. £25,000 required to purchase equity. Mortgage and redemption policies arranged for 40 years. The best investment on offer.—Mr. TREDINNICK, F.A.I., 199, Piccadilly, W.1.

WANTED

LARGE BLOCK of FLATS or other property REQUIRED to PURCHASE for INVESTMENT to show fair return. Capital available up to £500,000, in large or small lots.
Owners or their Solicitors please communicate with ELLIS and SONS, 51, Lower-street, W.1. Gerr. 4364.

10 PER CENT.—PROPERTY INVESTMENTS required up to £250,000. Freehold preferred; shops, offices, &c., or mansion flats.—Write full details to Box Y.392. The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, TOWN PROPERTY with shops and business premises, for which a fund of £400,000 is available.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

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3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEAUTIFUL HASLEMERE DISTRICT.

A SMALL RESIDENTIAL FARM of 71 ACRES, occupying a glorious situation, quaint old-fashioned farmhouse, modernized; containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, &c.; perfect set of modern buildings for pedigree dairy herd; house and buildings lighted by electricity. PRICE £2,750. A bargain.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

NEAR PETWORTH AND MIDHURST.

FOR SALE, old FARMHOUSE of inclosed brick and tiles, facing open common; four bed rooms; model farm buildings (all new) and 40 ACRES of land (more available). FREEHOLD £2,750 or offer. A great bargain.—Apply JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1.

FACTORIES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

TO BE LET ON LEASE
(within 25min. of London)

NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES.

5,000-32,000 sq. ft.
SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD.,
TRADING ESTATES,
SLOUGH.
Telephone: Slough 240.

OVER 100 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

SAVE TRANSPORT COSTS

BY MANUFACTURING AT BRISTOL.

The most modern dock facilities, with every modern means of transport.

Sites and factories to suit all manufacturing purposes.

Send postcard for particulars to the Secretary, BRISTOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD, 1, Bristol Bridge, Bristol.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ADVERTISER is anxious to hear of a medium-sized PROPERTY, of which entry can be obtained not later than middle February, own house having been sold; seven bed rooms sufficient, provided they are large rooms, but up to nine otherwise, three reception rooms, two bath rooms; garage and a cottage; distance from London not to exceed 40 miles or be less than 20; quiet situation away from building activity a great consideration; an established garden and a field or two is sufficient. £6,000 will be paid if nothing required to be spent otherwise.—Please write to Box X.389, The Times, E.C.4.

OXFORD to LONDON.—COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED to PURCHASE or Rent Unfurnished on long lease by applicant who has to be frequently in these Cities. Districts liked: Round Oxford, Finchampstead, Newbury and Bracknell. Accommodation: 10 bed rooms, a couple of bath rooms, and some land.—Kindly address H. C., care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading. Commission required if sale negotiated.

RESIDENTIAL ESTATE of from 3,000 to 5,000 acres WANTED to PURCHASE, within 2½ hours of London, and within five miles of a station, with good train service.—Particulars to be sent to Messrs KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover-square, W.1.

REIGATE, EAST GRINSTEAD, DORKING.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY in these districts, a really attractive and well-appointed RESIDENCE containing eight-ten bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, &c. A thoroughly up-to-date residence in a good residential road and having a large garden will be considered or, alternatively, one more in the country with, say, 40 acres. Up to £12,000 will be paid, and early possession is desired. Absolutely genuine purchaser and exceptional opportunity to sell privately and quickly. Vendors are requested to write (or preferably call) at once.—RENTALL, HORSLEY and BALDRY, 88, Brompton-road, S.W.3.

WANTED AT ONCE.—HOWELL, SON and BONNIS have a large list of applicants wanting HOUSES and FLATS in SOUTH KENSINGTON and district, and will be glad if those wishing to Let or Sell will kindly favour them with particulars.—Offices, 884, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

HARRODS' ESTATE OFFICES

Kens. 1490. Telegrams: Estate, city Harrods, London.

Surrey Office: West Byfleet.

LIPHOOK.

COMFORTABLE AND WELL-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

in excellent order, containing two-three reception, six or seven bed rooms, bath room, box room, good offices.

Co.'s water. Telephone. Petrol gas.

WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS

of about one acre, with tennis and a grass lawn, rock garden, pool, vegetable garden, excellent orchard, eight acres of meadowland planted with some fine trees. Garage, stabling, garden bungalow.

FREEHOLD £3,750.

Full details of the Sole Agents: R. C. S. EVENNETT, Haslemere; or HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SUNNY SUSSEX COAST.

Fine position on high ground, pleasant country, and fine views, within easy access of first-class 18-hole golf course.

WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE,

in splendid order. Hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, servants' hall, usual offices.

Main drainage, electric light, central heating, Co.'s gas and water.

Well-built cottage; garage; pleasant gardens delightfully laid out with tennis and other lawns, fruit and vegetable garden.

GREAT BARGAIN.

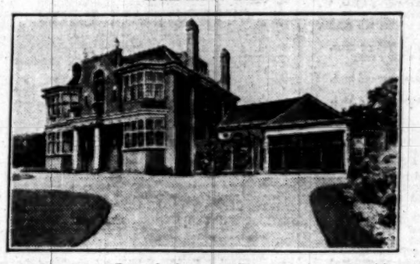
PRICE £3,850.

N.B.—This figure is considerably less than the price paid by the present owner.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents:
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FOURTEEN MILES NORTH-WEST OF TOWN.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT HOUSE, designed by F.R.I.B.A.



beautifully fitted, in perfect order throughout, and very easily run.

Lounge hall, three reception (all with parquet floors), seven excellent bed rooms, gentlemen's cloak room (h. and c.), two bath rooms, good offices.

Co.'s water, electric light, central heating, telephone, main drainage.

Attractive but inexpensive grounds.

EN-TOUT-CAS HARD TENNIS COURT, sunk rose garden, Dutch garden, pergolas, in all about

ONE ACRE.

Garage for two cars. Easy reach of several well-known Golf Courses.

FREEHOLD, £4,750.

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FOUR MILES NORTH OF OXFORD.

On outskirts of picturesque old village amidst lovely unspoilt country. Good hunting.

OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER.

Stone-built and with oak beams, in perfect order throughout.

Two pleasant reception with oak floors, seven bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, up-to-date offices.

Central heating throughout. Modern drainage. Good water supply. Double garage.

Beautiful old barn with stone-tiled roof.

14 ACRES,

including two orchards, walled in.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

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AMIDST ROMANTIC

DEVONSHIRE SCENERY.

Over 600 feet up on the edge of Dartmoor. Three miles to station. 17 miles from Exeter.

GENUINE 17th-CENTURY COTTAGE.

containing much old oak, with four bed rooms, two reception, bath room.

Electric light and power to own water supply. Modern drainage. Garage. Stabling and Potting shed.

Nice old garden with orchard, kitchen garden, and flowers, in all just

UNDER ONE ACRE.

LOW PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE,

in BUSHEY or STANMORE Districts preferred, or in any first-class residential area within 12 miles of Town (not East or South-East), a thoroughly up-to-date RESIDENCE, containing four reception and eight to ten bed rooms, two or three bath rooms, &c.; garage (rooms over liked) and grounds of, say, four or five Acres required. An adequate price will be paid.—Please send full particulars to "H.," care of HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

WANTED to PURCHASE, within a few miles of the Coast of Dorset, Devon, or Somerset, where some hunting can be had, a Gentleman's RESIDENCE, with nine-12 bed rooms and a home farm adjoining of 200-300 acres.—Particulars to "Dorset," care of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court-yard, W.1.

WANTED, SURREY, SUSSEX, or HANTS, PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE with about 100 ACRES; eight bed rooms, two-three reception rooms; lake or sheet of water an attraction.—Please write full details and price required to Box Q.1556, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED to PURCHASE, DEVON, between Brixham and Yealmpton, RESIDENCE with three or four reception, eight to 10 bed rooms; early possession.—CONNOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, Queen-street, Exeter.

WANTED, SMALL well FURNISHED HOUSE, year or more; two reception, three bed; 4gns. weekly; Chelsea or Kensington.—Write Box 2167, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED immediately, HAMPSTEAD or District, FURNISHED HOUSE. Must have 8-10 bed rooms.—Write Box Y.404, The Times, E.C.4.

HOUSE RENOVATION AND DECORATION

4 lines 9s. (minimum)

WILLETT,
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS.

Estimates given for internal and external decorations, repairs, alterations, reconstructions. Best materials and workmanship at competitive prices. Houses and garages built to order.

WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., Sloane-square, S.W.1.
Telephone: Sloane 8141.
And at 88, GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7, 137a, FINCHLEY-ROAD, N.W.3, South Lodge, Putney Heath, Roehampton, S.W.15, and 12, Grand-avenue, Hove.
Joinery Workshops, Parsons Green, S.W.6.

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4 lines 9s. (minimum)

STOKE LODGE.

STOKE HAMMOND, BUCKS.

Three miles from Bletchley Junction Station (L. M. and S. main line), 55 minutes from Euston Station.

THE VALUABLE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE

being the contents of the residence and including Chippendale Mahogany Tallboy Chests, several Chippendale Grandfather Chairs, Twin Mahogany Bedsteads, a Pair of 18th Century Italian Gilt Mirrors of Carved Wood, Mahogany Bowfront, and other Chests of Drawers, a Mahogany Sofa Table, an Old Oak Blanket Chest and Oak Bible Box, a carved Oak Settle, two Sheraton Knife Boxes, Valuable French Timepieces in Buhl and other Cases, Serpentine Front Mahogany Sideboard, Brass Banded Mahogany Side Table, a Set of Eight Old English Cane-seated Chairs, a very fine Oval Mahogany Dining Table Banded with Satinwood; Axminster Carpets, Persian Rugs, Inlaid Mahogany Bureau, Old Card Tables, Chesterfield Suites, a Pair of Gilt Wagtress Engravings, and Oil Paintings, a Set of Paste Pot Covers, Silver and Plate, China and Glass, and numerous other items, together with an "Atco" Motor Lawn Mower and Other Garden Tools, Outdoor Effects, including The Kennels with standing for 14 dogs.

HARRODS

(having sold the Freehold) will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the premises, on Monday 13th, January, 1930, commencing at 1 o'clock.

On View Saturday previous from 10 to 4 o'clock.

Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Harrods, Ltd., Knightsbridge House, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

LEINSTER HOUSE, MORTLAKE,

Situated in St. Leonard-road, two minutes from Mortlake Station (Southern Rly.), and close to Nos. 33 and 73 bus routes.

THE VALUABLE

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,

including Axminster fitted Carpets, Turkey and Persian Rugs and Carpets, Curtains and Hangings, Oak and other Bed Room Suites, very fine Inlaid Mahogany Bed Room Appointments, Sheraton two-flap table, Painted Satinwood Writing Table, Three-fold Screen with Glass Panels, 4ft. Sheraton Sideboard, Globe Wernicke Bookcases, Dutch Marqueterie Wardrobe, Sheraton Dressing Table, Chippendale and other chairs, very fine handsome Mirrors, a Chippendale Mahogany Bookcase (with lattice pattern doors), Oval End Dining Table in Mahogany, Set of Eight Queen Anne Pattern Chairs in Mahogany, an 88-note Weber Pianola-Piano (in Mahogany Case), English and Continental China groups and Vases, a handsome Timepiece in Chelsea China case, Worcester Tureen, Buhl Bonheur de Jour, Oil Paintings and Water Colour, several on panel, Eight-day Grandfather Clock, Bronzes, Ornaments, Table China and Glass, Brasses, Anthracite Stove and General Fittings, "Atco" Motor Lawn Mower, Plants in Pots, Garden Tools, and Outdoor Effects.

HARRODS

will SELL the above by AUCTION, on the premises, on Thursday, 16th January, 1930, commencing at 1 o'clock. On View day previous to Sale. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Harrods, Ltd., Knightsbridge House, 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

By Direction of Sir James Duke, Bt. TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, PROPERTY COMPANIES, and OTHERS.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as

No. 18, ABBEY-ROAD

comprises

A CHOICE BUILDING SITE of OVER AN ACRE.

IT IS RIPE FOR BUILDING AND EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BLOCKS OF FLATS OR AN INSTITUTION.

The Site is now occupied by

AN EXTENSIVE RESIDENCE

having 11 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, and ample domestic offices; stabling for three horses and garages with living rooms over; ranges of glasshouses, &c. The Grounds are disposed in lawns, shrubberies, &c.

The Residence would form an excellent Institution, easily enlarged on the extensive grounds.

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

at the Mart, E.C., on Tuesday, January 21st, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., in Two Lots.

Auction Offices, No. 6, Mount-street, W.1.
Solicitors, Messrs. Capel Cure and Bull, No. 2, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.

VALUABLE BOOKS FROM VARIOUS SOURCES, including the ANGLO-SCANDINAVIAN and ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE formed by ANNA GURNEY (1795-1857), of Northrepps Cottage, Cromer.

MESSRS. HODGSON & CO.

will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C.2, on Wednesday, January 8th, and two following days, at 1 o'clock, VALUABLE BOOKS from VARIOUS SOURCES, including the ABOVE LIBRARY, comprising Uncommon Books of the 17th and 18th Centuries relating to Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, and Greenland; Early Editions of the Sagas and Chronicles; Books in Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, and Slavonic Literature; Comparative Philology and Mythology; also THE LIBRARY of the late E. A. WEBB, Esq., F.S.A., removed from East Grinstead. Sold by Order of the Executors, comprising Early Books relating to London and The County of Kent—together with OTHER PROPERTIES, including Early Printed Books —Speed's Empire of Great Britain, 1614-27, and other 17th and 18th Century English Books—Fine Art Books —First Editions of Gibbon's Roman Empire, uncut, Coleridge's The Friend, Scott's Waverley Novels, 50 vols., uncut, Ireland's Life of Napoleon, &c.—Fine Modern Books, including The Shakespeare Head Edition of Evesham, and Chaucer—Original Kamashastra Edition of Burton's Arabian Nights—A Set of the Oxford English Dictionary, in 12 vols., half-morocco, &c.

Now on View. Catalogues may be had on application.

HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN,

SHOP & BUSINESS PROPERTY SPECIALISTS, LONDON & MANCHESTER.

For Sale by Auction on Jan. 23rd, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.

6, EDEN-STREET.

In a fine position adjoining the Market Place. Shop, basement, and two upper floors, with extensive premises in Bath-passage at rear. Frontage about 18ft., total depths about 150ft. and two frontages to Bath-passage. Part rear premises let at £70 per annum, otherwise WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

To be offered in one or two lots, with option to purchase butcher's trade fixtures and fittings at valuation.

Solicitors: Messrs. T. J. Robinson and Sons, 37, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

WILLESDEN.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.

216, CHURCH-ROAD.

Comprising well-lighted shop about 48ft. deep, with basement, two upper floors, and yard at rear, in an excellent position. Frontage about 19ft., total depth about 94ft.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Solicitors: H. L. Lumley and Co., 35, Piccadilly, W.1.

SUTTON, SURREY.

FREEHOLD SHOP PROPERTY.

29, HIGH-STREET.

Shop, and two upper floors, with yard and garage at rear, in an excellent trading position. Frontage about 12ft. 6in., depth about 80ft. Second floor let, producing £50 per annum.

POSSESSION of SHOP and FIRST FLOOR.

Solicitors: Messrs. Spencer, Gibson and Son, 3-5, Queen-street, E.C.4.

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY SALE.

IMPORTANT TO GARAGE PROPRIETORS.

By Auction (unless previously sold) on January 23rd, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, E.C.4.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION.

situate at

STAMFORD HILL, N.16,

covering a

GROUND AREA OF 21,600 SQ. FT.,

with a NEWLY ERECTED AND MOST UP-TO-DATE GARAGE AND 37 LOCK-UPS, EQUIPPED with three Petrol Pumps, Plant and Machinery, Repair Tools, Charging Plant, Washing Plant, and the

GOODWILL OF THE BUSINESS,

Earning a profit which is capable of considerable increase.
Solicitors: Messrs. Emanuel and Simmonds, 23, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

Full particulars of the above may be had from Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY & ROWDEN, at their OFFICES: 27, MADDOX-STREET, LONDON, W.1, and 44, BRAZENNOSE-STREET, MANCHESTER.
Mayfair 6710 (12 lines). Manchester Central 0794.

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

26, KING-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2.

MUSICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, CHINA, PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, BOOKS, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY.—The QUARTERLY SALE of Musical and Scientific Instruments, Pianofortes, Prism Glasses, Microscopes, China, Bronzes, Ivories, Antique Clocks, Books, Water-Colour Drawings, Paintings, Engravings, and Curiosities. For SALE by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, as above, at 12 o'clock.

Part by Order of the Metropolitan Police, Executors, and private owners.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS,

including LARGE BRILLIANTS set as rings and brooches, Brilliant Brooches, Pendants, Bracelets, Earrings, and Rings; Gold Jewellery, SILVER PLATE, comprising a pair of Candelabra 36in., three dishes 140oz., Tea and Coffee Sets, Bowls, Vases, Salvers, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Plated Ware, Grandfather and other Clocks, Watches, Watch-Bracelets, &c., which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, TO-MORROW (Tuesday), at 12.
NOTE.—Similar property can be included in Forthcoming Sales.

FURS, LACE.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wardrobes, uniforms, silks, woollens, furniture, guns, bicycles, and miscellaneous effects, SOLD by AUCTION FOUR DAYS EACH WEEK by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, King-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, at 12. Catalogues post free.
NOTE.—Similar property from private owners can be included in forthcoming sales.

Part by order of Executors, Solicitors, and private owners.

JEWELLERY,
SILVER PLATE, PLATED GOODS, WATCHES, &c.,

and other valuables, which will be SOLD by AUCTION by

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, LTD.,

at 26, KING-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2, on TUESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 16th JANUARY, at 12. Catalogues post free.
NOTE.—Similar property can be included in forthcoming sales.

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS, Ltd., will be happy to advise private purchasers as to values and to undertake commissions free of charge.
Telephone: Temple Bar 1181-2. Telegrams: "Viewing, London." Established 1813.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

PALL MALL.—ON VIEW.—PICTURES, WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, and ENGRAVINGS from various sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Galleries, 54, Pall Mall, on Wednesday, January 8th, at 1 p.m. precisely,

OLD DUTCH and ITALIAN PICTURES, Old English landscapes and portraits, modern pictures and engravings. May be viewed and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

PALL MALL.—OLD CHINA, CHINESE HARDSTONE CARVINGS, PERSIAN RUGS, DECORATIVE FURNITURE, &c., by direction of the Executors of the late L. Karmel, Esq., also the property of Miss Valentine Magniac; and from various other sources.

MESSRS. FOSTER

respectfully announce for SALE by AUCTION, at the Gallery, 54, Pall Mall, on Thursday, the 9th January, at 1 o'clock precisely, Oriental, Continental, and Old English China, Staffordshire lustre pottery, silver, old Sheffield and other plate, Jewellery, bronzes, old Pewter, cut glass, embroideries, clocks, canetas, a Carolean cabinet with stump needlework, Persian Corridor and other rugs, Chinese Hardstone carvings of Animals, Deity and other figures, birds, vases, Koros, necklaces, &c., in black, pink, and smoky crystal, green jade, agate, amethyst, malachite, &c., carvings in amber, also Decorative Furniture.

May be viewed To-morrow and Wednesday next and catalogues had.—54, Pall Mall.

By Order of Trustees of Home and Colonial School Society.

DONALDSON & SONS, F.A.I.,

will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, HOME and COLONIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, LORD-SHIP-LANE, WOOD GREEN, on 15th and 16th January, at 11 o'clock, the CONTENTS of the COLLEGE, including pianofortes, over 100 combination bedsteads and bedding, 90 sets of chests of drawers, &c., blankets, sheets, mahogany, walnut and other bedroom suites, book cases, drawing, dining-room, and library appointments, telescope, microscopes, chairs, desks, carpets, books, gas cooking stoves, laboratory benches, &c.

Auction Offices, 562, Kingsland-road, Dalston Junction. 'Phone, Clissold 2330 (three lines).

ON VIEW ON WEDNESDAY NEXT from 9 to 5.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS

will SELL by AUCTION at their Rooms, on Thursday, 9th January, at 1.30 p.m.,

ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE removed from various Houses and Flats and Depositories, including Bed room and Reception Room Appointments, Settees, Bureaux and Chests, Tables, Screens, Cabinets, Carpets, a Player Pianoforte and Pianolortos, Clocks, Books, Pedestal Writing Tables, Bedsteads, Ornaments, Settees, Plate, Pictures, and a quantity of Secondary Effects.

Auction Rooms: 125, Gloucester-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.—Estate, Survey and Valuation Offices at above, and 37, Bruton-street, W.1, 50, Belgrave-road, S.W.1, and Westgate-on-Sea.

VIEW TO-MORROW, SALE WEDNESDAY NEXT. By Order of Executors.

"EVERSFIELD,"
HARESTONE-HILL, CATERHAM.
Six minutes from the station and bus services.

SLADE & CHURCH

(having disposed of the lease)

are instructed to SELL by AUCTION on the premises, on Wednesday, January 8th, 1930, at one o'clock precisely remaining FURNITURE, including 14 h.p. Armstrong Siddeley Saloon Car, Pianoforte by Broadwood, Oriental and Axminster Carpets, Reception Room Suites, Mirrors, 200 Lots.—Catalogues of the Auctioneers, Caterham, Purley, and Branches. Tele., Caterham 37.

SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

H. E. FOSTER & CRANFIELD,

PERIODICAL SALE No. 1,164.

REVERSIONS, LIFE INTEREST, SHARES, &c., at the LONDON AUCTION MART, E.C.4, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 16th, at 2.30, in Lots:

ABSOLUTE REVERSION to ½ of about £10,700, subject to annuity of £500 to life 59.—Solicitors, Messrs. Lazarus and Son, 19, Hanover-square, W.1.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 45 to about £87,500.—Solicitors, Messrs. Gordon Dadds and Co., 11, St. James's-place, S.W.1.; Trustee, A. H. Partridge, Esq., F.C.A., 3, Warwick-court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

ABSOLUTE REVERSION on decease of life 72 to ⅓ of about £30,000.—Solicitors, Messrs. Stephen Gateley and Sons, 23, Temple-row, Birmingham; Trustee, J. Durie Kerr, Esq., 3, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

LIFE INTEREST of a male 60 in about £200 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Isadore Goldman and Son, 9, Southampton-street, W.C.1; Trustee, F. S. Salaman, Esq., F.C.A., 1 and 2, Bucklersbury, E.C.4.

SHARES.

WELIN-MACLACHLAN DAVITS, Ltd.—2,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each, fully paid.—Solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Brodrick and Gray, 63, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

KENTISH TOWN.—Extensive Leasehold Property, 89 and 91, TORRIANO-AVENUE and Torriano-mews. Two Shops (one with Off Licence), with cottage, workshop, garages, and stabling in rear, the whole covering 14 acres and producing £736 per annum gross. Held for 15 years to run at £15 per annum ground-rent.—Solicitors, Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, 6 and 7, Denman-street, London Bridge, S.E.1.

PARTICULARS OF THE AUCTIONEERS, 6, POULTRY, E.C.2.

No. 2, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

THREE DAYS' SALE of the

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE AND OBJETS D'ART,

including finely sculptured statuary, bronzes and lead vases, French Buhl cabinets, gilt furniture, and escritoires, painted and inlaid commode chests, &c.

FINE OLD QUEEN ANNE WALNUT BUREAU.

Irish Chippendale mahogany table, Carlton House writing table, Old English mahogany and satinwood bookcase, Old English grandfather clock.

Sets of Chippendale mahogany chairs.

Set of 20 walnut dining chairs, settees, lounge and invalid chairs, torcheres, fire screens, mirrors, oil paintings, water-colours, and engravings.

A full-sized billiards table by Burroughes and Watts.

The contents of the Wine Cellar.

Fenders, dog grates, ormolu and brass and alabaster electric fittings, and a quantity of miscellaneous items.

CURTIS & HENSON

will SELL the above by AUCTION upon the premises, on Wednesday, 29th January, 1930, and two following days. Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 5, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1. (Telephone, Grosvenor 1400-1401.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,

HANOVER-SQUARE SALE ROOMS.

HANOVER-SQUARE, EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

FORTHCOMING SALES.

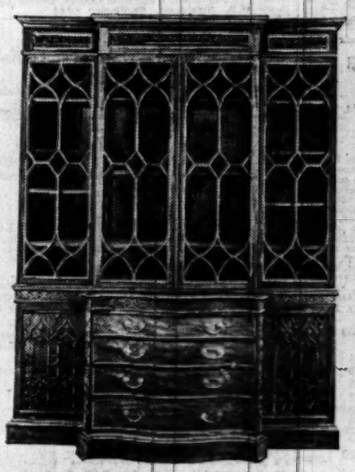
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, 9th and 10th JANUARY, AT ONE O'CLOCK EACH DAY, AT 20, HANOVER-SQUARE.

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, OLD PORCELAIN, PICTURES, TAPESTRIES, &c.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MRS. E. S. LYNCH, REMOVED FROM "COLWOOD," NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX, AND FROM OTHER SOURCES.

TWO PANELS OF OLD BRUSSELS TAPESTRY, WOVEN WITH FIGURES ENGAGED IN ARCHERY, AFTER TENIERS, 8ft. × 7ft. 2in. EACH.

STUART NEEDLEWORK AND WOOLWORK PANELS; A CARVED OAK SIDEBOARD, 6ft. 10in.; A SET OF 16 CARVED OAK DINING CHAIRS IN BRUSSELS TAPESTRY DESIGNED IN FLOWERING TREES.



A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY WINGED BOOKCASE, 6ft. 6in. WIDE.

A CARVED OAK DRAW-OUT DINING TABLE IN THE ELIZABETHAN STYLE, 4ft. 10in.; A CHIPPENDALE CARVED MAHOGANY POLE SCREEN IN STUART NEEDLEWORK; TWO WILLIAM AND MARY WALNUT AND MARQUETERIE LONGCASE CLOCKS (ONE BY JOHN WAINWRIGHT, WELLINGBOROUGH), TWO LOUIS XIV. BOULLE AND RED TORTOISESHELL BRACKET CLOCKS, AN OLD ENGLISH MAHOGANY BRACKET CLOCK BY D. SAUNDERS, KNIGHTSBRIDGE; A STEINWAY WALNUT UPRIGHT PLAYER PIANOFORTE IN ROSEWOOD CASE FOR ELECTRICAL WORKING, 110 VOLTS, 88-NOTE; AN AUTO-PIANOFORTE PLAYER, IN MAHOGANY CASE, BY KASTNER & CO., 65-NOTE; A CHIPPENDALE PATTERN CARVED MAHOGANY CIRCULAR TABLE, 4ft. 6in., A DITTO WRITING TABLE, 4ft., A PAIR OF SHERATON MARQUETERIE DISPLAY CABINETS, AN 18TH CENTURY UPRIGHT MIRROR IN CARVED AND GILT FRAME, A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY PEMBROKE TABLE, A PAIR OF OLD ENGLISH GILT WOOD PEDESTALS.

A CHIPPENDALE MAHOGANY SECRETAIRE CABINET; A DITTO CARD TABLE